The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6705. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Close of a Memorable Week—The Charter in Committee—The Insurance Troubles.

From Our Special Correspondent.
ALBANY, Friday, March 14, 1873.

With the session of to-day closes a most memorable week in the history of the Assembly. From Monday evening until now a great deal of work has been done, but the House has been all the time in the most singular humor. Beginning with the dispute between Mr. Hendee and the Insurance Committee, the last installment of which we had this morning, we have had a succession of personal altercations, none of which were in any way creditable to any of those concerned, and some of which bordered very closely on the disgraceful. But the members have not neglected their business to indulge in these squabbles, and the House has been so constantly engaged in passing bills that during the week ninety-six have been passed, and the Clerk's desk has been almost cleaned. Tuesday, Wednesday, and to-day have been occupied with this work, and although the number of bills passed seems small, it must be remembered that this is a reform Legislature, and, thus far, everything has been done decently and in order. In every case the roll is called slowly and distinctly, allowing every member an opportunity to answer to his name. But more time has been consumed by debates on motions to recommit and other efforts to defeat bills, which have generally proved fruitless. There are about a dozen members who are lamentably afflicted with a passion for talking, and it would be an interesting fact to compute how much time some of these gentlemen have consumed in stating their views on all sorts of questions. This has, of course, delayed work, and it is not singular that so little has been accomplished. But although much has been done even under these adverse circumstances, much yet remains to be done. The bills which have gone through Committee of the Whole, have indeed been nearly all put through, but the introduction of bills has not diminished in the least; and the standing committees are as much overcrowded with work as at any time during the session. Yesterday over 90 bills were introduced, and to this date 1,007 have been introduced; and 198 passed in the Assembly, while 374 have been introduced, and 201 passed in the Senate—making a total of 1,381 introduced, and 399 passed. This is no worse than in previous years, but it is no better, and it being undeniable that the personal material of the Legislature is far better than ordinary, the fact shows that the evil has its origin not in the character of the men who may happen to compose the Legislature, but in the methods of legislation. The amendment to the Constitution proposed by the commission to prohibit special legislation, it is evident will apply the only possible remedy.

THE CHARTER IN COMMITTEE.

Another session of the Senate Committee was held this morning on the New-York Charter, but this has become a tale so often told that its repetition is hardly necessary. The public may take it for granted that the Senate Committee has held a session on the New-York Charter; it may be even safely assumed that the committee has so got into the habit of holding sessions that it cannot get over it, and the sessions may possibly be perpetual. This morning, it is reported, a few sections were considered, but this is more than a twice-told tale. It is only evident that there is to be no report before Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, but no certainty that there will be then. Nobody expected a report before yesterday or to-day; but the fact that the committee is apparently no nearer a conclusion now than at this time last week seems to postpone the termination of its labors until some period in the dim future. The charter has become an unprofitable theme; until something seems certain about it there is little profit in further speculation.

AN OYSTER WAR.

During third readings of bills, this morning, an act came up which had been introduced by Mr. Campbell. It went through Committee of the Whole without much contest, and it was ordered to a third reading without much change. It provides as follows:

> That part of the waters adjacent to the wharves of the City of New-York lying between Pier No. 56 East River, and Pier No. 58 East River, is hereby set apart, reserved, and appropriated for the exclusive use of vessels engaged in the transportion of oysters, subject to all regulations, by-laws established or to be established in relation to wharfage, and the stationing of vessels within the limits of the City of New-York, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent or hinder any other vessels from occupying or using any berth within said reservation not occupied or required by vessels engaged in the oyster trade.

Mr. Norton attacked the bill as conferring unusual privileges, and after a hot debate, in which he, Mr. Husted, and Mr. Campbell took part, it was finally set aside, but Mr. Norton did not succeed in getting it recommitted.

MORE OF THE INSURANCE TROUBLE.

Mr. Hendee again rose to a question of privilege this morning, and recited another chapter of his troubles with the Insurance Committee in connection with the bill which has been published in THE TIMES. An article which has appeared in a New-York newspaper referring to his "little bill" was made the foundation of his remarks. He declared at some length and with considerable warmth that he had received no notice to appear before the Insurance Committee in behalf of his bill, and, believing that he could not get proper consideration in that quarter, he concluded by asking unanimous consent to introduce a resolution discharging the Insurance Committee from the further consideration of the bill and referring it to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Weed objected, saying he did so because, as was well known to Mr. Hendee, the Chairman of the Insurance Committee, Mr. Tobey, was absent by leave of the House, and he considered it improper to allow such a resolution to be considered in the absence of Mr. Tobey. The resolution then went over under the rules, and Mr. Opdyke then rose to a question of privilege, and in a few words declared Mr. Hendee to be mistaken in his statements. It appears that there is to be still another installment of this matter when Mr. Hendee's resolution comes up, as the members of the Insurance Committee declare that they have a complete explanation of their course in reference to this bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Shortly before 1 o'clock, Mr. Husted rose to a question of parliamentary privilege, and stating that this being the 14th, and no bills can be introduced after the 15th, he asked unanimous consent to lay the order of third reading on the table and take up introduction of bills. This way of stating the rule, of course, secured unanimous consent, and during the next few minutes a multitude of bills were poured into the hands of the Clerk. Among them were several of interest to the City, the chief of these being an act to incorporate a company to lay all telegraph wires under-ground by means of a patent perforated tube; another was a bill incorporating a bill-posting company, and there were, of course, several bills for street railroads. Nearly every member had at least one bill, and many of them more than one, but Mr. Herring, of Westchester, was accorded the credit of being the champion introducer, as he put in no less than fourteen. With this avalanche of work for its committees, the Assembly closed its labors for the week.

THE PUBLIC-SCHOOL BILL.

The bill to reorganize the common schools of New-York, was reported from the Senate Committee of Literature this morning, by Mr. Benedict. No amendment of a material character has been made to the bill, and, in its general features, it is retained substantially in the form in which it came from the Assembly. It is understood that the chairman of the committee conceded something to the unanimous opinion of his colleagues, in reporting the bill as it is. Mr. Benedict was at first inclined to make a stand in favor of having the School Commissioners elected instead of appointed, and the delay of the bill in the committee was attributable to this cause. Except on this point he did not differ from the other members of the committee in regard to the bill, and as all concurred in the necessity of the measure to the cause of public education, Mr. Benedict frankly waived his personal opinions, reported the bill in its present form, and will use his utmost endeavors in pushing it to a speedy passage. Mr. James W. Booth, whose warm interest in our common schools is so well known, was present in the Senate this morning, expecting the bill would be considered in Committee of the Whole. A pressure of other business prevented this, but it will doubtless be reached at the Monday evening session, and, with the backing of the unanimous report of the committee which reported it, will be passed without delay.

THE ALIEN LAW.

Mr. Murphy's bill to allow aliens to acquire, hold, and convey real estate in this State, in the same manner as its citizens, came up in Committee of the Whole this morning, the question being on the amendment of Senator Lowery, to restrict the operation of the law to resident aliens only. It seemed unnecessary to debate at any length the proposition to abolish a system of real estate law which has long been condemned by nearly every State in the Union, and expunged from their statute books; but the amendment proposed succeeded in gaining the support of some Senators, and Mr. James Wood, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Tiemann, and Benedict had to speak against it. The absurdity of retaining this relic of feudal law, and the origin of it, was conclusively demonstrated by Senators Wood and Benedict; and its evil operation on the business of the State, in sending large amounts of capital to be invested in real estate in New-Jersey, Senators Tiemann and Murphy made very plain. The amendment was voted down, and the bill ordered to its third reading.

LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

Speaker Cornell offered the following resolutions in the Assembly this morning, in relation to Ludlow-street Jail:

Whereas, It is against the settled policy of this State to allow imprisonment for debt; and

Whereas, It is a matter of public notoriety that many persons are confined in the jail of the County of New-York upon civil process only; therefore,

Resolved, That the Sheriff of the County of New-York is hereby required to report to this House within ten days a list of all persons now detained in the Ludlow-street Jail by virtue of the laws of this State, with a statement of the nature of the process upon which they are so confined; and in all cases where such detention is upon civil process only, with a full statement of the nature of the charges or allegations upon which such process was issued, and of the mode in which such allegations were supported by proof before the magistrate or officer issuing such process.

Resolved, That, upon receipt of the information required by the foregoing resolution, the Judiciary Committee is hereby directed to examine and report to this House what legislation is necessary to insure reasonable exemption from the arbitrary and unjust imprisonment and detention of all citizens of this State.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

STATE CHARITIES AND PRISONS.

Mr. Crawford, of Madison, just before the House adjourned, offered a series of resolutions for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate certain charges of gross fraud, made in an Albany journal of religious character, against the administration of our State charitable institutions and prisons, especially that of the Elmira Reformatory. The article referred to was read with the resolution. It charged that half a million dollars had been stolen from the State last year, and promised further revelations of yet larger frauds. The resolutions went over under the rules.

THE ERIE RAILWAY INVESTIGATION.

The Select Committee to investigate the Erie Railway affairs will commence its sessions next Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, in the rooms of the Assembly Judiciary Committee in this city.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

In the Constitutional Commission, to-day, the Committee on Final Revision made their report on the amendments heretofore adopted by the Commission, and it was recommitted with instructions to strike out the provision providing for a change of the Senatorial Districts, which, in effect, leaves those districts as fixed in the existing article until the Constitution is changed.

A form of ballot was adopted for submission to the people of the several amendments to the Constitution.

The question of inserting a provision authorizing the Legislature to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, was discussed.

The commission spent the afternoon in reviewing the amendments adopted. The session will be extended till to-morrow, when the final adjournment will take place.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Two Republican Congressmen Chosen—The Governorship.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—A return of the vote from the last town in the Second Congressional District increases Pike's majority to nineteen. The First District has also been carried by the Republicans.

The returns that come in on the vote for Governor show a much larger scattering vote than has been reported. The election is close, and a choice by the people is considered doubtful.

No Councillor is elected in District No. 2.

The Vote of 207 Towns for Governor by Counties.

The Concord (N. H.) *Independent Statesman* gives the following statement of the vote for Governor, by counties, of 207 cities and towns in New-Hampshire. About twenty-five towns remain to be heard from. These towns last year gave Straw 1,352, Weston, 1,677. The House of Representatives will be Republican by from forty to forty-five majority; the Senate will consist of eight Republican members and four Democrats. Of the five Councilors the Republicans have three. The vote for Governor is as follows in the 207 towns heard from:

	1873				1872			
	Straw	Weston	Blackmer	Mason and scattering	Straw	Weston	Blackmer	Cooper and scattering
Rockingham	5546	4743	146	86	5092	5141	48	75
Strafford	3121	2465	236	29	3645	2346	112	47
Belknap	1823	2076	21	41	1968	2317	26	43
Carroll	1710	2062	58	39	1825	2048	34	1
Merrimack	4621	4749	64	103	5132	5270	28	79
Hillsborough	6117	5286	211	51	7473	6440	82	106
Cheshire	2864	2019	12	28	3667	2597	17	7
Sullivan	1830	1596	109	23	2505	2067	15	111
Grafton	3683	4012	50	30	4641	5227	39	55
Coos	1045	1334	9	56	1370	1814	23	13
Total	32360	30809	973	567	38228	[illegible]	424	537

The *Statesman* says: "The aggregate vote, judging from the returns thus far received, will fall considerably below the average. This is due, no doubt, in part, to the quiet canvass, in part to the inclement weather, and so far as the Republican falling off is concerned, in no slight degree to the dissatisfaction felt over the recent developments in Congress. It is noticeable that we have held our own, as compared with last year's vote, in Democratic towns, in many instances, even, making gains; while in towns strongly Republican our losses are mainly discovered. This, again, may be ascribed partly to over-confidence and partly to the feeling of dissatisfaction above mentioned."

WASHINGTON.

Touching the Secretary of the Treasury—The Legal Tenders—Civil Service—The Caldwell Debate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—There is a material change in the situation respecting the Secretaryship of the Treasury to-day, though the new phase of matters may not produce, in the end, any different result from that generally anticipated, to wit: the temporary appointment of Judge Richardson. The question, however, is understood to have been talked in the Cabinet meeting and a positive objection was developed to the making of an *ad interim* appointment while the Senate is in session. Under the law it simply cannot be done. Mr. Boutwell was present with his associates, at the meeting today, and did not, as some supposed he would do, tender his resignation; but as he will take his seat in the Senate before that body adjourns, an appointment during the session is both desirable and necessary. Mr. Boutwell's credentials arrived by last evening's mail. There is, as stated last night, no question of the President's purpose, up to as late as yesterday, to appoint Judge Richardson, at least until another adjustment can be made in the not-distant future. This purpose may be changed, but there is reason to believe that it is much less resolute to-night than it has been. There is still much very significant talk about the transfer of Mr. Delano to the Treasury, and the appointment of an Eastern man to the Interior. Under the circumstances, Massachusetts is kept in the foreground to keep up the equilibrium, and, as a consequence, Massachusetts names are still discussed. Mr. Dawes, Gov. Washburn, and ex-Gov. Claflin are mentioned to-day. As to the Assistant Secretaryship, one of which positions will doubtless become vacant in any event, no person is so strongly indorsed as ex-Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina.

THE LEGAL-TENDER RESERVE.

There seems to be some misapprehension respecting the action, or rather the non-action, of Congress on the question of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue any portion of the legal-tender reserve. The subject came up in both Houses during the session. In the House Mr. Cox, of New-York, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary for the facts in the case of the issue of last Autumn, and when the reply was received it was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. This committee never made any report. A majority thereof was unquestionably in sympathy with the Secretary's action, and the fact is equally well known by those conversant with the private discussion of this subject in the House, that any attempt to condemn the Secretary's action would fail. In the Senate the Finance Committee took jurisdiction of the subject and made a majority report condemning the Secretary's action, and a minority report approving it. The matter never was called up in the Senate for action, because it became evident that the report of the Finance Committee would not be sustained. The case presented two separate points—that of the power of the Secretary under the law, and that of the policy, the power being conceded. A very considerable number in both Houses was in favor of the policy. Another considerable number was convinced the power existed, though they condemned the policy. Those who both denied the power and condemned the policy were in the minority, and in this complication of the situation the matter went by default. The attitude and action of the Secretary was understood all Winter to be fair warning that a failure on the part of Congress to pass declaratory legislation on the subject would be taken as evidence of approval. Therefore it would seem that if Mr. Boutwell's action is to be condemned Congress cannot escape its share of the responsibility.

MR. ROBESON.

The sensational correspondents, for want of facts, have started the story that Secretary Robeson is to be appointed Minister to Berlin, vice Mr. Bancroft. This is sheer nonsense. Mr. Robeson has no intention of going out of the Cabinet, and if he had he would not go abroad.

PERSONAL.

The members of Congress gradually disappear from their haunts about Washington, but there are many still here. The ex-members disappear first. Hon. John Hill, of New-Jersey, left to-day. He has been tendered a dinner on his return, but has declined it. Mr. Hill carries home with him the solid satisfaction of having originated and carried through the House the abolition of the franking privilege. Hon. John Lynch will shortly return to Portland. His constituents have likewise tendered him a complimentary dinner in honor of his eight years' service. Hon. John H. Ketcham and family leave in the morning for New-York. Gen. Ketcham's departure from official life is sincerely regretted. During eight years of service he has proved himself one of the most faithful and efficient members of the House. No constituents ever had their interests more faithfully watched, while the general good has been not less carefully guarded. Those who, during the past two years, have sought to make unrighteous use of the public lands, know this to their cost, for on several occasions it has been Gen. Ketcham's casting vote, as chairman of that committee, which has prevented some of the most improvident schemes from being launched upon the House.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a batch of nominations of more than average importance. Chief among them were those of Col. John W. Foster, of Indiana, as Minister to Mexico; Gen. George H. Sharpe to be Surveyor of the Port of New-York, and Chief Deputy Marshal Oliver Fiske to succeed Gen. Sharpe as United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York. The President holds that the spirit of civil service reform is fully recognized in the transfer of a faithful officer from one department of the public service to another, and in selecting the best officers for the serivce he means to exercise this latitude of selection. Francis W. Potter, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Newark *Courier*, who was, yesterday, nominated by the President as Consul at Marseilles, was confirmed, to-day, without reference to a committee. The circumstance of Mr. Potter's nomination and confirmation were exceedingly complimentary to that gentleman. He passed with great success a searching civil service examination of three days' duration, and was immediately presented for the Port of Marseilles by Secretary Fish.

THE CALDWELL DEBATE.

The Senate adjourned over till Monday, leaving the Caldwell debate in such a condition that at least Monday and Tuesday and, perhaps, Wednesday, will be required to finish it. The debate to-day was by far the most important, interesting, and able of any day of this discussion. As a result the friends of Caldwell are badly demoralized and the chances of his expulsion have been very much increased. There is now really some prospect that the committee's resolution declaring the seat vacant may receive a majority or very nearly a majority, and as all the Democrats will vote against it, and all except Bogy will vote for the resolution to expel, it seems not improbable that a two-thirds vote for expulsion can be obtained if the resolution which declares the election void should fail. Senator Scott was the first speaker to-day, and he made the most compact and powerful argument and able speech that has been made in this debate, or perhaps in the Senate this Winter. He took the ground that the English precedents should not guide the Senate of the United States in this matter, and argued against the passage of the committee's resolution. He spoke with feeling of the circumstances which inclined him toward Mr. Caldwell, and characterized with great force and justice the political lazzaroni that have pursued him this Winter. But, in spite of all these things, Mr. Scott could not shut his eyes to the evidence, and he regarded the charge of bribery sustained, and the duty resting on him to vote for expulsion. The speech, brief, earnest, logical, and modestly adorned with flowers of rhetoric, made a deep impression. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, read a short speech explaining the grounds of his vote, and indicated his intention to vote first for the resolution of the committee, and if that failed, for the harsher resolution of expulsion. Mr. Schurz made his first important speech since Congress met. He said we are met by a question of law, a question of fact, and a question of public policy. Mr. Schurz is not a lawyer, and his treatment of the law point did not amount to much. His management of the facts was better, but he only came on ground where he is at home when he came to the question of public policy. On the whole, his speech was able and fine. He made a very good point on Carpenter's denunciation of the Press by reading from the editorials of THE TIMES and *Harper's Weekly*, whose services to the party he thought entitled them to some respect from Mr. Carpenter. Mr. Sargent, the new California Senator, made a very short speech touching the bearing of the action of the House in the Credit Mobilier upon the case of Mr. Caldwell, but did not indicate how he would vote. Of course, predictions cannot be made with any certainty, but it is certain that some Senators have become convinced that they must vote against Caldwell, who were yesterday hoping to avoid such action. The debate has grown in earnestness, and unless some strong Senator is rash enough to throw himself into the breach in Caldwell's defense, his chances of retaining his seat are at least doubtful.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

The following document explains itself:

> WAR DEPARTMENT,
> WASHINGTON CITY, March 11, 1873.
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> The Secretary of War has observed with much dissatisfaction the large amounts asked for deficiencies during the last session of Congress by several of the bureaus of the War Department.
>
> When Congress gives the annual appropriations for the department, it is the obvious intent of that body, expressly declared in the seventh section of the act of July 12, 1870, that no more money than that appropriated shall be spent, or that the government shall be involved in any contract "for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations." It is therefore a palpable violation of that law when any head of bureau does involve the government in the manner specified in that law. Every head of bureau shall take care to so distribute and economize the appropriations intrusted to his charge, that the government shall not be so involved. The expenditures must be kept within the appropriations.
>
> W. W. BELKNAP,
> Secretary of War.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DIRECT TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

In 1862 a law was passed by Congress imposing a direct tax on property in the insurrectionary districts, and, on the 8th of June, 1862, a law was passed giving the parties interested the right to redeem the property sold in default of the payment of the tax, on their paying the tax with the interest on the same. The first case under the latter law is that of William Sinclair, of Baltimore, who, having complied with its requirements, has, under an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, obtained a certificate of release of the Quincy property in Florida, and is now again in possession of it.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA.

The visit of President Grant yesterday to Philadelphia had no political significance, and, therefore, the reports that he went there to consult friends as to the appointment of a Secretary of the Navy, in place of Mr. Robeson, have no foundation in fact, as the President is satisfied that that gentleman shall remain in the Cabinet, and there being no prospect that he will retire for the acceptance of a foreign mission, to which speculation has assigned him. Equally untrue is the rumor the President's visit had any connection whatever with the name of a prominent banker of Philadelphia to succeed Mr. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury. The President was, before the inauguration, invited by Mr. McVeigh to partake of his hospitalities at the Union League Club-house, but the President deferred the engagement until yesterday, when the state of public business enabled him to absent himself for a day from Washington.

MR. BINGHAM.

The name of ex-Congressman Bingham has been mentioned without authority in connection with the Japanese mission. It is certain the President has not even intimated that he would appoint him to that position, although he is disposed to send him abroad in a diplomatic capacity. Senators Stewart and Sargent wish to retain Minister De Long. They argue that he has been a good officer, and that the peculiar intimacy of the relations between Japan and the Pacific States renders it desirable that De Long should be retained. It is said here among the friends of Mr. De Long that he will resign his office in preference to being recalled, if this should be indicated by the President. David J. Williamson, Consul at Callao, seeks a transfer to the Hong Kong consulate, because the climate at Callao is unfavorable to his health. His request is likely to be granted.

THE PRESIDENT GOING WEST.

The President will leave Washington for his homestead in Missouri some time in April.

THE CABINET YESTERDAY.

The prolonged Cabinet session to-day was mainly owing to business concerning appointments to office and agreeing to numerous nominations to be sent into the Senate next week. Thus far not one in twenty of the nominations is a new appointment, but, for the most part, merely for the purpose of renewing commissions.

SAN FRANCISCO POSTMASTERSHIP.

There is a probability that McCoey will be appointed to the San Francisco Postmastership. His nomination was sent to the Senate four years ago, but failed of confirmation. The President has recently expressed his confidence in the gentleman and in his fitness for the position.

THE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The President has no occasion to keep the Senate in session longer than it chooses to remain, but until an adjournment shall take place he will continue to send in nominations for its action.

Scene in the Missouri Legislature—Trying the York Trick.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14.—Quite a scene occurred in the Lower House of the Legislature, yesterday, on one of the members stating that an offer had been made to bribe him to vote for the Insurance bill before the House. He accused Frank Hickox, lobbyist, of offering him $100. Friends of the bill assert they do not know Hickox, and say the charge was a ruse to defeat the bill. Great excitement prevailed for a time, and further discussion of the bill was postponed.

Gift-Enterprise Operator Arrested.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14.—The Fakir of Ava, a well-known prestidigitator and gift-enterprise exhibitor, was arrested in this city yesterday by the police authorities for a violation of the Anti-lottery law. The Fakir gave bail, and will proceed with his exhibition and gift-giving, confident that the law cannot interfere with him. He was arrested on the same charge in Albany some time since, and the Grand Jury refused to indict him.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

Execution of Osborne at Knoxville, Ill., and Driver at Chicago—Confession of the Former.

GALESBURG, March 14.—John M. Osborne, who murdered Mrs. Adelia C. Mathews at Yates City, Ill., on the 5th of last August, was hanged at 1:10 o'clock this afternoon in the jail-yard at Knoxville. The circumstances of the murder were as follows: Mr. Mathews, the husband of the deceased, went to a neighboring farm to work on the morning of the day of the murder, leaving his wife at home and alone. On his return at sundown he found the dead body of his wife in the cellar, with the throat cut and head crushed. The circumstance caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and a search for the murderer was begun immediately, many persons joining in the hunt. Suspicion soon fell upon Osborne who had been discharged from Mathews' employ two or three days before the murder, and he was arrested on the following day while he himself was pretending to assist in the search. The proof against him consisted in the finding of money in his possession that had been taken from Mathews' house on the day of the murder; the fitting of his boots in foot-tracks to and from the house; the finding of his knife, with blood-rust on the blade; blood-stains on his shirt; his unguarded language at the time of the arrest, together with other suspicious circumstances brought out by the prosecution, and some of which were successfully rebutted. The prisoner was tried at Galesburg on account of the public indignation at Knoxville, which is nearer the scene of his crime. The jury condemned him unanimously, and no sympathy was felt for him by the public. He was confined in a calaboose at Galesburg until the execution of his sentence. His language and manners were generally rude and coarse. He persisted with great effrontery in denying the crime to every one who questioned him. As the time of his death drew very near he began to soften. His lawyer and his spiritual adviser entreated him to confess. Some days ago he prepared a statement of some particulars in his early life, which conveyed the impression that he had served a term in some penitentiary for larceny, and belonged to a band of robbers which had its ramifications throughout the Western States. The paper also accused Mrs. Mathews of maintaining, unknown to her husband, a secret correspondence with one Clark, living in Morrison, Ill. Several clergymen were with Osborne yesterday, and last night, at a late hour, it was noised about that he had made a confession, but the facts were not made public. During the night he was taken from this place to Knoxville, telling lewd stories all the way to those who accompanied him. At the jail he ate a hearty breakfast, and was dressed and shaved. At 1 o'clock he was taken to the scaffold in the jail yard. His manner was cool and collected. He smiled even to the moment when he stood on the fatal drop. His neck was not broken by the fall, and he died with the most terrible and agonizing contortions. The drop fell at 1:10 o'clock, and eight and a half minutes afterwards life was declared extinct. His confession was not read at the execution, but was given to the Press.

OSBORNE'S CONFESSION.

The murderer, Osborne, in his confession, insists that he was hired to do the deed, and gives the following account of the manner in which it was done: Mrs. Mathews was engaged in getting him something to eat. She went down the cellar for butter, and, he says, I went down and talked with her a little while, and as she stooped down I picked up a piece of brick and struck her on the back of the head, when she started to run, and I caught her by her dress and parts of her drawers; that is the way her drawers were torn. I pulled her back and struck her again, when she fell. I then picked up a small board and struck her on the side of the head. She groaned, and I thought it was done. I then went up-stairs, and to make a false motive, I rumaged the drawers, and found the money, and thought I must take it to prevent the true motive from being discovered. I put part of the money in each of the pockets of my pants, and then thought I would go down and see if she was dead. I saw her eyes looking at me. I went up to her, and bending over her, said: "Adela." She raised her eyes and looked at me. I said: "Do you know me?" She made no reply. I asked her again, and she said, "I do." I asked her who I was, and she said, "Mr. Osborne," and reached her hand to me and said: "Why did you do this?" I dropped her hand and turned away, and looked at her again a moment, and felt that I would give worlds to have her well again. I then took my knife and cut her throat. She never moved or shuddered. I then went up-stairs and left.

THE EXECUTION OF DRIVER AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 14.—George Driver, who killed his wife on the morning of the 13th of last November, by shooting her with a pistol borrowed from his son, was executed in the County Jail here, this afternoon, at 2:24 o'clock. His last night was spent mainly in prayer, his attending minister being of the Presbyterian faith. This morning a Jesuit father visited him, but he declined to follow his advice. He said he was once a Catholic, because his wife and children were, but he had renounced the faith since conviction and would die a Presbyterian.

About noon he expressed a desire to converse with Rafferty, another murderer, who is confined in jail under sentence of death, and who has been granted a supersedas twice. Driver spoke with him long and earnestly, advising him to make his peace with heaven. Rafferty laughed at him. The children of the doomed man acted unfeelingly throughout; they talked and laughed with strangers as if at a levee. Shortly after 2 o'clock Driver was taken from the cell, where he was praying, and brought to the scaffold, which he mounted firmly and without hesitation. When asked if he had anything to say, he addressed the crowd, stating that whisky had brought him to the gallows. He advised all to shun liquor as poison that injured the body and mind. The drop fell at 2:24 o'clock P. M., and in eleven minutes he was dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—John A. Wright was hung to-day at Yuba City for the murder of Edward Faust.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 15—1 A. M.—The area of highest barometer has continued since Thursday to extend eastward over the South Atlantic States, where clear weather and easterly winds or calms prevail; south-east winds are reported from the Gulf coast, with generally clear weather, diminishing westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and rising temperature in the Middle and Eastern States; the low barometer which was in the upper Missouri Valley has moved eastward into Southern Missouri and Wisconsin; the pressure has diminished very rapidly over the lake region and Missouri Valley; fresh south-east winds and cloudy weather are now reported from Missouri to Upper Canada; southerly winds with threatening weather and occasional light rain from Michigan to Iowa; northerly winds and cold weather in the extreme North-west; the barometer has risen with increasing northerly winds and fair weather on the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday, in the Gulf States, rising temperature, increasing southerly winds, and generally clear weather, except on the immediate coast; for the Southern and Middle Atlantic States, south-east winds, rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness; for New-England, rising barometer, followed in the afternoon by south-west winds, falling barometer, and cloudy weather; for the lower lakes and the Ohio Valley southerly winds veering to brisk south-west, with threatening weather, and possibly rain; the storm centre move north-eastward over Lake Huron, with brisk north-east winds on Lake Superior. Cautionary signals will be displayed at the lake stations from and after April 1.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's Drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 33°; 6 A. M., 33°; 9 A. M., 39½°; 12 M., 44°; 3 P. M., 46°; 6 P. M., 45°; 9 P. M., 39½°; 12 P. M., 37°. Average temperature yesterday, 39⅝°.

Three Children Run Over by an Engine.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 14.—At New-Albany last evening, while several little children were playing on the railroad track, a switch engine backing out of the siding ran over three of them. One of them, named Franklin Scott, three years of age, was horribly mangled. The head was nearly severed from the body, and was crushed in a dozen pieces.

BANK FAILURE.

Effect of Backing Political Bankrupts in New-Orleans.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—The Crescent City National Bank, circulating $450,000, closed its doors to-day. E. H. Summers, one of the Committee of Two Hundred, is its President, and Charles M. Faarie, Jr., its cashier. Its loans and discounts on the 1st of February, 1873, were $659,785 09. Its capital stock is $500,000, and its circulation is said to be secured by United States bonds to the same amount as its capital stock. It is reported to be a bad failure, and the institution is in the hands of Col. Charles Case as receiver. The bank was a pet of the Warmoth-McEnery fusionists, and it is strongly hinted that it has been so heavily drawn upon to meet the expenses of the pilgrimage of the Committee of Two Hundred to Washington, including the $10,000 fee to ex-Judge Campbell, without taking collaterals to secure the refunding of these drafts, that it had to go under.

The new tax law, which authorizes tax collectors to seize and sequester the property of delinquent tax-payers, will be enforced in the course of the coming week. The Kellogg Government is gaining strength every day.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Capt. Jack's Band Still at Large—Cochise.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—A Courier arrived at Yreka this evening. Nothing has been heard from Capt Jack and the Modocs. The army has made no movement. Every care is being taken to guard the lives and property of the settlers. It is thought at the front that Capt. Jack has made efforts to procure a coalition with other tribes, and there is danger of his success. It is probable that another effort will be made for a conference with Capt Jack, but the success is doubtful. No messenger dares to risk his life in going to him.

Cochise opposes the founding of a military post at Mount Graham as being too near his reservation.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The late James Savage donates $40,000 to Harvard College, and $10,000 to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The Middleboro and Taunton Railroad was sold yesterday to the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Corporation for $175,000 cash.

A dispatch from Port Deposit says the river has fallen two feet, and the channels through the ice have reopened on both sides of the river.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Land-grant bill passed the Wisconsin Senate yesterday afternoon by a voted of 25 to 10. This ends the land-grant fight.

Some sixty head of cattle belonging to Smith and Fowler, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., were poisoned on Thursday by some person unknown. Forty-nine are dead.

Three small children, a son and daughter, of Henry Flude, and a son of Charles Blake, were drowned at Orono, Me., on Thursday, by breaking through the ice while at play.

Herbert Hananey, aged thirteen years, employed at No. 223 State-street, Boston, was killed on Thursday afternoon by falling through an elevator opening seventy-five feet.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of ten per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, making in all dividends of sixty per cent.

Hiram W. Johnson, Deputy United States Collector of the port at Memphis, has been missing since Wednesday afternoon. Various rumors are afloat as to his disappearance. The custom officers are busily engaged overhauling his accounts.

On Thursday night, near Wilsonville, Monterey County, Cal., Matt. Parpey killed Mrs. Sarah Nicholson, shooting her with a rifle, after a dispute about the possession of a house. The body was left in the road all night. Parpey was arrested.

The funeral of Chief-Justice Bellows took place at Concord, N. H., yesterday, and was largely attended by the State Government, the Bench, and Bar of the State, and many distinguished people. The remains were taken by train to Walpole for interment.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business, yesterday, were: Currency, $1,811,032 15; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,605,000; coin, $65,202,561 93, including $24,315,500 in coin certificates.

Edward W. Miles, of the firm of Miles, Burr & Co., of Boston, had his foot terribly crushed, yesterday, in that city, necessitating subsequent amputation, by an iron girdle falling upon it, while he was superintending the rebuilding of their store on Summer-street.

The full Bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has decided that the act of the Legislature of that State at the recent special session, authorizing the City of Boston to issue $20,000,000 of fire bonds, is unconstitutional. The concluding sentence of the rescript is as follows: "The expenditure authorized by this statute being for private, and not for public, objects, in a legal sense it exceeds the constitutional power of the Legislature, and the city cannot legally issue the bonds for the purposes named in the act."

Peaceful Solution of the Nevada Imbroglio.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, March 14.—In compliance with the order of Gov. Bradley, issued yesterday, Gen. Van Bokelen, with sixty militia and one field-piece, reported at Carson this morning, and was ordered by the Governor to dispossess Lieut.-Gov. Denver, and to install the newly-appointed Warden of the State Prison, and to use force if necessary. A copy of the Governor's order sent by the military commander to the State Prison, with a demand for an immediate surrender, had the effect to cause the capitulation of the Lieutenant-Governor who said he yielded to military necessity and a superior force. The new warden was then placed in possession, and the military returned to their homes. There is a strong probability that Gov. Bradley will call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of impeaching the Lieutenant-Governor. The latter bases his action upon a technical point in the construction of the law separating the offices of Lieutenant-Governor and State Prison Warden, claiming that the law does not take effect until the 1st of April.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—The New-Jersey Railway bill, which passed the Senate, (and which is known as the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies' project to head off the National Railroad bill, which passed the House,) having been referred to the Committee of Corporations, the committee this morning made a statement to the House that, as there was no evidence that a notice of this application had been published, according to imperative statutes, they felt that they could not report the bill without instructions from the House. A resolution was introduced to indefinitely postpone and to strike the bill from the calendar of the House, and that the committee be discharged from its further consideration. A sharp debate ensued, and the resolution was laid over until Monday night by a vote of 29 to 21.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Mining stocks are greatly depressed. The following are the quotations: Belcher, $64; Yellow Jacket, $64; Savage, $42; Ophir, $27; Consolidated Virginia, $38; Chollar, $34; Hale & Norcross, $41; Raymond & Ely, $72.

Escape of Prisoners from a County Jail—Attack on the Jailer.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 14.—Four prisoners escaped from the county jail this evening by knocking down the jailer, E. S. Field, as he was about to lock them up for the night. They are Albert E. Perry, ex-convict, horse thief and burglar; Charles Stanhope, ex-convict and sneak thief; Sylvester Prime, (colored,) burglar; and Abraham Benson, stage driver, who stole funds intrusted to him as a carrier. They were awaiting the action of the April Grand Jury. The jailer was seriously injured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

No Change in the Ministerial Crisis in England—Disraeli Reluctant to Take the Lead.

LONDON, March 14.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Mr. Disraeli told the Queen, yesterday, that he was not prepared to form a Cabinet. The *Gazette* is confident that under the circumstances Mr. Gladstone will be recalled to the head of the Government.

The *Globe* declares the latter assumption unwarranted. Lords Derby and Cairns cannot reach London until to-morrow; and meanwhile nothing can be determined, and all talk on the subject of the future Ministry must be pure speculation.

Eleven P. M.—Mr. Disraeli is still reluctant to assume the task of organizing a new Government.

It was positively asserted at the Carlton Club, this afternoon, that one thing is settled, namely, if the Conservatives take office Mr. Disraeli will not be the Premier; that Mr. Disraeli will inform the Queen, to-morrow, that it is impossible for him to form a Ministry, and will suggest that the responsibility be intrusted to the Earl of Derby, who has the support of the Old Whigs.

In the Reform Club the belief is that the chances for the return of the Conservatives to power are sinking, and that Mr. Gladstone in a few days will withdraw his resignation.

All parties are opposed to a dissolution of Parliament.

At the Cabinet Councils held on Wednesday and Thursday Mr. Gladstone repeatedly expressed the wish to retire to private life, and his colleagues used every argument in their power to dissuade him from his purpose.

It is said in the event of the dissolution of Parliament John Bright will, in consequence of his poor health, retire altogether from the House of Commons.

Divisions Among the Spanish Republicans—Carlist Cruelty.

MADRID, March 14.—The Assembly has approved a bill granting amnesty to offenders against the laws regulating the newspaper Press in Porto Rico.

It is reported that a reaction has set in among the Radicals in favor of the indivisible Republic as opposed to the federal system.

Señor Figueras, in an unofficial telegram to Ministers Margall and Tetuan, expresses fear that the people at Barcelona are determined to stand by their proclamation of a federal republic.

The curé of Santa Cruz, who leads a Carlist band, treats the Spanish troops who fall into his hands with great cruelty. He recently flogged several prisoners with such severity that they died from the effects of the blows.

The Spanish King Becomes an Italian Subject.

ROME, March 14.—Amadeus has formally reassumed his rights as an Italian citizen.

A New Steam-Ship, the Ville de Havre.

HAVRE, March 14.—The General Transatlantic Company's new steam-ship, Ville de Havre, will sail from this port for New-York on the 28th inst. This vessel, on her official trial trip, attained a speed of fourteen and a half knots per hour.

CUBA.

Spanish Report of a Reverse to their Forces.

KEY WEST, March 14.—The following is an official report of the engagement between the insurgents and the Spanish forces at Quacamayas, pointedly admitting a defeat of the latter. The substance of the document was made public in Havana yesterday.

As a part of the Battalion Bailen was taking position at a point called Quacamayas, six miles from Jiguano, it was received by a light musketry fire by a small band of insurgents. Reinforced by sixty men, they attacked the rebels, who feigned a slight resistance, until suddenly a strong force under Calixto Garcia appeared, with the intention of involving the Spanish forces, compelling them to fight while retreating, which they state to have effected in admirable order, repelling the insurgents' attacks of the machete with the bayonet.

When reinforcements arrived the enemy retired, leaving two men dead upon the field. The Spaniards, without stating the number, confess to losses, and the wounding of Lieut. Penla, commanding the vanguard.

Private advices from Puerto Principe attribute the summary execution, without trial, of the insurgent General, Maria Rubalcaba, a Cuban poet and journalist of repute, to have been in revenge for the defeat of a small column which left Puerto Principe under the command of Major Mustera, not far from the city. This column was attacked and surrounded by the insurgents, the Major and one soldier only making their escape and returning to Puerto Principe.

SUICIDE OF A CASHIER.

He Destroys a Large Amount of the Bank's Assets—Financial Irregularities.

FRANKLIN, Penn., March 14.—Thomas F. Anderson, cashier of Lamberton's bank, one of the oldest cashiers in the oil regions, committed suicide this morning. He opened the Bank as usual and transacted business with several customers. He was afterward noticed running in and out of the bank in a hurried manner, and then hurrying up the street toward his residence. Smoke was soon seen issuing from the bank, and the persons who entered it found the grate heaped full with bank notes, bonds, and bank papers all burning. Efforts were made to save the money, but were only partially successful.

Anderson, who had fled homeward, entered his house by the back way, handed his wife a letter, said he was about to commit an awful act, and drew a pistol: she endeavored to take the weapon from him, but he tore himself from her, rushed out into the yard, and fired, the ball entering his right temple. He was conscious at intervals of short duration for an hour or more, but gave no explanation of the act. He expired at 12½ o'clock. Several letters were left by him, but their contents are not yet known. A note left on the counter of the bank stated that he had destroyed all special deposits and bills receivable, $38,000 of which belonged to Mr. Lamberton, and consisted of Government bonds. The amount absolutely destroyed is not yet known. What led to the act is not positively ascertained, but it is alleged that certain irregularities in his manner of conducting business was the cause. It is stated that he was carrying a large amount of overdrafts for the accommodation of his personal friends, unauthorized by the bank; that the concern was soon to change hands, and he had been requested to have the books and accounts in complete order at a certain date, which would expose these irregularities. The bank loses heavily, but every confidence is felt here in its security.

Conviction of Bank Robbers.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 14.—Harrison P. Brown and Henry Williams, who attempted to rob the Corn Exchange Bank, were tried and found guilty to-day. A motion in arrest of judgment will be argued to-morrow. To-day the chief of the detective force received the following dispatch concerning the prisoners:

> Harrison P. Brown is Frank Wilson, who escaped from Sing Sing Prison, New-York, on the 12th of January last. Henry Williams is Albert Williams, who escaped from the same prison Dec. 18, 1871. Can we have them by sending for them, or must we have requisitions? Each of them owes eight years' service.

The dispatch is signed G. B. Hubbell, agent and warden.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1873.

Imprimis, I made some remarks last week on the great Congressional embezzlement, and I put down the amount at hundreds of thousands of the people's money. Your compositor made it "hundreds of dollars." I wished to make the statement as mild and moderate as possible, for the sake of our beloved, though erring brothers. Next time I will plunge boldly into the millions, as they do.

Another amendment of the Constitution is badly needed—to move on Inauguration day to say—the 4th of May—early rose-time. March is to the last degree disagreeable in Washington—furiously gusty and ferociously cold. You have heard how the poor cadets and middies suffered while here—how near we came to having our incipient army and navy sacrificed on the altar of triumphant Republicanism. By the way, speaking of the Constitution, this question of Congressional salaries should have been settled by the Constitution, and every proposition to increase the rates should have been made in the form of an amendment, subject like any other amendment, to the approval of the people by a direct vote. There is now a parliamentary rule that was called up in the late Credit Mobilier debate, which says:

> No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately and particularly interested.

Now, if a member is not "immediately and particularly interested" in the question of raising his own salary, what is he interested in? Suppose, instead of that Legislative Appropriation bill, with its monstrous retroactive clause, a special relief bill had been brought in by some frantic admirer of Mr. Blaine, say Mr. Stevenson, solely to add $5,000 to the Speaker's inadequate pay, for hallooing and hammering for the two years past, and there had been a tie, and he had come down from his seat, to speak and vote on the question, what a reprobate, what a shameless scoundrel that respectable officer would have appeared to all the world. Yet this is just what ninety-nine honorable gentlemen did.

You had, some days ago, an editorial, entitled "The Decadence of Congress," calculated, I fear, to hurt the feelings of the average Congressman and his average friends. I am not one inclined to overvalue the past, because it is the past. I think there has been no time like the present—rich and mighty and joyous, with great opportunities, great knowledge, and great hopes for the race, and I confess it is often borne in upon me, with exceeding heaviness, that our beloved Congress does not keep pace with the best thought and spirit and purpose of the world—that it lags and struggles and staggers in the grand march. But "consider it not so deeply." Look at some of our advantages. Let us remember the troublous and shameful days of the slave power, when base Congressional knees bent, when weak spinal columns gave way, on every side. It is true some men will always be dominated. Then it was by brains, now it is by brass—but this is the age of brass. Then they were driven in legislative gangs, by the sharp crack of the plantation whip; now they are gently held by the bonds of munificent corporations—lured on by the pleasant rustle of Treasury notes and certificates of stock. In the old Congresses, if there were more gentlemen, there were fewer moralists. There were also, I suppose, more Christians in legislative careers—"fanatics," they were called, and deserved the name, for they always insisted on going down to the "bed-rock" of principle—on lugging the Bible into debate, on listening devoutly to the Chaplain's prayers; indeed, on sometimes doing for themselves in a private way, the work he was paid to do. Now, the intelligent majority in Congress have as little to do with principle as possible. It warps the judgment. Their only Bible is the Constitution, and they but half believe in that. Prayer is to them the blowing of an idle wind over their heads. You may say in your carping mood: "Better the fanatic than the fool, who saith in his heart, there is no God." But that is a matter of taste. In the old times they had Southern chivalry; a splendid sham, perhaps, but not half so imposing a sham as much of our Northern philanthropy, that bleats over black men, and bullies white women in the same breath. And how much safer a place Congress is now, than in those old times! Then, if a member made up his mind to call another member an idiot and a villain, he had to make up his mind also to be personally responsible for his words. Now they are civilized and Christianized over there, to the degree that they can call each other all sorts of ugly names, and give the lie square in the face, and nothing comes of it except, perhaps, a meeting at Sanderson's, and a duel of drinks. Blackguardism no longer leads to Bladensburg. The prevailing sense of the House is the "Pickwickian sense;" the prevailing notions of honor and valor are the Falstaffian. As for intellectual deterioration, you seem to forget that democracy grows upon us. Nature herself is getting democratic and frugal, no longer giving us political genius in the lump, remembering the vastly enlarged area of bread she must spread her butter upon. Not only the oratory of the old school, but the wit has had its day. Yet in place of the lordly jesting and scholarly satire of Webster and Calhoun, we have in the Senate funny little stories by Flanagan, and gracious unbendings by Conkling; and in the House, in place of the irrepressible humor of Corwin, and the dazzling brilliance of Prentice, we have the airy persiflage of Dickey, and the graceful badinage of Stevenson. See sample:

> Mr. Stevenson said he did not know why the gentleman from Pennsylvania tried to inject nonsense into everything that came into the House.
>
> Mr. Dickey replied that he would like to inject a little sense into him.
>
> Mr. Stevenson retorted that perhaps he might, if he had any sense himself. If he could buy the gentleman from Pennsylvania at what he was worth, and sell him for what he thought he was worth, he (Mr. Stevenson) would not want any salary.

Now, we may not have the great scholarship they had in the old House of Representatives, but "reading and writing come by nature," while such wit and good sense must be toiled and wrestled for. They cost a man what the venerable Nye says his Senatorial duties have cost him—"anxious days and sleepless nights." It is well known here that the average of ability and intelligence in the departments, is greater than in the legislative branches of the Government; but that is all right, for they have to supply large Congressional deficiencies. As for the "low moral tone," displayed by many of these our representatives—well, I really cannot defend them for that, most of them have had good Christian mothers, many of them have had good wives; some of them have been to Sunday-school, and learned the Ten Commandments. In looking over the debate on the salary question, it is curious to see how piteously, with what persuasive sophistry, many a Congressman dwells on the patriotic sacrifices he has made in accepting his position, and in living in Washington six months in the year, on an average. It is difficult to realize in him the same individual who, a year or two ago, was plotting and scheming and toiling for a nomination; who performed such herculean campaign labors; who was so lavish of smiles to his constituents' wives, and so lavish of kisses to his constituents' babies.

There were no reserves in this debate. The fearless candor with which some Senators pleaded guilty to enormous wealth was only equaled by the engaging frankness with which other Senators owned up to virtuous poverty. Mr. Banks, the actor, in our national "School for Scandal," to whom we always look for "noble sentiments," made a very poor face all along. He said:

> I do not hesitate to say that any man who asserts that a member of this House can support himself in this city upon $5,000 a year with his family, as I contend he should if he has a family—no man can say this and be within the bounds of truth.

It did not seem to occur to Mr. Banks that Congressmen are generally supposed to have brains, and other ways to use them than by orating and resoluting; that it is taken for granted they have some trade or profession by which they can turn an honest penny during their vacations. All is sacrifice and hardship to him. He makes nothing, as the others make nothing, of the advantages of the position—of honor and power and perquisites. He demands, and they demand, more luxury and state, immunity from creditors, and sanctuary from duns.

Toward the close of the war, a venerable contraband class-leader in this city thus addressed his flock: "What yer grumbling fur? Ye's got yer freedom; ye can ride in de street-cars, ef ye hab de money; ye can sleep all day in de sun, ef yer want ter. Do ye 'spose Massa Linkum's gwine to feed ye on ice-cream?"

Among the opposers of that bill was Mr. Cox, whose "sunset light has shone over us a warm good-night." He reasoned well, and yet the guileless Samuel admitted that he would take the money in case the misguided majority voted it to him. If the sky was to rain ducats his little dish should be right side up.

Mr. Butler's answer to Mr. Farnsworth's brave demand that the claims of the women of the departments, called "copyists," should first be considered in any increase of salary, was very significant. He averred that it would not be safe to call them clerks and pay them clerks' wages for clerks' work, unless they could first be protected by the ballot, as the promotion would rouse the cupidity of their natural protectors, who, armed with votes, and backed by Congressmen, would drive them out of their well-earned positions and take possession. Well, Mr. Butler, when these same copyists, to whom you dare not now do justice, attain the franchise, will you pledge yourself to bring in and engineer through a bill granting them back salary for all these years of faithful, underpaid service? "Drink fair, Betsy, whatever you do." Such a measure will be justified, if any retroactive law can be, for woman has been wronged and cheated from the foundation of the government, from the beginning of the world, at least from the time when Adam laid on Eve all the blame of their mutual venture in forbidden fruit, declaring, when the investigation came on, and the question of expulsion came up, that she gave him the stock, and assured him it was "a good thing."

Mr. Butler did not plead poverty, but he said:

> I am not one of those who are afraid of a March session, I am paid by the year, and I mean to be paid enough, so that I may be willing to stay until all my work is done, and not be obliged to go home before.

En passant, he spoke in the same free way of outside sources of emolument, referring, probably, to a large legal fee lately received from the Union Pacific. Though not in the Credit Mobilier proper, like his brethren, he was not left out in the cold. They did well, but he did better. "Benjamin's mess was five times as much as any of theirs."

It was in the Senate, however, that the finest enthusiasm of selfishness was shown, the coolest exhibitions of sordidness were made. Mr. Cameron, the venerable "Simon Pure" of Pennsylvania, though opposing the increase of salary, because he had money enough without it, said, among other questionable things: "A member of Congress certainly ought to be paid as much here as he can make at home;" making it a question of money alone, leaving out all considerations of patriotism and honorable ambition. The serious-minded Nye, whose "scripture moveth us in divers places," talked pathetically of his impecunious declining years, and seemed to accuse an ungrateful country of having robbed him of all the jolly days he has spent in the United States Senate. The arguments of Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Logan will not soon be forgotten or forgiven. They appealed not only to vulgar prejudices against wealth, to the agrarian spirit of the mob, but addressed themselves to that passion for display and high living which is growing rank here in Washington, and is the meanest snobbery of the world. Mr. Carpenter declared that, unless the measure should pass, "men of intellect and character would be excluded from the Government." Isn't it barely possible that the question such men ponder is of companionship, rather than of compensation?

Mr. Flanagan, of Flanagan's Mills, went back on his constituents, thus:

> It is the fault of the people if they send inferior men here. They have the opportunity to select the best, and the consequence is upon them whenever they do not.

He also made the following astonishing statement:

> A member of Congress never expects to get a dime from the Government in any way, manner, or shape after he leaves his seat here.

Don't he?

Stories of pecuniary difficulties, told in that great open confessional, would be touching, if we did not know there are manifold ways by which Senators can make up for deficiencies in pay. Able lawyers, like Mr. Carpenter, can gain great fees by arguing cases in the Supreme Court, if they see to it that Congressional duties do not interfere with their practice, and they can be safely trusted to do that. We know, too, that for all these men, Government is like the Ephesian Diana, many-breasted, affording sustenance for worthless sons and weak-minded brothers, and poor, but useful clients. Advocates of this measure, in Senate and House, were heard on the extortions of Washington people. But extortion "grows by what it feeds on," and while money is unscrupulously gained, and recklessly spent, greed and rapacity will flourish. But honorable gentlemen made up for all severity toward boarding-house keepers, often poor widows, by magnanimity toward the keepers of saloons of all sorts. Not a word of reproach was uttered against the ubiquitous *chevalier d'industrie*, or the accomplished concocter of drinks new to the primitive palates, delicious, dangerous, and exceeding costly. Now, it is possible, as I happen to know, to live in Washington on a very small income, if you make up your mind to do it, and simply attend to your work, not having the fear of Mrs. Grundy before your eyes. But, if you come here to give dinners, to revel in white kid gloves and champagne suppers, to live for "Brown's young man," you will get into trouble, whatever your salary. Mr. Carpenter was confident that Wisconsin would indorse his action, as she surely would not wish her Senators to live any less handsomely than the rich Senators of other States. I respect noble Wisconsin too much to believe she cares whether her Senators "fare sumptuously every day," like those gorgeous millionaires, Stewart and Chandler, or are lodged with Spartan simplicity, like Wilson and Boutwell. She only asks that they honor her, and do justice to themselves, by true words, brave deeds, and blameless lives.

During this debate Mr. Butler remarked with more than his usual calculating audacity:

> It is said that this is an inauspicious time to raise salaries. In my judgment it is a most auspicious time. The Presidential election has taken place, determining the policy of the country for four years, so that no miserable demagogue can make any political capital out of it.

This is the old *après nous le déluge* principle—let us eat and drink, for after four years we die! Other Republicans doubtless thought it an "auspicious time," for the reason that the country had been pleased and placated by certain needed reforms and investigations. It reminds me of the story of the ingenuous Montana miner. "You see, Jim and I had fallen out. We were always falling out, but that day we met and made up, and took a drink together, and everything was lovely. I knowed, though, it wouldn't last, and so on the spur of the moment, right on the spot, I borrowed twenty-five dollars of him. That's what I call presence of mind."

There are in Congress some grand, good men, worthy of a better fate. I could count up twenty that I have the honor of knowing. If Sodom had held half that number of righteous men it would not have perished, and Lot's poor wife would not have been compelled to stand in pillory and point a salutary and saline moral for all time and all women. I would gladly mention the names of these good men and true, but for knowing that hosts of newspaper people would start up and accuse my political paragons of all sorts of corruption and rascality, and shake my faith and call me an "innocent" again, which is about the most opprobrious name they can think of.

I am glad you have so completely sunk the partisan in the public censor, and have spoken stern truths in a stern way. Let these back-pay men take back seats. If "a blunder is worse than a crime," let them feel that contempt is harder to bear than a curse—more clinging and stinging and scathing. Let them find that "dear is the honey that is licked off a thorn."

We hear that Mr. Hoar and one or two other conscientious gentlemen, who opposed that bill, have resolved to devote the back pay awarded to them to charities. We object. They have no right to distribute our money. They are not our almoners. But it were better than to keep it "burning in their pockets." Better throw it into the sea—better buy Credit Mobilier stock or start a faro bank with it—I had almost said better give it to our Board of Public Works.

RUSSIAN SCENES.

The Weather and the Sports of the Capital of the Czar.

St. Petersburg (Feb. 17) Correspondence of the London Standard.

We have had some startling changes in temperature during the last thirty-six hours. On Sunday afternoon the thermometer stood at 6° below zero. Yesterday afternoon, at the same hour, it was 36° higher, standing within 2° of freezing point, while this morning it is 4° or 5° above freezing, and the snow is rapidly acquiring a pasty consistency. During the severe frost it lay in a fine dust, and the most hardy as well as most mischievous boy could scarcely have formed it into snow-balls; but to-day these might be made with ease and rapidity. Snow-balling, however, is a game which does not enter into the mind of the Russian youth. Snow is to him the normal state of things, as much so as mud is to the London Arab, and happily it does not occur to either to utilize the handy medium into a weapon of offense or a medium of annoyance against passers-by. It is possible, indeed, that as the London Arab delights in hurling the unaccustomed snow-ball, so the Russian gamin may make use of the unusual luxury of mud in the same way, but I imagine that the policeman is here too omnipresent to permit of these playful outbursts. The police system of St. Petersburg is admirably managed and almost perfect in its efficiency. At almost every cross-road a policeman is stationed. His duty is to supervise the traffic, and inquire into and report upon cases of collision. Other policemen walk about between these stationary officials. The whole police government is paternal and very strict, but at the same time very just. Do sledge drivers come into collision, the driver who is in the wrong is fined, perhaps imprisoned. Is there a broil in a café, the persons in the wrong are discovered and punished; if they be foreign, they are ordered at once to the frontier. The system may be despotic, but at any rate it has the advantage of working extremely well. It is marvelous that more collisions do not take place in the streets, considering the immense number of vehicles and the tremendous speed at which most of them are driven. Horses are never allowed to gallop in single or pair harness, but they are urged to go at the very fastest pace which they can possibly reach, and, as the horses in the private sleighs are generally fine animals, with great speed, and the draught of the sleigh is a mere nothing, the pace at which they dash along is really alarming. A coachman in London, driving within four miles an hour of the same rate of speed, would be at once charged by the police with furious driving. The absence of accidents is the more surprising when it is remembered that with all this throng of vehicles, many of them driven at an apparently reckless speed, there is an entire absence of sound. The sleighs themselves are absolutely noiseless, and the powdered snow completely muffles the horses' tread. This absolute silence in so busy a scene is, to a new comer, in the highest degree impressive, and gives it an unreal and shadowy effect. The English method of driving a pair of horses with a pole is now almost universally used with the private turnouts in St. Petersburg, although, occasionally, in the sleigh of some stanch upholder of old Russian customs, two horses may be seen driven in the native fashion, that is, with one horse trotting in the shafts and the other cantering alongside. This has an ugly and lop-sided appearance, but the same system, as carried out in the troika, or three-horse sleigh, is striking and effective. Here the middle horse is in the shafts, and is never allowed to break his trot, while those upon either side of him go at a canter. The great peculiarity, however, is that the outside horses go with their heads upon one side. They are trained by being kept in the stable with their heads strapped round to one shoulder, and by being always driven so, to keep their heads arched round so that their nostrils nearly touch their outside shoulder. Unnatural as the position is, they soon become accustomed to it, and it does not appear to detract from the speed. The effect, when the horses are good and the troika is driven at full speed, is striking, and not so unnatural as would be imagined. I have said in previous letters that the motion of an ordinary one-horse public sleigh is no more exhilarating, and decidedly rougher, than that of a London cab, but I must own that a drive in the country behind two really fast horses is glorious. Such a drive I had two days since. The weather was fine and clear, the cold far below zero, with a good deal of wind, and as we dashed across the Neva at fully fourteen miles an hour one felt that it behooved one to take good care of one's ears. Indeed, my companion requested me several times to tell him what color his ears were, and the answer was upon two occasions so unfavorable that there was a halt and a good rub with a handful of snow. It was only, however, when crossing the various arms of the river, or when driving, as we did upon our way out, directly in the face of the wind, that the cold was really unpleasant; at other times one was able to enter with unalloyed pleasure upon the excitement of the easy rapid motion, and upon the great beauty of the scene through which we were passing.

The Bedford-Avenue Assessments.

Corporation Counsel Dewitt, of Brooklyn, submitted to the Supreme Court, yesterday, a number of points in support of his motion to dismiss the petition to vacate the Bedford-avenue assessment, the chief ground being that the apportionment of the Board of Assessors is, by act of the Legislature, made final and conclusive on all parties.

A LETTER FROM GEN. FREMONT.

The Suits Against Him in the French Courts—The Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attention of the public has been vehemently called to proceedings against me now pending in a French court. This compels me to ask attention to some statements, which must necessarily be brief to keep within the space I can properly ask from the newspapers. At the same time, it is difficult, with justice to myself, to treat justly in this way the transactions of several years, and meet the loose, comprehensive, and ignorant charges made against me.

I am obliged to say "against me," for the reason that, although there are many others against whom the action is pending, and all of these French citizens, my name was the only one given to the public. These charges are, in effect, that the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad Company represented a fraudulent enterprise, and that its securities were, consequently, worthless. That fraudulent misrepresentations were used to effect the sale of these securities in France, and that I, as President of the road, was concerned in and responsible for these transactions.

Cable dispatches to our newspapers further say that when cited to answer the French court I failed to appear. In making me the prominent figure on which to throw all responsibility, the articles of accusation style me the President of the road. I was not President of the road until Jan. 1, 1870. These transactions were in the Spring of 1869, and no summons has been sent me to appear before the tribunal. All my knowledge regarding the trial comes from private and wholly unofficial sources. The accusations now before the court were published and violently agitated in the Paris newspapers in 1869, immediately following the placing of the company's bonds on the French market in March. In June I went to Paris, and during the four months I remained there I set out in published letters, pamphlets, and newspapers, the character and condition of the Memphis and El Paso Company and of its securities, and actions were brought against the newspapers and individuals most active in attacking the company. And again, three years ago, these accusations were brought before the Senate by the Committee on Pacific Railroads with the greatest weight that could be given them. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Republican,) was fully on the side of the accusers, openly aided by the American Legation at Paris, and it occupied the attention of the Senate for several months. The question was finally closed on the passage in the Senate of the Texas-Pacific Railroad bill—the continuation of the Memphis-El Paso—by a debate which continued three evenings, going late into the night. The debate was on the direct proposition by Mr. Howard, that my name should be struck from the list of corporators in my own measure, upon the ground that the Memphis and El Paso Company, of which I was then President, had injured American credit abroad.

The ground taken in opposition to Mr. Howard was that the charges against me were malicious and unsustained, and that my name should not only remain on the list, but be placed at its head; and on this issue I was sustained by the nearly unanimous vote of the Senate. Following the searching investigation of the session, this unanimous approving vote of the Senate I hold as one of the most valued honors of my life. These attacks were made in a way I could meet, and they failed whenever they were brought to the test of investigation. They did not prevent the consummation of the Southern Pacific Railroad measures, Congress passed the charter by by an almost unanimous vote, notwithstanding the most elaborate and venomous assaults, at the time when railway grants were scrutinized with the utmost possible severity, and after every fact connected with the measure had been fully ventilated.

Last Fall I learned from private sources that an action was to be brought at once before the French criminal courts against certain French citizens, who had been engaged for several years, from 1867 to 1869, in negotiating the company's bonds; and that it was intended to involve me in these proceedings. A friend went for me immediately to Paris to investigate and take whatever steps might be necessary, and who engaged most eminent counsel for the purpose.

M. Allon, the counsel engaged, after inquiring in the proper quarter, ascertained from authority that the case would not be taken up until after the arrival of one of the chief persons complained against, and who was expected to reach Paris in December, could be interrogated. M. Allon was positive in his opinion that no proceedings could be taken against me without due notice, and the case was left in his care, with the understanding that all notices and information that might concern me should be regularly sent to me. This was in November. On Feb. 7 the Washington letter of a leading New-York journal contained a notice, conspicuously headed by my name, and given as "reliably" informed from the French Legation, to the effect that myself and others had been indicted and were to be tried before a criminal court—that "Gen. Fremont would be condemned by default to appear," but that the law gave a year in which to reopen the case. This programme has been carried out. I have not been notified, and I have been condemned by default for failing to appear. But up to this time my counsel in Paris had been unable to obtain any information.

On the 13th February I received from M. Allon two cablegrams. From the first I learned that I had been cited to appear before the French tribunal on the 26th of the month. The second said the case had been postponed six days, namely, to the 4th of March. But no notification from the court was sent me, and, but for the fact of having engaged counsel, I should have been even without information.

As quickly as could be prepared, I sent to M. Allon to lay before the court, as sworn statement of my connection with the Memphis-El Paso Pacific Road, together with nearly 300 letters from the persons engaged in negotiating the bonds. These papers did not reach Paris until the day after the opening of the court, when I was condemned for non-appearance, as had been previously announced.

On the 5th of March I received from M. Allon a letter inclosing the first information he had been able to obtain, and a synopsis or abridgement of the articles of accusation against me. Mr. Allon, in his letter to me, says: "The charges (*act d'accusation*) are very severe, and the whole burden of them is thrown upon you. The preliminary investigation with us is secret, and I have only just now been able to get a knowledge of the documents. It is impossible not to recognize the gravity of the affair. It begins to preoccupy the public mind. Will you attempt to come to answer the accusation? You have hardly the time to do so. Still, I must not conceal from you that your absence will permit all the accused to plead themselves innocent at your expense. All will accuse you, and once that you have been condemned by default, it will, perhaps, be difficult to reopen the case upon terms of real impartiality. If you do not come at the day fixed, I will make it known that you were not regularly notified; and in the event of a judgment by default, I will protest, reserving your right of opposition."

Mr. Allen seeing the disadvantage at which I am placed, further suggests that in the event of my coming, it would be well, in order to show how much these accusations were at variance with the tenor of my whole life, to bring with me "all the documents, all the facts relative to yourself, to your works, to your travels, and to your services." I quote this only to show the laborious and almost impossible nature of the defense I was called upon to make in a foreign law court.

This letter reached me the day after judgment by default had been pronounced against me, as had already been announced through the French Legation would be the course of the court.

My sworn statement, and documents, and private and official letters sent by me, also reached him the day after the default had been taken. There was no opportunity given me for defense or explanation. These papers give the internal history of the transactions now called in question. They show that the financial operations in Paris, including necessary steps in this country, were exclusively the work of the agents especially employed and liberally paid by the company to negotiate its bonds, and these agents were, without exception, foreigners, and, with one exception, citizens of France. Their ability and integrity were continuously vouched for by the representative of the French Government at New-York. Letters strongly to this effect are now in the hands of my counsel at Paris. The plan of this negotiation, and the execution of it, were the work of these agents. Their letters prove that they resented any interference with these plans, and required to be left unmolested in their development. As I was informed the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Company was the first American company admitted to the French market. The groundwork in the plan of the agents, and the inducement presented to the French Government for the admission of these bonds to the French market, were the stipulation on the part of the company to purchase the rails and engines required in the construction and operation of the road from French manufacturers, thus opening out a new field to the French industry in the South-western United States.

The Memphis-El Paso was not a national road, and was not, therefore, bound to use American iron. This gave it an advantage over other American roads which had their agents in Paris, and secured for it that favor of the Imperial Government which is now made by the cablegrams one of the accusations against it.

The letters of application to this effect, and giving the basis for the admission requested were addressed by the agents of the French Ministers, and such as needed the official signatures of the company were sent here to be signed.

The private letters accompanying these, which are now in the hands of my counsel in Paris, require that "these letters shall be signed without the alteration of a word, and that no time shall be lost in asking useless explanations." They complain of the inactivity and delay of the company, and threaten actions for heavy damages if their plans should miscarry through these delays. It is in this connection that I desire distinctly to say that whatever may have been the misrepresentations and mistakes committed in this matter, they originated in Paris and belong there. These misrepresentations and mistakes were not in any way suggested by me, or known to me until after they were made. They lie between the Paris agents and the French house of Paradis & Co., who bought the company's bonds and placed them upon the Paris Exchange. At the time they were so placed the Memphis-El Paso was a Texas State road, and as such was publicly applying to Congress to be made a national road, with a right of way to the Pacific. The attaching of the word "Transcontinental" to the style and title of the Company in Paris is among the charges of misrepresentation contained in the proceedings before the court. This was not the act of the company; it was not placed upon its stock or bonds, nor upon its official papers, envelopes, or signs in New-York. These all bore the style and title of "Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company." Transcontinental was the title adopted for its whole projected line to the Pacific, and placed upon its bills which were before Congress, applying for the national charter and title, but used no where else. It was an error of the agents, and scarcely could be called, under the plans which had been set before the public, a misrepresentation. It seems rather to have been an explanation.

In regard to the money obtained upon the bonds, much the larger part remained in France, and all the material which had been furnished in the execution of the contracts there paid for from it.

For that portion which passed through my control, and which was used for the road and in its interest, my accounts have been rendered to the receiver appointed by the courts of the United States and France.

For all that belonged to the plan of building up the Southern Transcontinental line, and bringing it to consummation in the passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad charter in the Senate—a period covering from 1867 to 1870—I am willing to accept my full share of the responsibility. The accusations now under trial in Paris charge that the Memphis-El Paso line is all a chimerical, speculative, and fraudulent scheme—"an immense international fraud." There is no newspaper reader in the United States who does not know that the line on which the Memphis-El Paso Road is projected is the best in the country. As the result of examinations from the forty-ninth to the thirty-second parallel of latitude, which had been made for the Government, the Secretary of War reported this line to Congress as in all respects the best for a railroad to the Pacific, and it will hereafter prove to be the really practical and true commercial route. The Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific, endowed with the right to 8,000,000 acres of lands by Texas, had applied to Congress for a national charter, with every reason to expect the success which it afterward completely realized. Its plans had been communicated to its agents and laid before the public here and abroad. In carrying out these plans, and at the very time these attacks were made upon it, it had acquired the stock control of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, (a nearly completed road,) the franchises of the Arizona Company, and the franchises of the San Diego and Gila Company, with the right to 9,000 acres of land in the port of San Diego. This left only a break of 150 miles between the Mississippi and San Diego. It was at work on the western end at San Diego, and of the material contracted for in France some 7,000 tons of rails and two engines had already arrived at New-Orleans and on the road. Track-laying had already begun. The State of Texas had passed the Transcontinental charter, afterward adding a large land grant, and the road was applying to Congress for the national charter to consolidate its plans when it met its first serious opposition in the reproduction in the Senate of these attacks from French sources. So that it is absolutely untrue to say that the projected Southern Pacific Railroad, as based upon the Memphis and El Paso was speculative and unsubstantial. It occupied the best line for trade between the oceans, having for its ports the whole sea-board from New-Orleans north, and was in the most favorable condition, and promised to be a splendid success, advantageous to the United States in the extension of its commerce, and to France in opening out the South-west and West to French industry.

The securities issued in France were those of the Memphis-El Paso proper, and they showed what they were upon their face, and these were affected by the plans of the road only as its extension and importance were likely to increase the value of its securities.

And this work had all been in progress, openly, before the public for several years, and was so carried on in the confident belief of its entire success. And no misrepresentations of its character were made on this side.

In my communications to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, as in all others, its character and resources were distinctly set out, as they were in all the printed pamphlets containing its charter and franchises, and the laws of Texas and reports in regard to it which were sent abroad. There was no room for mistakes, except through an ignorance in the French public, inconceivable on this side of the water. All that was then stated is true, and all that was claimed for the road is fast being realized.

Owing to the clamors from these French sources, the road had to pass from my hands, but M. Allon has the written statement from my counsel here that the protection of the bondholders was my constant care. As already stated, it has been always intended to absorb the Memphis-El Paso in the Southern Pacific Road, now under construction. In this way the bonds would be fully provided for.

Having in these attacks been made the impersonation of mistakes and errors that were not mine, and my proofs to the contrary shut off, I am compelled to speak in a personal way. Following these transactions, and drawing its support out of them, there has been directed against me a silent but active and malignant hostility, which has forced me to relinquish into the hands of others the profits and results of years of well-planned labor; entailing upon me heavy losses, and thwarting and embarrassing all my undertakings. J. C. FREMONT.

THE PERUVIAN EXECUTIONS.

Why Zevallos and Garnio Were Shot—An Explanation.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14, 1873.

Several journals at New-York published a few days ago an account of the killing or assassination of the Peruvian Colonels Señores Zevallos and Garnio. These gentlemen had occupied high positions in the Republic, one of them having been Vice-President. The facts detailed were calculated to leave upon the public mind an unfavorable impression as regarded the action of the Peruvian authorities. It was known to the Government that these gentlemen had been contemplating an insurrectionary movement. So in the interests of good order and nothing more, they were sent out as engineers to make a survey along the borders of the river Huallaga. The authorities thought that while these men might be of some service to the State, they would, at the same time, be where insurrectionary plans would be of little avail. Neither of the gentlemen wished to go out upon the survey, one of them refusing to accept the appointment, but the Government persisted in the demand that he should go. That this is a true version of the affair I am assured by parties high in position in this city. The following note was written by a gentleman of character, and whose relations with the Peruvian Government are of such a nature as to justify my vouching for the truth of his statements. In a letter addressed to an agent of the Peruvian Government, at New-York, this gentleman writes:

> I take it for granted that you are fully informed of the recent occurrences in Peru. I mean the unfortunate affair which resulted in the death of Cols. Herencia Zevallos and Garnio. The reports published by the papers in this country are much exaggerated, and contain things supposed to have taken place, but which fortunately never occurred. At the date of my last communication nothing more was known than what you will find in the accompanying papers. But public opinion, which had been very much excited at the beginning, has completely changed, as every one was convinced of the good faith of the Government.

By reference to the papers referred to it will be seen that the whole affair was thoroughly ventilated in the Peruvian Congress, and that the Government had fully disapproved of what was done, going so far as to remove all the authorities in the Department of Huanuco, where the melancholy occurrence happened. *El Nacional*, of Lima, of Feb. 10, publishes all these papers. The Minister of Gobernacion, under that date, had named as new prefect of that Department Señor Don Mariano Velarde Alvarez, and in the course of his communication to that gentleman informing him of his appointment, says:

> The Government has received the unhappy news of the death of Señores D. Mariano Herencia Zevallos and D. Domingo Garnio with deep pain. It will omit no opportunity to obtain all the light possible relative to this grave affair, in which is compromised the proper conduct of the authorities—even the good name of the Republic itself. It has on this day removed from office all the officials who have directly or indirectly had anything to do with the affair, or who have omitted for any reason to so act as to have prevented the occurrence. The Government desires that the country should be entirely persuaded of the fact that if crimes are committed justice shall do its work, and that completely and without the slightest compassion.

The letter further directs the Prefect to go immediately to Huanuco, and to take all necessary means to ascertain the truth of the matter, directing him upon arrival at the theatre of his duties to arrest all parties who had anything to do with the affair, and have them brought immediately for trial before the tribunals of justice.

On the 11th ult. the matter was debated in the Congress of the Republic. Señor Federico Luna, a relative of the late Col. Zevallos, began the debate. He addressed the Ministers of War and Interior, and asked them what explanations they had to offer to the bereaved families of Zevallos and Garnio.

The Minister of the Interior said that the Government had been deeply affected by the news of the death of the unfortunate officers; that the Executive was free from all blame or participation in the sad affair. Replying to Señor Luna's statements, to the effect that the colonels had been badly treated en route, he further said that he doubted their correctness, for Major Cornejo, (who had them in charge,) was instructed to treat them with the greatest respect. The Minister concluded by reading the instructions to Cornejo, which confirmed the speaker's statement. After a short speech from Señor Cisneros impugning the conduct of the Government, the Minister of Interior again replied. He reiterated the innocence of the Executive and Ministry.

The report made by Major Cornejo was that the colonels, unwilling to go upon the survey, rose at night upon the guard and attempted to get away; that then an *émeute* occurred, when the unhappy men were killed. The leading journals of Lima have spoken out on the subject, but, with the exception of one or two violent opponents of the Government, they all appear satisfied that, while the occurrence was to be deeply regretted, yet that the Government was not to be suspected of having acted treacherously in the matter.

A Young Philadelphian Embarrassed in Court.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 14.

On Wednesday a curious scene was witnessed in the Quarter Sessions. Among the females in attendance upon the Court was a young lady of about eighteen years of age, holding in her arms a babe. Within the bar and among the lawyers sat a young man of about twenty years of age, fashionably dressed, and apparently an unconcerned spectator of the Court proceedings, although waiting his trial as the father of the infant in the possession of the female. About 2 o'clock, District-Attorney Mann had a conversation with the young mother, and discovered the real facts of the case. She belonged to New-York, where the child was born, and where the offense alleged against the young man was committed, as the prosecutrix had never been in Philadelphia until she came here with her babe and caused the arrest of the father. Mr. Mann at once told her that the courts here had no jurisdiction, and that her journey would prove fruitless. She could not at first realize this, but when she finally comprehended the legal difficulties, she burst into tears and made known that she was utterly penniless in a strange city. She soon recovered her composure, and left the court-room. In a few minutes she returned, passed within the bar, advanced to the young man, and, before he could prevent her, deposited the child in his lap, and then quickly left the court-room. The young man was greatly embarrassed, especially as he received no sympathy or offers of aid from those around him. As soon as he recovered from his confusion, he placed the infant on one of the benches in the court-room, and turned his back upon it, endeavoring to appear unconcerned as he toyed with his kid gloves. A low wail from the babe soon attracted the attention of every one except the alleged father, and finally a matronly-looking lady who was in attendance took charge of the abandoned child and soon had assistance from the other ladies present. A few minutes later, however, the maternal instincts of the mother prevailed, and the young girl came back into the court, weeping, and recovering her child, gave way to hysterical sobs and exclamations, in the course of which she accused the young man of being the cause of her disgrace, and upbraided him for taking advantage of the love she had for him. She was quieted at last, and soon afterward the court adjourned. Yesterday Mr. Mann laid the case before the jury and stating the legal difficulties, A. E. Brady, the young man, was acquitted of the charge preferred against him.

A New Way to Pay Coach Hire.

On Thursday afternoon a man who now gives the name of Atwood Davenport, and says he is a book-keeper, residing in Warren-street, hired Mr. Thomas Pleasant, a coachman of No. 28 Thompson-street, to drive him around the City. Mr. Pleasant did so, and at an early hour yesterday morning drove him to the Vandyke House, corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery. On opening the door of the coach, Mr. Pleasant demanded his hire, when Davenport drew a revolver, and saying "I will give it to you," presented it at Pleasant, who grappled with him, and obtaining the mastery, handed Davenport over to the police. On being arraigned before Justice Hogan at the Tombs yesterday he was held for trial.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Foster's Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The position taken by me in my former communication, that the Judge could not legally have charged, or the jury rightfully have found, that Foster was guilty of murder in the second degree, upon the evidence in the case, is assailed because I did not mention the crime of assault with intent to do Putnam great bodily harm.

I reaffirm that in no view of the evidence can it it be legally or properly maintained, that Foster could have been rightfully found guilty of murder in the second degree.

When a man kills another without justification or excuse, (as Foster did Putnam,) the crime of assault and battery, maiming, if any, or assault with intent to do bodily harm, if any, is merged in the killing; and he cannot be convicted of murder in the second degree, though he had no design to kill, and made the assault with the intent only to do great bodily harm. He cannot be found guilty of murder in the second degree for these reasons, among others, viz: First, he is guilty of manslaughter in one of the six degrees; second, he must be innocent of manslaughter before he can be found guilty of murder in the second degree. Third, the killing merges any assault and battery with the intent only to do bodily harm.

Other reasons might be assigned to show that Foster could not have been found guilty of murder in the second degree, as he might if he had been committing burglary, and had then unintentionally killed Putnam. Foster would then have killed Putnam when engaged in the commission of a felony, and if he had done the act without any design to take Putnam's life the jury might have found him guilty of murder in the second degree.

But it is unnecessary to cite authorities or give reasons to show that Foster was legally and justly convicted of murder in the first degree. The courts have settled those questions. Whoever is not convinced that his conviction was right, would not be convinced of the fact if all the ablest lawyers, all the Judges in the land, and the spirits of the dead should say so. They want Gov. Dix to hold Foster was not guilty of murder in the first degree, and if he will do that they will ask the next Governor to decide he was only guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and pardon him after he has been imprisoned three years.

I assert that there is no decision in the State to justify the position that Foster could have been rightfully convicted of murder in the second degree; and that no Judge now in office in the State will give an opinion to that effect. In haste, B.

THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

Mr. Clarkson Potter's Vote on the Congressional Salaries Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My absence from town has prevented my earlier asking space to correct the statement in your issue of the 10th inst. that on "the last vote" to extend the increase of Congressional salaries to the existing Congress ("back pay") I voted for the increase. The exact reverse is the fact. While I favored the increase of the salary of the President, members of the Cabinet, and judges, and thought that of members of Congress should also be increased to a sum not beyond $6,500, I also thought that such increase should in no event apply to the existing Congress. These views you will find expressed in the debates, and all my votes corresponded with them. Although one of the sixty who voted for Mr. Upson's proposition, to limit the increase to future Congresses, no record by yeas and nays of that vote appears; and you were mistaken in supposing the vote you copied as being upon that question at all. You will further see by the record that although I favored all the rest of the measure, except the increase of Congressional salaries as adopted, I nevertheless voted against the measure on both occasions when it was before the House, as well when first considered, (Feb. 28,) as when it came up on the motion to consider (order the main question on) the report from the Conference Committee on the 3d of March. That you do not find my name a few minutes later that day in the list of final votes upon the Legislative Appropriation bill itself, into which this measure had been incorporated, is only (as you will notice by the *Globe*) because I had paired with Mr. Dodd, of Ohio, who favored this measure, to enable him to leave the hall, and who would have otherwise remained and been recorded for the bill, as I should then have been against it.

Your obedient servant,

CLARKSON N. POTTER.

No. 61 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14, 1873.

Life Insurance Societies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am delighted to see that you are turning your attention to the wrongs and abuses of life assurance, as at present conducted. The public, which was already under so great a debt of gratitude to you for your fearless exposure of our Municipal Government, is now laid under additional obligations by your attack on the life insurance "ring." I trust that you will continue in the good work until reform is achieved.

The enormous amount of money under the control of these insurance managers, and the peculiar character of the institution reaching the interests of widows and orphans, and supported principally by the savings of the provident and thoughtful, unite to make life insurance a subject for the most searching investigation of the Press.

In calling attention to its abuses, THE TIMES is doing a work of charity in which it has the support of thousands of policy-holders. You express ably and clearly as we cannot, the common talk of every one who knows the extravagance and recklessness of life insurance officers who, as you say, do in some way get suddenly rich out of their offices. Go on with your good work and you will have the support and best wishes of every honest man. I inclose my card. ASSURED.

A Card from Mr. Allen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statements that have appeared in the daily Press that Mrs. Putnam received a bribe from the friends of Wm. Foster, through me, are not correct. I have not known, nor have I said I knew, that she was paid any sum of money for her petition to the Governor for the commutation of Foster's sentence.

WM. L. ALLEN,

No. 67 Pearl-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14, 1873.

The Boundary Line Between Virginia and Maryland.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 13.

Gen. Henry A. Wise, as Chairman of the Commissioners appointed under an act of the General Assembly, to fix the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, appeared before the Senate Committee on Federal Relations at their meeting yesterday morning, and gave an interesting account of the operations of the commissioners and a brief statement of the evidence upon which the claim of Virginia to a considerable portion of the territory now occupied by Maryland, is based. He was heard with great attention, and the magnitude of the question was more forcibly presented to the minds of the members of the committee than ever before. If Virginia can sustain her claim she will recover property, the taxable value of which is within the neighborhood of $50,000,000. The Commissioners ask the General Assembly to make an additional appropriation to enable them to prosecute their labors.

A Man Killed at the Continental Works, Greenpoint.

William Elliott, aged fifty, a resident of New-York, was accidentally killed at the Continental Iron-works, Greenpoint, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had placed a large iron casting in a hoisting scale, to be weighed, and the scale suddenly turned over, throwing the casting on his head, and killing him instantly.

RENTS FOR 1873.

Houses for the People, and what they will Pay for the Privilege of Living in them.

With the approach of May day come visions of the house-hunting and moving annoyances to haunt the dreams of our quiet housekeeping population. "How are rents this year, I wonder?" asks the man who has to move. And the same question comes up in the mind of the man who by a lucky stroke of fortune finds he "cannot afford" to live in his present locality, but must be off to better quarters. Some move from necessity, some from choice, not a few from habit, and with some the habit has become chronic, not to be cured until they are moved to their last resting place. But there are some good reasons why New-Yorkers should change their residence from time to time. The rapid and peculiar growth of the City upward, the continued change of private residences into business places, and the consequent advance in the value of land, are circumstances which the people cannot control if they would. But these are not the only reasons. A spirit of speculation is abroad that unsettles people and makes values fictitious. This speculative spirit enters not a little into the real estate market, and runs up the price of land so high, in view of expected improvements, that all advances are anticipated so long that mere shells of buildings have to be run up and let at the highest possible figure to cover the investment. Add to this the high rate of taxes, and the many other souvenirs of the "Ring;" the continued demands for assessments on doubtful improvements, the cost of labor, and the evils of the last long strike, and one learns why each year does not bring a better state of affairs in this direction. Land is too dear throughout the whole island to permit now the erection of the class of houses most needed. A return of ten per cent. is the landlord's expectation, in order to get seven per cent. on his outlay after paying taxes and disbursements for repairs, &c. The tenant who owns no real estate of his own looks for good accommodation, at a moderate price, in a suitable location. And once a year their interests clash. May-day moving, like New Year's calls, is one of the old customs coming down from the Dutch, and growing with the City's growth. Like that custom, too, it has become by far too general.

Inquiry into the question of house-renting this year shows no probability of a higher average rate being demanded, but it does not warrant the assertion that rents will be much lower. There is, perhaps, a bare possibility of a fall. Building has been much behind the previous year. Plans for 1,025 dwellings were approved by the Superintendent from April 5, 1872, to the end of the year. On many of those undertaken work was stopped for want of funds, and now, on the west side particularly, whole blocks of houses remain in an unfinished state, no work having been done on them for months. Of the permits granted, 377 were for first-class houses, sixty-six for second-class houses, and 582 for tenements. From April, 1870, to April, 1871, permits were given for the erection of 2,117 dwellings, 1,101 being of the tenement class, (and this was behind the previous year,) so that building has declined for the past three years.

Already bills are shown in pretty large numbers, and house-hunting has fairly commenced. But one cannot always say that the moving is regulated by such signs. As this troublesome May day approaches, the ever-grasping owners look for an advance, if there is any appearance of a demand for their property, and bills are often put on to help to induce the tenant to accede to the landlord's cry for an advance. In no section of the City visited, except Harlem, is any advance expected. All the landlords are advised by their agents to continue their tenants at present rates in settled portions of the City that cannot add to their present crowded condition; but where the City is growing, and where locations are becoming desirable, either with a view to business or comfort, slight advances are demanded. The demand is good now for buildings that rent at $3,000 on the west side, and in good locations. Many believe that it is cheaper to rent than own a house. Rumor says that an unusually large number of people intend going to Europe during the coming season, but only a small proportion of such as go let their houses in their absence. This, it is expected, will make some addition, however, to the number of first-class houses in the market. First-class houses in the vicinity of Fifth and Madison avenues, and above Fifty-ninth-street, have, within the past few years, fallen in value, and there are several now standing in those neighborhoods that have remained empty because unsold since they were built, some for a year and over, some for two or three years. It is considered detrimental to have them occupied.

There is a large population in New-York who board in restaurants, and many such find refuge in French flats. These, it was considered, would prove a great relief some little time ago. But the prices asked are enormous. The rent paid for a top floor on Sixth-avenue, near Fifty-fifth-street, being $80 per month. The average rent in this neighborhood, and in all tolerably good locations on the west side, for flats runs from $60 to $125 per month—prices for which a family ought to be able to get a fair, modest house. No houses of any consequence are built above Fifty-ninth-street, on the west side. All the activity in this line is on the east side. The reason for this slowness is the want of rapid and convenient communication with the business centres. The horse-cars on this side run only on the line of the Eighth-avenue, and the streets are neither graded nor flagged.

There are some houses in Eighty-third-street, and others in Ninety-second, that find no tenants, though offered at very low prices. Both of these blocks are said to have been constructed by Tweed with an eye for speculation. It was expected that a street would be opened by the Corporation, which would necessitate the purchase of those houses by the City. But unexpected action on the part of the voters of the City caused the programme to be changed. These are not far from Eighth-avenue. There are some small, cheap houses besides, near the Boulevard, in the vicinity of One Hundredth-street, but the only means of travel in this direction is by half hourly stages, which it is impossible to enter on down trips in the morning, and which are equally crowded going up in the evening. The great improvements on this side—the Boulevard, the Riverside Drive, and the Morningside Park—make this location more desirable every day; but this does not help the people who most need relief. The wealthy may come here and build their mansions overlooking the Hudson, and ride to business in their carriages. But will it pay? This, however, does not much concern the family who want a comfortable little house for $600 a year where the boys and girls can go to school or to business and it is for this class of houses the great demand exists. So one finds particularly by inquiry at Harlem. People go to Harlem expecting to find just such places. During the past year building at Harlem, too, has been rather slow. Here, as everywhere else where the strike made its force felt, lots are too high. All contracts undertaken, however, have been completed, and there are not many unoccupied houses here at present, except such as are too new for immediate occupation. The cry is for apartments at moderate prices, and houses that let for $500 a year. But the owners of this class of houses occupy them themselves, and will not readily part with them. In the poorer class of houses here, flats rent from $16 to $20 per month, and the best bring about $35, though some are asking $40 in new houses. The building law prohibits the erection of wooden houses, else there would be many put up here and many families might be thus accommodated. Agents say that the maximum average rent for Harlem's best and most desirably-located houses will this year be about $1,200. Last year it did not exceed $1,000. A house valued at $16,000 does not bring here an annual rent of more than $1,000, so long have owners looked forward to the completion of rapid transit schemes and other necessary and desirable improvements. The present work on the Fourth-avenue brings a considerable addition to the working population here at present.

House hunters can readily appreciate the difficulties attending a thorough investigation of this question of rent. One finds enough single instances to give of the condition rents in certain quarters, but it is almost impossible to strike an average. A neighboring stable, or a pork store, or any of the thousand and one objects that offend the nostrils of the people change values considerably within the briefest distances. Better houses are put up in a locality as business strikes out in a certain line, and a neighborhood that a short while ago was neglected and tumble-down in appearance, grows at once to value and importance. The great body of property running from the lower end of the Central Park down to the line of the Cooper Institute is affected in this way at occasional points. Otherwise there is no noticeable change. People living about this region of the City are generally bound to the locality by business connection. They do not move far. Houses here are always filled, and surrounding circumstances regulate their value. Numerous bills are posted on the Third-avenue, near the Park, and the neighboring streets show signs of changes to come. There is a report now in circulation that a large number of Germans owning and renting property up-town, near the line of the Second and Third avenues, are going to move further down. The struggle with the numerous snow storms of last Winter was too trying. The cars were delayed for hours at a time; all the disadvantages of slow travel were felt in their worst shape. One can form an idea of the inconvenience suffered from the remark of a resident of Harlem, who said, on stepping out of a Third-avenue car one snowy night, "I'm satisfied; I've had six hours' ride for six cents." This determination to return nearer to business centres results in considerable inquiry after houses in the lower portion of the Second-avenue.

But perhaps to no one does the high rent difficulty bring so much trouble as to the poor people who are huddled together in dozens in the dingy, ill-ventilated, and gloomy barracks of the by-ways of New-York. Bare broken stairs, rickety doors, windows that tremble with every blast that blows, leaking water-pipes, and never a stroke of work to improve them, and all at a figure that would be high even for good accommodation in the neighborhood. Like the rest of those who need cheap homes, those crowded into such offensive pens must look for relief beyond Manhattan Island.

HIDDEN TREASURE.

Search for Plunder Concealed by Brandt and the Cowboys—Secret Wealth on Crabtree Island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERNON, N. J., Wednesday, March 12, 1873.

Every locality in this country has its pet legends of immense treasures buried somewhere within its limits. The oldest inhabitant hereabout remembers, when a boy, hearing his white-haired grandsire relate how *his* father used to tell of the depredations of Brandt, the Indian chief, and Claudius Smith, the cowboy, and their respective followers throughout this section, and of the large amounts of gold and silver they compelled the settlers to disgorge, all of which they were in the habit of hiding in caverns and caves, and burying in different localities. A time came when these desperadoes were driven off, leaving untold riches behind them. This has ever since been tarnishing and corroding in its secure hiding places. Now and then some farmer's plow turns up a pot of glittering coin, a wood-chopper's ax reveals a fortune in some ancient hollow tree, or some ambitious student of geology, digging and picking among the rocks and ravines of Sussex County, is rewarded by finding a portion of the hidden wealth.

One of these traditions is to the effect that there is buried near this place gold and silver to the amount of $100,000, which was buried in Crabtree's Island in 1776. The parties hiding this treasure were a number of Tories who had stolen it from the Government Treasury at Philadelphia. They were carrying this booty to the British army. They came up the Delaware Valley, but being closely pursued, they struck into the wilderness of this county, and buried the stolen money near here. Crabtree's Island is a knoll of ground situated in a dreary, almost inaccessible swamp, through which courses a dark, sluggish stream, called Black Creek. The island is formed by a description of quicksand, and is annually increased in size by deposits. It is supposed that since the treasure was hidden there the island has risen thirty feet in height.

Sixty years ago, on the authority of an old lady named Lent, now living in Paterson, but who formerly lived in the neighborhood of the spot where the treasure is said to be hidden, a search was made for it by parties who knew that the circumstance of the secreting of the money was true. They went to Crabtree Island and dug down twenty feet. At that distance they uncovered an iron chest or case. This being struck with a pick, sank out of sight in the quicksand. Instead of continuing the search the men became frightened. It was believed among them that the hidden wealth was "spell-bound;" and in case it was ever discovered, if a word was spoken until it was secured it would disappear. When the chest was uncovered at Crabtree's Island the workman who found it exclaimed, "I've found it!" and struck it with his pick, when it sank from sight. The fortune-seekers retreated from the spot hurriedly, and it was not until about ten years ago that any further efforts were made to find the treasure. Since that time many expeditions have been made to the spot where it is buried, as it seems to be taken for a verity here that the money is actually beneath the sand in the swamp. Parties from Paterson, Newton, and other places have made repeated searches. Clairvoyants have been employed to reveal the exact spot, and the old lady spoken of was brought from Paterson once to point it out, but the country had been so changed by cultivation of the land that she could not find the place. Mineral rods have been brought into requisition, and at one spot in Crabtree's Island, there is actually considerable attraction shown. As this is a noted mineral belt, however, that is accounted for easily by skeptics.

Even yet there are persons hereabout who firmly believe in the existence of this El Dorado. The coming season an organized attempt is to be made to unearth the Tories' stolen riches, and also to make vigilant search among the rocks and hills for the traditionary treasures spoken of above.

Along the Neversink River, above Port Jervis, in Orange County, there is an old Indian burying-ground. There has long been a tradition in the old families thereabout that Brandt is entombed there, with much of his wealth in gold and silver coin. The tradition has never induced any one to make searches among these aboriginal graves for the supposed treasure.

A Circus Tent Blown Down—Two Boys Killed and Several Persons Injured.

From the Louisville Commercial, March 11.

The wind that came up at 9 o'clock last night swelled into a gale, and made havoc with the Great Eastern Circus. When the gale began a number of discreet people left the tent, and the manager ordered the top of the tent to be lowered. The performance continued, and about 1,000 beings were watching Lowery ride his hurdle act, when the centre-pole, which had been swaying to and fro, snapped with an alarming noise, the ropes broke loose, and the immense canvas, supported by guys and poles, fell crushing down upon the ground, burying beneath it the vast array of seats, with their struggling occupants.

Then ensued a scene of awful alarm and confusion. The howling wind and deafening rain did not drown the shrieks and cries of the women and children. The lights were extinguished, and no one seemed to know whether the loss of life was great or small. Women fainted and children screamed. As soon as the managers of the show could collect their men, they rallied to the assistance of the people beneath the canvas, and in a short time nearly every one was extricated. A young lad, thirteen years old, named Frank Sparks, who resides near Woodland Garden, was taken out with his head crushed, and sustaining internal injuries. He was taken to a carpenter-shop near by, bleeding at the mouth and nose, and died a few hours later. A younger brother was near him, but his father, who was sent for, was confined to his bed with sickness, and was unable to visit his dying son. Another young man, thought to be a saddler, was also mangled about the head, and so badly disfigured as to render recognition impossible. He was taken to the hospital, no one identifying him, and was dying at midnight. A number of other persons were injured and carried off in hacks by their friends. The darkness and confusion rendered it impossible for our reporter to obtain any facts relative to the number injured or the extent of their injuries. None of the circus company were injured.

The animals connected with the menagerie were in cages in the tent adjoining the circus, and this tent was uninjured by the sudden tornado; but when the accident happened in the circus tent, the great crowd near the entrance to the menagerie made a rush for that mode of egress. In the rush several of the cages were overturned, but fortunately none of the animals were liberated. The howls and yells of the frightened beasts lent a new terror to the scene.

An Invitation to Virginia.

The Richmond *State Journal* makes an earnest appeal for good men and women, without distinction of party or sect, to come and settle in Virginia, and promises them an honest welcome. It says:

> We have every needed natural resource; we want only population, skilled industry, and capital to make an Eden of fertility and beauty. Our State stretches over vast areas of various soils, lifted into lofty altitudes by grand mountains, sheltering lovely valleys, and belted by grand forests. Beneath them lie unused and unexplored, exhaustless stores of coal, iron, marble, slate, granite, and all forms of mineral wealth needed for the uses of civilization. Springs, rivulets, creeks, and rivers water its surface, and furnish means of transportation and motive power incalculable in amount. The climate, varying with altitude and distance from the sea, presents horticulturists the finest field of effort. In its moderate temperature nearly all the productions of the Northern States flourish together. In the immediate vicinity of railroads, or of landings upon tide-water, millions of acres of good land can be bought for from $10 to $25 per acre. Further back in the country lands sell for from $3 to $10 per acre. Vast tracts of mountain land, with excellent soil and valuable timber, good for grazing purposes, can be bought for from $2 to $5 per acre.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

The following speech of Hon. C. L. Merriam, of New-York, was delivered in the House of Representatives, March 1, 1873, on the bill for the suppression of trade in and circulation of obscene literature and articles of immoral use:

Mr. MERRIAM—Mr. Speaker, the purposes of this bill are so clearly in the best interests of morality and humanity that I trust it will receive the unanimous voice of Congress. It is terrible to contemplate that more than six thousand persons are daily employed in a carefully organized business, stimulated to activity by all the incentives that avarice and wickedness can invent, to place in the schools and homes of our country, books, pictures, and immoral appliances of so low and debasing a nature that it would seem the brute creation itself would turn from in disgust.

I am sure this American Congress will not only give all the aids of legislation for the annihilation of this trade, but that the outraged manhood of our age will place, in the strongest possible manner, its seal of condemnation upon the low brutality which threatened to destroy the future of this Republic by making merchandise of the morals of our youth. Recent revelations have convinced us that no home, however carefully guarded; no school, however select, has been safe from these corrupting influences. The purity and beauty of womanhood has been no protection from the insults of this trade. It may well be doubted, Mr. Speaker, if war, pestilence, or famine could leave deeper or more deadly scars upon a nation than the general diffusion of this pestilential literature. The history of nations admonishes us that even our fair Republic will be of but short duration unless the vigor and purity of our youth be preserved. Philosophers and legislators have stood bewildered before the revelations of crime and depravity in this our day, when every incentive of religion and education that circles about our civilization ought to enoble and elevate mankind. No revelation, until the unearthing of this scandal upon our age, has solved the mystery. The pride of our people in their schools may well be humbled over the revelations presented by one young man in New-York—whose hand with determined and commendable energy is falling heavily upon the workers in this detestable business—he exhibits to us more than 15,000 letters seized from the dealers and publishers in New-York alone; letters written by students of both sexes throughout our land ordering obscene literature. Fathers and mothers have rested secure in the consciousness of performed duty, while unbeknown to them their children in some of our best schools were students of a debasing literature, thrust upon them by insidious and cowardly hands—a literature, the very nature of which would be hidden by the young from the eyes of the teacher and parent—a literature which kindles and inflames the brute forces born in man, and over which religion and education strive to obtain the mastery. By examinations into the accumulations at "the dead-letter office" and the seizures in New-York City, we find that the dealers in obscene literature have organized circulating libraries, which are under the charge of the most vicious boys in the schools, boys chosen and paid by the venders, and who circulate among the students at ten cents a volume, any of the 144 obscene books heretofore published in New-York City. Fortunately most of the stereotype plates of these books have been recently destroyed. The existence of this literature has been traced to schools in the very capital of our nation, where its pernicious influence has sent to positive destruction some promising boys, who, but for the deadly poison instilled into their young minds might have developed into wise and good men. This species of literature has also been found in some of the best schools of New-York City and Brooklyn, in the colleges of Pennsylvania, and in the colleges and seminaries of Ohio. No State or Territory is exempt from the presence of its pernicious influence. Among the seizures made in New-York are found twenty separate orders recorded on the books of a dealer, coming from the librarian of a public school in one of our proudest Western States. It is not surprising, Mr. Speaker, that these revelations have amazed and alarmed members of Congress. The masses of our people, doubtless as ignorant hitherto as ourselves of the nature and extent of this fearful evil, will not wonder that their representatives have consented to enter upon an investigation of a most disagreeable and sickening nature, nor would they pardon us should we fail to put an end to this nefarious and diabolical traffic—a traffic so profitable to the dealers that more than one person has accumulated a fortune of half a million dollars in the business. It is of the highest importance to the suppression of this trade, that all available information upon the subject be placed before Congress and the country. The following letter has been received in the course of our investigations, and its author deserves the thanks of all good men:

> BROOKLYN, Jan. 18, 1873.
>
> DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 12th inst., in which you ask for a statement from me in reference to the traffic in obscene literature. I reply, I have been engaged in the suppression of this business since about one year ago. At that time I knew only one place where this business was carried on. The dealer was arrested, his papers "pigeon-holed," and he continued on in the same business, even letting out these vile books at ten cents per week to the youths and children of our public schools. In seeking to procure the arrest of this man again, I was betrayed by a policeman, who has since been dismissed from the service upon my preferring charges against him to our Police Commissioners. After this the *Sunday Mercury* came out against me, and said "if I was the Christian man I professed to be, I could find plenty of these men in Ann and Nassau streets and elsewhere." Accordingly, profiting by this hint, and by the aid of the numerous advertisements in this same paper, the *Days Doings*, the *New Varieties*, and the *Illustrated Police Gazette*, I have succeeded in unearthing this hydra-headed monster in part, as you will see by the following statement which, in many respects, might be truthfully increased in quantity. These I have seized and destroyed:
>
> Obscene photographs, stereoscopic and other pictures, more than 182,000; obscene books and pamphlets, more than 5 tons; obscene letter-press in sheets, more than 2 tons; sheets of impure songs, catalogues, hand-bills, &c., more than 21,000; obscene microscopic watch and knife charms and finger-rings, more than 5,000; obscene negative plates for printing photographs and stereoscopic views, about 625; obscene engraved steel and copper plates, 350; obscene lithographic stones destroyed, 20; obscene wood-cut engravings, more than 500; stereotype plates for printing obscene books, more than 5 tons; obscene transparent playing cards, 5,500 to 6,000; obscene and immoral rubber articles, over 30,000; lead molds for manufacturing rubber goods, twelve sets, or more than 700 pounds; newspapers seized, about 4,600; letters from all parts of the country, ordering these goods, about 15,000; names of dealers in account books seized, about 6,000; list of names in the hands of dealers, that are sold as merchandise, to forward catalogues and circulars to, independent of letters and account books, seized, more than 7,000; arrest of dealers since Oct. 9, 1871, over 50; publishers, manufacturers, and dealers dead since March last, 6.
>
> With the exception of one arrest, this has all been done since the 2d of last March; and with the exception of about three arrests, the whole work has been accomplished by myself, or under my own supervision, so that I know whereof I speak.
>
> There are various ways by which this vile stuff has been disseminated. First, by advertising in the above-named papers. Some weeks there is not a single advertisement in some of these papers that is not designed either to cheat or defraud, or intended to be a medium of sending out these accursed books and articles. For instance, I have arrested a number of persons, one in particular, who advertised a musical album, to be sent for fifty cents. I sent the fifty cents, and received back a catalogue of obscene books, with the following card attached:
>
> "The album is only a pretense to enable us to forward you a catalogue of our fancy books. Should you order any of these books, your fifty cents will be credited."
>
> It is needless to say I ordered, then arrested him, locked him up in the New-Haven Jail, and he has been indicted by the Grand Jury in the United States Court of Connecticut, and now is held in bail for trial. In the same way, by advertising beautiful views or pictures of some celebrated place or person, these men receive answers from innocent persons for these pictures, and among the pictures sent will be one or more of these obscene pictures and catalogues of these vile books and rubber goods. For be it known that wherever these books go, or catalogues of these books, there you will ever find, as almost indispensable, a complete list of rubber articles for masturbation or for the professed prevention of conception.
>
> *Secondly*—These abominations are disseminated by these men first obtaining the addresses of scholars and students in our schools and colleges, and then forwarding these circulars. They secure thousands of names in this way, by either sending for a catalogue of schools, seminaries, and colleges, under the pretense of sending a child to attend those places, or else by sending out a circular purporting to be getting up a directory of all the scholars and students in schools and colleges in the United States, or of taking the census of all the unmarried people, and offering to pay 5 cents per name for lists so sent. I need not say that the money is seldom or never sent, but I do say that these names, together with those that come in reply to advertisements, are sold to other parties; so that when a man desires to engage in this nefarious business he has only to purchase a list of these names, and then your child, be it a son or daughter, is as liable to have thrust into its hands, all unbeknown to you, one of these devilish catalogues.
>
> You will please observe that this business is carried on principally by the agency of the United States mails, and there is no law to-day by which we can interfere with the sending out of these catalogues and circulars through the mail, except they are obscene on their face; and there are scores of men that are supporting themselves and families to-day by sending out these rubber goods, &c., through the mails, that I cannot touch for want of law. There are men in Philadelphia, in Chicago, in Boston, and other places who are doing this business, that I could easily detect and convict if the law was only sufficient. There was one year ago published in and about New-York and vicinity 144 different obscene books. I have seized the stereotyped plates, steel and copper-plates, &c., for 142 of these books. There were four publishers on the 2d of last March; to-day three of these are in their graves, and it is charged by their friends that I worried them to death. Be that as it may, I am sure the world is better without them. One man, since the year 1842, (according to his account-book that I have,) has published some eighteen or twenty different books, and has never to my knowledge, been arrested, but has for years been the victim of black-mail by the detectives of New-York City, and in this manner has been practically licensed by them to do this business.
>
> It is with great pleasure that I state that the refusal of President Grant to pardon those who have been convicted of this offense in the United States Courts, and of Gov. Hoffman those who have been convicted in this State in the State Courts, has sent dismay into the camp of these men, and will go very far toward checking this business. The District-Attorney and his deputies are ready to prosecute any and all cases when they are brought to their notice, and there is no question about these men having justice done them if convicted before any of our judges; so that all we want to break up this nefarious business is a broader law. I present these facts for your consideration.
>
> I have the honor to be, with very great respect, Sir, your obedient servant,
>
> ANTHONY COMSTOCK.
>
> Hon. C. L. MERRIAM, House of Representatives, Washington.

Since the destruction of stereotyped plates of old books, secret circulars have been discovered of a notice to dealers, that "twelve new books are in course of preparation, and will soon be ready for delivery."

I believe the calling of the attention of the country to this monstrous crime, and the determination of the representatives of the people in Congress to go to the furthest constitutional point within their power of legislation for its annihilation, will incite every State Legislature to enact similar laws for its final destruction. The victims of this traffic has filled the prisons and mad-houses of our land; hence every instinct of political economy demands prompt and vigorous action from good men everywhere. The Prison Association of New-York says:

> Good men have ever lamented the pernicious influence of a depraved and perverted literature; but such literature has never been so systematically and widely diffused as at the present time. This is owing to two causes: its cheapness, and the facility of conveyance by steam-boat and rail-car. A very large proportion of the works thus put in circulation are of the worst character, tending to corrupt the principles, to inflame the passions, to excite impure desire, and to spread a blight over all the powers of the soul. Brothels are recruited from this more than any other one source. Those who search the trunks of convicted criminals are almost sure to find in them one or more of these works; and few prisoners who can read at all fail to enumerate among the causes which led them into crime the unhealthy stimulus of this depraved and pernicious literature.

We read in an English journal that

> The English Society for the Suppression of Vice has destroyed 129,681 indecent prints, 16,220 illustrated books, five tons of letter-press of the same sort, 16,005 sheets of songs, besides copper plates, printing presses, &c. The funds of the society are contributed by private individuals, and each prosecution cost $150. In New-York there are firms having agents widely scattered whose diabolical mission is to introduce filthy books and pictures to schools. Surely a society for the suppression of vice might find supporters in New-York.

Another influential newspaper, alluding to this subject, says.

> It seems that the same terrible evil, though not in a form as gross, yet, perhaps, for that very reason more dangerous, is found in England. As remarked by the Earl of Shaftesbury, in a conference with the managers of various societies in Glasgow, these poisonous productions have lost the grossness which they formerly possessed, and according to the same authority were working with such a pestilential force that unless they were counteracted by some means, in a few years there would creep in such refined iniquity, profligacy, and corruption that it would defy all the chapels, all the mission-houses, all the agencies they possessed to meet this enormous evil. His lordship added that murder, as well as other forms of crime, had been traced to the influence of these licentious publications, yet the evil was so insidiously conveyed in the English productions that in his opinion 'there was no power of law which would enable them to meet this danger and difficulty. He was quite certain that there did not exist a lawyer who would be able to draw a clause in an act of Parliament that would meet these abominations. He had put it before persons of discrimination and knowledge on these matters, and they had seen the whole force and the whole venom, but they had always said that that could not be brought within the range of any law at all.'
>
> It is said that the grossness which appears to be absent from this depraved literature in Great Britain is made up by the importation of obscene publications from the United States.

Englishmen deal less tenderly than we in what tends to demoralize their youth. Long ago the filthy publications of New-York were suppressed in London. A leading New-York paper says:

> It is the duty of every parent and every teacher to be continually on the alert to thwart the introduction of this moral leprosy among those intrusted to their guardianship. It is a startling but too well established fact that no child who goes to a school of any kind in this vicinity, or even passes along the street with other children, is safe from the sly distributors of these pestilent publications. In repeated instances of late the most careful of parents and instructors have been shocked to find such books and pictures in the possession of children of nine or ten years, who had received them as gifts, with an injunction to keep them concealed, and particular information as to where others might be bought. Such agencies of pollution operate so rapidly in soiling the purity of children's minds, and corrupting their lives, that teachers and parents cannot possibly be too vigilant in guarding against these baits of the devil.

With the passage of this bill I shall have performed a most uninviting duty. No man, even when impelled by a conscientious conviction of official duty, goes willingly down into the gutters of human depravity to act as scavenger to root our moral deformities. Men fight to advantage who know their enemy. The good men of this country who regard their homes as their sanctuaries, warned by this exposure, will act with determined energy to protect what they hold most precious in life—the holiness and purity of their firesides.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council Yesterday.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, to whom was referred the question of utilizing salt water for sanitary purposes, &c., met again yesterday, Alderman Monheimer in the chair.

Mr. Rand, Engineer of the Poughkeepsie Water-works, appeared before the committee and said he thought the statements made before the committee should be sufficient to satisfy them that New-York has in the Croton Valley enough water to supply the City, even with a large increase of population, for a long time to come. He had commenced a calculation of the cost of bringing water from Poughkeepsie, but he thought that it would be useless to complete it. He was of opinion that our service-pipes and hydrants were too small to supply steam fire engines; they were at least ten years behind the time. If we should ever have a fire here like that in Boston it would be found that the water would run short. He would suggest that before the committee come to any decision on the question before them, they get the opinions of such men as J. P. Kirkwood, W. J. McAlpine, and J. B. Francis, of Lowell. Let these gentlemen inspect the Croton water-shed and report on its average capacity and what it would supply in the driest seasons. This was the important question to be decided. He thought erroneous opinions existed as to the expense and difficulty of supplying water by the pumping process. He believed that with a single lift of from 340 to 350 feet he could supply 50,000,000 of gallons per day; that in one year this could be increased to 100,000,000, with a head of nearly 300 feet at the northern extremity of the island. Sufficient account was not taken of the power of our modern pumping-machines. The actual friction of water running through pipes is not so great as is supposed. In regard to statements made by Prof. Chandler and others as to the capacity of the Croton water shed, he thought there must be an error somewhere. Sufficient account was not taken of loss by evaporation, &c.; and then it should be remembered that the lakes in the Croton Valley are filling up to some extent from natural causes, and they would have to be cleared out periodically.

In answer to questions by the committee, Mr. Rand said the owners of land in the Croton Valley were putting up the prices. In fact great speculative excitement existed there, under the impression that the City of New-York was going to make large purchases of land in the Croton Valley.

In regard to the aqueduct, Mr. Rand said it was far more liable to damage than pipes are. An earthquake, however slight, would demolish it, and it would take a long time to repair it. In nearly all the water-works constructed in this country and in Europe sufficient allowance had not been made for loss by evaporation and from other causes.

Mr. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, said his plan of taking water from Poughkeepsie would give a supply for this coming Summer of 50,000,000 of gallons per day. To get this supply, pipes would have to be laid for fifteen miles, not thirty miles, as Mr. Tracy had stated.

Mr. E. L. Fargo exhibited a patent by which iron pipes can be protected from rust and corrosion. The invention consists of an alloy of zinc and tin, inserted in the pipes as plugs or rivets, by which an electric current is set up. He could not at present state what the cost would be. It was already in use, and had been found to work perfectly.

The board then adjourned to Tuesday next at 11 A. M.

County Stationery.

Application was made to Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel payment to F. W. Roe of $118,000, and to Alvin Lockwood of $2,000, for stationery furnished the County during the year 1869. The claim was audited and allowed under the Connolly administration, and this, counsel for the plaintiff contended, was conclusive on the present officials. On the part of the Controller, the conclusiveness of the former audit, as well as the fairness of the claim, were contested.

The case was adjourned until the third Monday to allow further affidavits to be put in.

A Patriot's Descendant in Want.

A communication to the Philadelphia *Press* reads:

"Are you aware, Mr. Editor, that there is now living in the City of Philadelphia, in his sixty-eighth year, a grandson of Gen. Daniel Morgan, the victor of Cowpens, who defeated Tarleton, uncovered the flank of Cornwallis, then retreating from Yorktown, Va., forced him back upon Yorktown, where he was invested by Gen. Washington, and compelled to surrender—thus closing the struggle for American independence? And are you also aware that this grandson of Gen. Morgan, a most worthy man, is in want? One of our most distinguished citizens uses this language: 'I have known this aged man for forty-five years, and know that he is worthy of his progenitors.' His present object is to raise enough money to pay for his admission into the 'Old Man's Home.' About $200 will be sufficient, if contributed by the patriotic and charitable."

IRON SHIP-BUILDING.

The Yards on the Delaware River—Progress of the Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, March 13, 1873.

The great industrial interest of iron ship-building is developing colossal proportions upon the Delaware, and at Wilmington, the busy and enterprising city of the Delawareites. During the last five years the construction of iron vessels along this stream has increased almost an hundred-fold, and every year the industry is advancing with such proportions that it is a common prediction that the Delaware will in time become the Clyde of the world. All the great establishments and yards situated at Wilmington, Chester, and Philadelphia are crowded with orders, and many have more work upon their hands than can be executed.

The peculiar location of the Delaware renders it an admirable and natural depot for the building of iron vessels. Situated as it is within easy access by rail to the greatest iron and coal producing region of the world, and almost at the very threshold of the largest and most celebrated foundries and iron mills in the country; and taking into account the remarkable advancement of the industry, the predictions which the savants foretell as to its being the centre of the world's iron ship-building in coming years, are not impossibilities, but plausible conclusions.

Your correspondent has recently made visits to the largest establishments, and found that at Wilmington, at one of the yards, a fine iron ocean craft is under construction for the Metropolitan Steam-ship Company of New-York. She will be employed in the Southern coastwise trade between the Metropolis and New-Orleans. The vessel is being built under the supervision of Capt. Winters, a prominent marine constructor, and well known in New-York City. From the yard of Pusy & Jones, at the same point, a first-class iron screw-steamer, for one of the Southern steam-ship lines, was launched a few weeks ago. Wilmington is the centre of an extensive iron shipbuilding interest, and her yards have acquired an enviable fame. At Chester, about eighteen miles below Philadelphia, the extensive establishment of John Roach & Sons is situated, and is known as the "Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works." This is a New-York firm, who took hold of the yard a few years after the war. Their predecessors were Reaney & Sons, who became insolvent, which was owing largely to bad management.

On Thursday there was launched from this yard the iron steam-ship Colima, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Her dimensions are: Length on deck, 315 feet; beam, (molded,) 40 feet; depth from hurricane, 36½ feet; tonnage, (old measurement,) 2,379 tons; freight capacity on dead weight, 2,100 tons; draft of water, 19 feet. She will be bark-rigged, and spread 300 yards of canvas in her plain sails. The engines are 1,800-horse power, and are compound; accommodations for 200 first-class passengers, and for 350 second class. Her consort was launched some time last Fall, and the firm have orders and will lay the keel shortly for another vessel of the same model, and for the same company.

Also at these works the Reading Railroad Company are having built two powerful steam iron colliers for the coal service of the company, who intend to build a fleet of these vessels to transport their coal from the Richmond coal wharves, Philadelphia, to any point on order. The vessels now being constructed by John Roach & Sons will be 214 feet in length, with 29 feet beam, and 1,200 tons register. The first will be ready for launching about the middle of April. A powerful iron ferry-boat, the Tippecanoe, is also under way for a New-York ferry company. The craft will be a model of marine architecture of its kind. Also, at these works, is being built a first-class and commodious iron steam-ship, for the Japan trade. The United States revenue-steamer Manhattan was also recently launched from this yard. It is currently rumored that the owners of the largest ship-building establishment in East Boston are seriously considering a removal to some point upon the Delaware, and entering upon the building of iron vessels exclusively. At Kaigh's Point, N. J., directly opposite Philadelphia, the Kaigh's Point Shipbuilding Company have constructed several iron vessels, and are doing a great deal of Government work. At Messrs. Cramp & Sons' shipyard, Kensington, the four ocean steamers for the American Steam-ship Company are being built. Two of these—the Ohio and Pennsylvania—have already been launched, and the remaining two—the Indiana and Illinois—are still on the stocks. The former is now ready for launching as soon as the ice in the river breaks up. These vessels cost by contract $350,000 each, and will compare with any ocean steamers now afloat. The Pennsylvania will be ready to go on her trial trip about the 1st of April. It is the intention of the builders to take the vessel to sea three days to test her capacity and seaworthiness fully.

FINE ARTS.

Mme. De Hazard's Sculptures.

A studio has been opened at No. 50 Union-place by Mme. De Hazard, an accomplished lady, but very little known, we believe, in this City, who is desirous of bringing her works to the notice of the public. Mme. De Hazard's forte appears to lie in the representation of the softer and more subdued emotions, and she wisely confines herself to subjects in which delicacy of feeling and refined sentiment are the prominent characteristics. Of the two groups in her studio, "Abandonata" and "La Pace Generosa," the first is the most notable. It consists of three figures, a mother and two children. Resignation, love, confidence, and innocence are the prevailing expressions, and few, we think, can regard the artist's work unmoved. The second-named group also comprises three figures, a woman, calm and smiling, who is looking down upon two children struggling for the possession of a lion's skin. Besides these there are fine single figures, entitled "L'Esperance," "Summer and Autumn," "Rustic Felicity," a portrait of the Princess Marguerite, one of Victor Emmanuel, and one of the Pope.

In the expressions of childish innocence, Mme. De Hazard is particularly happy, and a word of commendation may be bestowed on the beauty and finish of her execution.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR VIENNA.

Our progress in the art of photography will be represented at the Vienna Exposition by a very choice collection, prepared by Mr. William Kurtz, of Broadway. It comprises about 100 specimens, plain and colored, touched and untouched. Among them will be found the likenesses of most of our local celebrities, male and female, leaders of fashionable society, distinguished divines, and members of the Bar, literary men, &c., the whole collection thus forming a most interesting gallery of portraits, apart from its artistic merit. The pictures have been arranged with great taste on a black screen, the panels and ornaments of which are relieved by gilding, and the effect of the whole is decidedly imposing. A special agent will accompany the collection to Vienna.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Palette" exhibition at the Somerville Gallery is attracting well-merited attention. It is open on Sundays, and on Monday it is free.

The Kensett collection, comprising over 500 studies and finished pictures, the property of the late Mr. Kensett, will be on exhibition free, for one week, at the Academy of Design, opening on Friday next.

A choice collection of modern paintings, chiefly of the foreign school, is on exhibition free at the Leavitt Art Rooms in Broadway, near Twelfth-street.

A Young Man Who Has Broken His Limbs Fifteen Times.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Herald, March 11.

On Sunday last Mr. Richard Cardwell sustained a fracture of the left leg by being thrown from a buggy in which, in company with his father and two sisters, he was riding on the Clinton Pike. A lady on horseback meeting the buggy, and her skirts being filled with the wind, frightened the buggy horse, which went off at a run across a field. After running some distance the buggy was brought up sharp against a tree, and completely wrecked. The occupants were all thrown out, but none of them met with serious injury, except Richard, whose leg was broken. A most curious feature connected with the accident is that the young man has had his different limbs broken for the fifteenth time. The sufferer is about eighteen years old, of full habit, and weighs about 150 pounds. From the ease with which his limbs are broken, and the swift healing of the fractures, we suppose that the ossification of the cartilaginous structure is of slow development, and the young man is, as it were, but in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood.

How Boston Proposes to Conduct Elections.

The committee appointed by the Boston City Council to draft a plan for securing the purity of the ballot, have reported a bill which provides that the Mayor and Aldermen shall appoint three supervisors of elections, who shall in turn appoint registrars of voters for each precinct, who shall be in session to revise the voters' list for fifteen days before a State, and six days before a municipal election. The ballot-boxes are to be locked up by the supervisors, before being given to the inspectors, and no person shall be allowed to keep any account of the number of votes cast, or the number of voters present at the polling-place. The inspectors are especially forbidden to give any information whatever concerning the progress of the election. The ballots when closed are to be in charge of a constable, and the counting is to be done under the direction of the supervisor. Willful, false answers to supervisors, registrars, and inspectors are punishable with a fine of $100 or imprisonment for thirty days; fraudulent voting shall be punished with imprisonment from two to six months; willful neglect or refusal to perform the duties of supervisors, registrars or inspectors shall be punishable with a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000, or with imprisonment for from one to five years.

THE HOPKINS HOSPITAL.

Four Million Dollars for the Indigent Sick and the Orphans of Baltimore—A Training School for Nurses and Accommodations for Four Hundred Patients.

The following is the letter of Mr. Johns Hopkins, of Baltimore, to the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in that city, setting forth his grand designs for the relief of the indigent sick and orphans:

BALTIMORE, March 10, 1873.

To Francis T. King, President, and the Trustees of "The Johns Hopkins Hospital:"

GENTLEMEN: I have given you, in your capacity of trustees, thirteen acres of land, situated in the City of Baltimore and bounded by Wolfe, Monument, Broadway and Jefferson streets, upon which I desire you to erect an hospital. It will be necessary to devote the present year to the grading of its surface, to its proper drainage, to the laying out of the grounds, and to the most careful and deliberate choice of a plan for the erection and arrangement of the new hospital buildings. It is my wish that the plan thus chosen shall be one which will permit symmetrical additions to the buildings which will be first constructed, in order that you may ultimately be able to receive 400 patients, and that it shall provide for an hospital which shall, in construction and arrangement, compare favorably with any other institution of like character in this country or in Europe. It will, therefore, be your duty to obtain the advice and assistance of those at home or abroad who have achieved the greatest success in the construction and management of hospitals.

I cannot press this injunction too strongly upon you, because the usefulness of this charity will greatly depend upon the plan which you may adopt for the construction and arrangement of the buildings. It is my desire that you should complete this portion of your labor during the current year, and be in readiness to commence the building of the hospital in the Spring of 1874. It will be your duty hereafter to provide for the erection, upon other ground, of suitable buildings for the reception, maintenance and education of orphan colored children. I direct you to provide accommodation for three or four hundred children of this class; and you are also authorized to receive into this asylum, at your discretion, as belonging to such class, colored children who have lost one parent only, and in exceptional cases to receive colored children who are not orphans, but may be in such circumstances as to require the aid of the charity. I desire that you shall apply the yearly sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the revenue of the property which you will hereafter receive, to the maintenance of the Orphans' Home, intended for such children.

In order to enable you to carry my wishes into full effect, I will now and in each succeeding year during my life, until the hospital buildings are fully completed and in readiness to receive patients, place at your disposal the sum of $100,000.

In addition to the gift already made to you of the thirteen acres of land in the City of Baltimore, upon which the hospital will be built, I have dedicated to its support and to the payment of the annual sum provided to be paid for the support of the Orphans' Home, property, which you may safely estimate as worth, to-day, $2,000,000; and from which your corporation will certainly receive a yearly revenue of $120,000, and which time and your diligent care will make more largely productive.

If the Hospital and Orphans' Home are not built at my death, it will be your duty to apply the income arising from this property to their completion. When they are built the income from the property will suffice for their maintenance.

The indigent sick of this city and its environs, without regard to sex, age, or color, who require surgical or medical treatment, and who can be received into the hospital without peril to the other inmates, and the poor of the city and State, of all races, who are stricken down by any casualty, shall be received into the hospital without charge, for such periods of time and under such regulations as you may prescribe. It will be your duty to make such division of the sexes and patients among the several wards of the hospital as will best promote the actual usefulness of the charity.

You will also provide for the reception of a limited number of patients who are able to make compensation for the room and attention they may require. The money received from such persons will enable you to appropriate a larger sum for the relief of the sufferings of that class which I direct you to admit free of charge; and you will thus be enabled to afford to strangers, and to those of our own people, who have no friends or relatives to care for them in sickness, and who are not objects of charity, the advantage of careful and skillful treatment.

It will be your especial duty to secure for the service of the hospital surgeons and physicians of the highest character and of the greatest skill. I desire you to establish, in connection with the hospital, a training school for female nurses. This provision will secure the services of women competent to care for the sick in the hospital wards, and will enable you to benefit the whole community by supplying it with a class of trained and experienced nurses.

I wish the large grounds surrounding the hospital buildings to be properly inclosed by iron railings, and to be so laid out and planted with trees and flowers, as to afford solace to the sick, and be an ornament to the section of the city in which the grounds are located. I desire that you should in due season provide for a site and buildings of such description, and at such distance from the city as your judgment shall approve, for the reception of convalescent patients. You will be able in this way to hasten the recovery of the sick, and to have always room in the main hospital buildings for other sick persons requiring immediate medical or surgical treatment.

It is my special request that the influences of religion should be felt in and impressed upon the whole management of the hospital; but I desire, nevertheless, that the administration of the charity shall be undisturbed by sectarian influence, discipline, or control.

In all your arrangements in relation to this hospital, you will bear constantly in mind that it is my wish and purpose that the institution should ultimately form a part of the Medical School of that university, for which I have made ample provision by my will. I have felt it to be my duty to bring these subjects to your particular attention, knowing that you will conform to the wishes which I definitely express. In other particulars I leave your board to the exercise of its discretion, believing that your good judgment and experience in life will enable you to make this charity a substantial benefit to the community.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,

JOHNS HOPKINS.

THE DANN HOMICIDE.

The Prisoner Pleads Guilty and is Sent to State Prison for Four Years.

The trial of Charles Cordes, for the murder of John Dann, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. Immediately on the opening of the Court, a consultation took place between the counsel for the prosecution and the prisoner, and Mr. Howe then announced that it was agreed that his client should plead guilty to a charge of manslaughter in the third degree. He proposed to offer testimony relative to the character of the prisoner before the homicide, but the Court informed him that it would not be received in mitigation of sentence. The District-Attorney remarked that the punishment for the plea which he accepted was inadequate to the gravity of the offense, but it was all the law justified. Evidence of character was adduced, and Judge Brady having drawn attention to the facts of the case, strongly condemned the frequency with which knives and pistols were drawn and used without the slightest provocation. He sentenced the prisoner to four years' imprisonment with hard labor. It was subsequently ascertained that five of the jurors had already made up their minds to convict the prisoner of manslaughter in the third degree, one for manslaughter in the fourth degree with a recommendation to mercy, and another believed he was not guilty of any offense whatever. It is a singular fact that if the deceased did not die from the injuries inflicted upon him by the prisoner, the latter would have been tried for felonious assault and would undoubtedly be convicted and sentenced to seven years' State Prison.

Sufferings of an Ohio Family Going West.

From the Omaha (Nebraska) Republican, March 11.

Some six weeks since a family, consisting of husband and wife and six children, arrived in this city from Ohio. As their baggage and household effects were delayed in transit, they could not proceed on their journey, and so put up at a hotel until they should arrive. Day after day they waited, and still the goods did not come. Meantime the funds ran low and they could no longer afford to board; so a small room was hired on Farnham-street, and the family moved into it. It was not over ten feet square, and yet these eight persons lived, ate, and slept there. The ages of the children were from eight to seventeen. The suffering of the family culminated in the death of a member of the little band—a bright girl of twelve years. She was taken sick on Friday and died on Sunday. So reduced had these people become that they had not a single dollar left to purchase the necessaries of life. The father is a carpenter by trade, but could not get work. These facts coming to the knowledge of the First Baptist Society, they have taken charge of the suffering family. The railroad companies are still endeavoring to trace the lost goods.

HOW TO LIVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In THE TIMES of the 8th inst. you have a prominent article on the comparative cost of provisions in England and the United States, which certainly must attract attention and provoke inquiry. You show that, on the average, meats, fish, and potatoes cost at least twenty-five per cent. more in Liverpool than in New-York. A long experience of living in both countries alternating every year, enables me to corroborate your assertions. If you had included flour and cereal products generally the same difference would have been shown as in other provisions, as will be readily believed when it is remembered that such vast quantities of grain are imported from our shores. These, then, are facts; but there is another fact somewhat paradoxical. It is this: Living in England is vastly cheaper than in the United States. This I know from frequent practice. A family can have the same comforts of life for one-half the money in Great Britain that they would be obliged to spend here; and yet they would pay twenty-five per cent. more for their food! True, a part of this discrepancy is balanced by cheaper clothing in England. But the explanation of the riddle at large is really centred in one word, and that is economy. It is in the *savoir faire*, the *savoir vivre*, the "waste not, want not," the knowledge of housekeeping, the discipline of servants, the avoidance of needless expenditure in eating, drinking, clothing, fuel, locomotion, and the thousand minutiæ of daily life—in short, in the appreciation of the value of money. I do not propose to make any economical suggestions to our millionaires, commending to them what in others is a virtue; it is for them a vice. Let them be a great deal more prodigal of their resources than they are. They will thus diffuse their wealth over the lower strata of society. But the crying wrong is, that people who cannot afford such lavish expenditure are enviously desirous to imitate it. This sin follows down through society to its lowest grade. Despite of our democracy, we do acknowledge classes, and all of us wish to rank in the highest. Our aristocracy is one of wealth, and we all desire to be aristocrats. It is for those who in their hearts, and feeling in their pockets, are obliged to confess themselves of the middle and lower classes that I offer for consideration a plan whereby they may live as cheaply and as comfortably as those in similar circumstances exist in England.

In the first place, let us state the American—the New-York mode of life. It may be summed up as three-fold: House-keeping, boarding, and in hotels. The first, if you can afford it, is perfection—that is, if you know how to exercise authority, and are not disconcerted by periodical mutinies. The second is—well—nasty! that all-pervading smell of cabbage, weak coffee, and salt fish; that forced companionship, and the little den to which you retire, your only home. And now for the hotel life, with its hotel dress and hotel manners; simpering and affectation; the daily sailing up and down by the dining-table of dressed and undressed females; the "hotel birds," who have nothing to do but to talk scandal, and act it, too, while their disgusted partners are to be found in the bar and billiard-rooms. Compare all this with England. There, nobody lives in a hotel; they stop there over night, or, at most, for two or three days. Boarding-houses are comparatively unknown. If an Englishman can afford it, he likes to have a house of his own. If not, he goes with his family to lodgings. I do not believe there are any lodgings in New-York. Now let me tell you what they are in England. In the first place, let me premise that an English lodging-house keeper does not get above her business. She has generally been a cook in some private gentleman's family, and has perhaps married the butler. At any rate she is a hard-working woman, and knows how, by working with them, to make her servants work. She is a very distinct person from the boarding-house landlady here who sits at the table with her guests, and dresses up her daughters with a view to matrimonial alliance with some of them. She has scraped together a little means and credit. With these she hires and furnishes a house of two or more stories. These houses are of all classes, good, bad, and indifferent, from the slums of the city to the confines of St. James and Hyde Park. There are thousands and thousands of furnished lodgings in Great Britain varying in price from almost nothing to X, the unknown quantity. They are for high and low, for rich and poor. There classes and intermediates can always be suited. You apply at one of them within your means, and you are shown a suite of rooms on one floor, consisting of parlor, dining-room, sleeping-room, closets, &c., all completely furnished with every requisite. The second floor is considered the most eligible, the lower floor next, and the third story, then the fourth, and so on higher. For the one you may select a weekly price is named, and a bargain may be made for a certain sum, including fire, lights, washing of bed and table linen, (all of which is furnished,) and attendance and cooking. You take possession for a week or a year, as you choose, and you are at once surrounded by all the comforts of a home without any of its inconveniences—no repairs, no charge of servants, no trouble of any kind. Once installed, you look up your butcher, your baker, and your grocer, with each of whom you keep your book-settling accounts every week. Your little groceries are kept in a pantry adjoining your own apartment, under your lock and key. Your muffins and bread are sent you every morning, and you may do your own marketing or commission the landlady to do it for you. The meat is sent to her kitchen; she serves it on your table at any hour you may appoint, and she moreover prepares puddings and pies from materials which you purchase. As many plates are laid on your table as you or your occasional guests may require. Your meals are in general well served, and "the cold" does not go down to be devoured by an army of servants and their "cousins," but comes up again to you for another meal in some other shape. Nothing is lost, and that is the secret.

This style of living is cheaper for two than for one, for three than for two, and for four than for three. Let me say, in illustration, that my family consisted of three adults, with nearly an average of one guest. The average price of our lodgings in England and Scotland was £3 per week, and of our provisions, wine included, £3, so that £6, or $30 in gold, covered everything. Similar board, with private table, in New-York would have cost more than double. We lacked nothing in comfortable apartments for lodging, or in soups, fish, meats, and desserts, ale and wine, and, if we had chosen to do so, might have lived for much less. Now comes the question, why cannot this be done in New-York? Compared with it are not all the schemes for "co-operative house-keeping" insignificant? There is nothing co-operative about this—there are no conflicting interests, no quarrels. Each family is as much by itself as if fenced about by the palisades of Robinson Crusoe. Domestic love, that sweetest of all England's virtues, that makes her women the purest types of their sex upon this wide earth, is here unalloyed, uncontaminated by the poisonous, immoral atmosphere of these damnable American institutions—family hotels and boarding houses. J. C.

Strike of Canal Laborers near Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, March 13.

About four hundred laborers have latterly been employed upon the canal improvements in progress between the city and Black Rock. Up to March 1, the compensation paid these laborers was $1 50 for ten hours' work—each ten hours being considered a day and one quarter, in accordance with the law of the State making eight hours a day's work. On the 1st instant the pay was increased to $1 75 for ten hours' work, and all went smoothly until yesterday, when the men "struck" and quit work, demanding that they should receive the $1 75 for eight hours' work, and, moreover, that they should be paid at the end of every two weeks instead of once a month.

There was no demonstration of violence made by the men yesterday, and this morning nearly all of them returned to their work. Some malcontents, however, we are told, assailed those who were at work at the foot of Pennsylvania-street, throwing stones at them from the banks, &c. Superintendent Welch gave information at police head-quarters, and Col. Byrne detailed a small detachment to proceed to the spot indicated, and see that the workmen were not further molested.

The demand made by the strikers will not be complied with. Superintendent Welch can obtain all the laborers necessary to complete the work in hand before the opening of navigation, at the price he is now paying; and as it now requires, with the force in his office, nearly two weeks to make out the pay-rolls, fill up and obtain signatures to the duplicate vouchers, &c., it will be impossible for him to pay oftener than a month. Meantime, those men who are not satisfied to remain at work under these arrangements, are at liberty to quit; but they must not attempt to use force with those who choose to stay. If they do this they will get themselves into serious trouble.

TRENTON.

New-Jersey's Capital—Its State Prison and Lunatic Asylum—The Soldiers' Home.

From Our Special Correspondent.
TRENTON, Friday, March 7, 1873.

The view up this part of the Delaware, with a rosy-colored Spring sunset lighting up the dome of the old State-house, and pouring color upon color over the frozen, glistening river, is decidedly picturesque. There is a certain bustle and shop-light cheeriness when you pass along the main street (State-street) of Trenton—a sort of quaint, old-fashioned, cosy look about the place, which our grandmothers defined as "comfortable." But in the morning the ice in the river looks dirty, the streets are narrow and sloppy, the shops have lost attraction in losing their glare, the sky is cloudy, the day is unpropitious, and you come to the uncharitable conclusion that Trenton does not come up to your first impressions. It is in part a natural reaction; partly a mixture of truth and misconception. Trenton is somewhat an enigma to me. For a goodly slice out of a century she has been the capital of the State of New-Jersey—one of the most substantially well-to-do States in the Union. Long, long ago, Peter Cooper started his iron-works here; rolled the first iron beams for building purposes here; and, from time to time, enlarged his works to their present extent. And yet, Trenton has always been one of those children of the Land of Freedom, which mothers' speak of as: "No, there's nothing ails the child, but he don't grow." I have seriously debated in my own mind, since I have been here, the possible and probable causes of this stunted growth. There was the theory, ready to hand, that, between the two stools—New-York and Philadelphia—Trenton had come to the ground. Then, again, I tried to count on my fingers how many State capitals seem to have been, commercially speaking, paralyzed by being elevated to that high honor, and finally, I came to the conclusion that Trenton had all along been waiting, like Mr. Micawber, for something to turn up; something which should instil new life into her, which should give her a fresh start in life. Strange to say, Treton has, I think, not waited in vain. She has not given birth to, but has drawn to herself, from natural causes, a specialty of manufacture; and a special manufacture is to a city what a patent medicine or a startling novelty in the sewing-machine line is to an individual—a source of comfort and wealth. Iron was unsuccessful as a tonic to Trenton's constitution, and Trenton sought relief in her troubles in another of dame Nature's deposits—clay; and she bids fair to fight it out on that line. Her own citizens, who, ten years ago, most unfilially spoke of her as "old fogy," now say that she is going ahead, and point to the very natural consequences of the rapid growth of the potteries here—the introduction of other branches of industry—as a sure sign of the future welfare and progress of the city. As yet these new industries are on a small scale. But the seed has been well sown, strong, healthy young plants are showing above ground, and, with the sunshine of prosperity, bid fair to produce trees which will yield fruit after their kind.

Some ten years ago a brace of Englishmen were prospecting about for a desirable locality in which to start a pottery. They had to transport their clay from one district, their feldspar from another, their coal from another, and so on; and they had to choose a spot adjacent to some good market for their goods when they had made them. After casting about for some time, debating the merits and conveniences of this place and that place, and counting the cost of freight of materials, transportation to market, &c., they came to the conclusion that Trenton, of all other towns in the Union, was just the thing for them, and Trenton has since been, and is now, rubbing her hands and chuckling with delight over their arrival. Ten years ago there was one small pottery here; now there are nearly a score of big potteries, and they have largely increased the general business of the city. And in other respects the citizens of Trenton are waking up. They are going to have a new post-office and court-rooms, and Congress has already made a preliminary appropriation of $200,000 for the purpose. The gentlemen of the Board of Trade, too, have discovered that Trenton is at the head of the navigable portion of the Delaware River, and that they do not properly avail themselves of their water transportation facilities. Vessels do ply between this city and Philadelphia, but navigation is impeded by a sandbar a few miles below the city, a bar which can only be passed at high tide. The Board of Trade propose to improve this bar out of existence. Competent engineers estimate that it can be done for $75,000, and $10,000 has already been appropriated by Congress toward carrying out the design. The creek flowing through the city furnishes any amount of water-power, and there is no doubt many factories would be erected on its banks if the river navigation to Philadelphia afforded better means of transportation.

But I am forgetting the dignified importance of Trenton as a State capital. Such matters are not to be lightly set aside, even in favor of stone china and cream-jugs, so I think I will postpone the potteries, the iron-works, and the other manufactures of Trenton to a future letter, and confine this one to the State institutions which are clustered here. Of the old Statehouse, it is not necessary to say more than that it is cruelly innoculating legislators with a desire to grow rich, which has been so deteriorating to the historic character of very many other State-houses. There are, however, three other State institutions—the Asylum for the Insane, the State Prison, and the Soldiers' Children's Home—which interest me more at the moment. There is, of course, much that is saddening about them, but there is also much that is encouraging, and though the jovial legislators, their Senate and Assembly Chambers, and the old State-house present timely topics just now, I prefer to write about what I have seen of those for whom the State cares in more senses than one—the unfortunate prisoner, the poor lunatic, and the soldier's orphan.

The State Prison was constructed on the same principle as the Eastern Penitentiary in Philadelphia, with large, roomy cells on either side of the corridors, radiating from a central point, in which prisoners might labor at a trade and be kept in solitary confinement. But the increase in the number of prisoners necessitated the placing of two in one cell, and solitary confinement was necessarily abandoned. The prisoners now labor in workshops erected for the purpose. A year ago a large wing was added to the building. It is constructed on the latest acknowledged principles of prison-building—a block of cells, rising tier above tier, in the centre of a vast chamber. This new wing has four double tiers of cells, 168 in number, the floors of each being one single slab of stone. Every cell has a gas-burner inside, a great convenience to prisoners, who are generally compelled to twist their necks and strain their eyesight in order to be able to read by the light of the gas in the halls. The gas is turned off at 8½ in Winter and 9 o'clock in Summer. Bathing rooms are also provided in the yard, of which every prisoner is compelled to avail himself once a week. According to the last published report—that for 1871—there were then in the prison 516 prisoners; 395 white and 87 colored males, and 28 white and 6 colored females. Mr. Howell, the Warden of the prison, tells me that the numbers are now almost in the same proportion. The labor of the prisoners is all let out to contractors in the boot and shoe trade, with the exception of a small number who are employed in weaving. The contract with the State is to employ 400 prisoners, provided that there are as many in the prison. Unfortunately, that clause in the contract does not seem likely ever to be called in question.

The boot and shoe factory is a busy scene, the contractors' overseers taking good care that all perform their allotted tasks. All the labor-saving appliances, such as pegging, nailing, and heeling machines are in use, and the prisoners turn out on an average about 2,000 pairs of boots and shoes a day. In these shops are the notorious Jersey City bank robbers, five prisoners who have got to stick to the last till they exchange their 9 feet by 6 cell for a still smaller one, and eighty who have to serve out terms varying from ten to thirty years. There is one very unusual feature in this State Prison. It is not only self-sustaining, but has a handsome surplus income arising from the labor of the prisoners. There is only one prison in New-York State where similar satisfactory results are shown, and that is a county prison—the Albany Penitentiary, of which Gen. Pillsbury is the governor. All the State Prisons in New-York entail a heavy charge on the State Treasury. The report of the Trenton Prison for 1871 gives the earnings of the prisoners at $100,723 27, and the expenses of the prison at $60,113 47; a net profit to the State Treasury of $40,609 80; about $80 for each prisoner. This includes the female prisoners, who are employed in making and mending their own clothes and those of the male prisoners. The number of female prisoners is very small in comparison to the number of males, there only being thirty-five now in the prison. Among them I saw the woman Libbie Garrabrant, whose sentence of death for murdering her master, Burroughs, was commuted to imprisonment for life. Mrs. Burroughs herself has only lately left the prison. Libbie Garrabrant was quietly sewing in her cell when I passed, and, as her face was close to the grated door, I had a full glance at her features. Her face would certainly lead one to suppose that the statements about her low type of intellect are very much exaggerated. On the contrary, there is a scheming, cunning look in her eyes, rather than mental deficiency. That she is grossly ignorant I have no doubt, but, judging from her face, I should say that she is as well able to discriminate between right and wrong as any other uneducated woman. They have only one form of punishment in use in the prison. Thank Heaven! the iron crown and the brutal thumb pulley, which are such a disgrace to the New-York State Prison system, are forbidden by law in this State. Now, if they can preserve order and discipline here and in the Albany Penitentiary without the infliction of such horrible tortures, they ought to be able to do so in any prison. The Trenton authorities claim that their prison is a model prison. It certainly is in this regard and in making its prison labor so valuable. Many of the prisoners employ their idle hours in making boxes and pin-cushions, carving paper knives, tooth-picks, and other trifles. They are allowed to sell them to visitors at moderate prices, and the money they receive is remitted to their wives and families. No one will begrudge them this slight privilege.

The State Asylum for the Insane is located about two and a half miles from Trenton, in a very pleasant locality, and commands beautiful views of the surrounding country. The shade trees around it, its nicely-furnished sitting-rooms, the well-lighted and carpeted corridors and recesses, with their plants and flowers, the chromos and engravings on the walls, the pianos, the billiard-rooms, and the Christmas decorations in the convalescent wards give it the appearance of some large, old-fashioned country house. Of course, in the wards for the excited and chronic insane, these accessories are out of the question. They would be destroyed in no time. Still, these wards are made as comfortable as the habits of their inmates will permit. The asylum stands in a spacious inclosure, with a high paled fence all round it, so that the patients can pass the Summer days in the open air without being seen. Their privacy is still further insured by having the carriage entrance in the rear of the asylum, where it is much nearer to the boundary fence, making it easy to fence off the approaches to the building. A farm of 150 acres belongs to the institution. On this farm is a large spring of the purest water, more than ample for all the needs of the asylum, a boon which some similar institutions would consider a God-send. A farm is a very valuable adjunct to a hospital for the insane; for, apart from its productions, it provides healthy labor and occupation for a class of people, many of whom have been accustomed all their lives to work in the fields, who, if they are willing to work in the open air, are invariably much benefited by doing so. The stables, too, are well supplied with horses, and some of the patients are taken out in carriages and sleighs whenever the weather is fine. The patients in the asylum are composed of two classes; those sent there from their respective counties, and those placed there for treatment as private patients by their friends. For the first the counties pay $3 a week, the State contributing $1 more. The friends of the second pay from $5 to $10 a week, according to their means. When I passed through the corridors to-day, the patients were all being made clean and tidy for dinner; though in the chronic wards, where so many of the unfortunate creatures sit silently crouched, with their heads on their knees, it was sad to see such an absence of anticipation of their meal. And yet they are often fat and well nourished. I think a chronic insane ward is the most pitiable spectacle of humanity that can possibly be imagined. When the patients are not crouching, they sit listlessly on the benches, gazing at nothing in the same direction for hours together, or they go shuffling about, without aim or object, like a blind kitten. Where partial paralysis has ensued, they maunder about, gabbling incoherently in a low tone, uttering utterly unintelligible sounds, and never waiting for an answer to what they say. The disease has effectually done its work, and dementia has supervened. The violent and excited patients awe more than they distress one. It is a terrible sight to see madness literally gleaming from the eyes of a strong-armed, brawny man or woman. It is impossible to avoid shrinking as they approach, though you know that you are safe by the doctor's side, and that the moment a patient moves toward you, or follows you, a keeper is by their side. As I entered the most excited ward to-day, a great, stout-built woman seized my hand and wrung it, at the same time addressing me as Archbishop Bailey, and uttering a hideous laugh that was more like the howl of a wild beast. As we passed along the corridor, (and it must have been 60 or 70 feet long,) I knew that woman was following me within two or three yards. Her feet were bare; but I could hear her muttered curses of me, low as they were, alternated with a spitting and spluttering. I felt no fear of her, but I confess that she made my flesh creep after the most disagreeable fashion, and when I turned and faced her at the end of the corridor, she was gesticulating with frantic rage, as though she would like to tear me to pieces. But there, too, by her side was my friend and protector, her keeper. For a stranger to enter that ward alone would almost be certain death. Those poor maniac beldames would tear him to pieces like a pack of hungry hounds would a fox. It is by no means a pleasant sensation to find yourself among thirty or more persons, about half of whom are homicidally inclined, and would give anything to be allowed to kill you. In one of the male wards a poor fellow, who believes himself to be the Holy Ghost, was most indignant with me because I did not do him reverence, and, following us, he used any but heavenly language, and declared he would kill any man who dared to come into his presence and ignore him. In one of the quiet male wards, the Doctor spoke to one poor fellow and asked him how he was. He was young, gentlemanly looking, well dressed, and of pleasing demeanor. He addressed me in replying to the Doctor's question. He said: "I'm suffering terribly with my legs to-day. You know I'm having them cut off. But they are so slow about it. It is now two years since they began, and they've only got about three parts through my right leg and a quarter through my left leg. They're cutting them off with a piece of crag, and the pain is awful. You don't know what agony I have suffered since they began; and they won't hurry up. They're in here, (pointing to his stomach.) There's where they work. If they would only take them off at once. But they are so slow about it!" This was said in a rambling, disjointed sort of way; more as though he was talking to himself. All at once he forgot about his legs, and implored me to take him home to his father and mother. Poor fellow! He looked well and healthy, and had no appearances of having lost his reason. In passing through the corridors it was evident to me that they are all too crowded. Dr. Buttolph tells me they hardly know what to do with the patients, of whom they have 700 in their charge. They have put extra beds in the bed-rooms, and have turned the sitting-rooms into large dormitories, and yet cannot take in a small army of applicants. This crowding is very bad in many ways. It is bad for the patients, from a hygienic point of view; and it renders the duties of the assistants more difficult of fulfillment, and, of course, the dining-rooms are not constructed for the convenience of so many. The food of the patients is of the very best. All the sheep and cattle are slaughtered on the premises by the butcher of the establishment; and the meat in the store-house looks as fine and fresh as in a first-class market-store. The bread, particularly, is made a feature. The bakery is admirably arranged for making bread on the aerated principle, and cakes and fancy crackers are made without stint. The internal arrangements of the asylum, as to heating, ventilation, water, &c., are excellent; and all the closets are provided with a downward air draught communicating with a lofty chimney, so that any effluvia from them is impossible. It seems a pity, then, that so well-arranged, well-ordered, and well-managed an institution should run the risk of having its usefulness impaired by over-crowding. Two extension wings, which form part of the original plan of the building, have never been constructed. These would give accommodation for about 400 more patients. Would it not be well, then, to finish this asylum, with its heating, ventilating, lighting, and cooking facilities ample for the increased number, and not to wait for the completion of the asylum at Morristown, which, as yet, has only got as far as the laying of a portion of the foundation walls. By the time the Morristown Asylum is finished, it will be found, unfortunately, that plenty of poor creatures will be forthcoming to fill both institutions.

It is quite a relief to turn from the subject of prisons and lunatic asylums to the more welcome theme of the Soldiers' Children's Home; for, though it is sad to think of the cause which has collected them together, it is most gratifying to know that they are happy and well cared for. The Home is about a mile out of the city, just outside the city limits, in the township of Chambersburg, in a bright, breezy situation, and, as it stands in its own plot of thirteen acres, the children have plenty of space for knocking about and enjoying themselves. Both boys and girls are dressed uniformly, but, heaven bless somebody, not *a la* charity-boy. The boys wear a blue military jacket, with brass buttons, gray trowsers and military cap. The girls are arrayed in bright, cheerful-looking Scotch tartan plaid, of warm material, and have jaunty little gray felt hats, with the usual trimmings. Consequently, there is none of the workhouse look about the boys or girls.

Miss King, the matron of the Home, appears to be an energetic, bustling lady, and kindly withal in her treatment of the children. She makes herself obeyed, but makes every allowance for childish propensities; often shuts her eyes to trifling irregularities, while strongly standing out against and correcting any real misdemeanor, and much prefers to rule by kindness. To aid her in the government of the institution, there is a committee of ladies—very business-like, and, I presume, as talkative as most other ladies. They have a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and everything all complete; and, judging from the report of the committee who, at the request of Gov. Parker, lately made a searching investigation into the affairs of the Home, their government and management of the institution has been highly successful, and has greatly benefited the children. The number of children in the Home is naturally not so large as formerly. It decreases every year as the children reach the age of fifteen years, when they return to their friends or go to situations or employments procured for them by the Committee of Managers. At present the number in the Home is 183, of whom 80 are girls. The children have a good common-school education; and the girls are taught plain sewing, cooking, and washing. Two of the elder girls do all the cooking for their class, in a separate kitchen. They take it in turns, but do not act as servants to the others for more than two weeks at a time. The school hours are from 9 to 12 in the morning, 2 to 4 in the afternoon, and one hour's study for the older children in the evening. There are separate play-grounds for the boys and girls, and a splendid patch of woods, with lofty trees, and without undergrowth, for them to play under in Summer time. They have also play-rooms in the house; but they are nothing to boast of, and are very badly ventilated. They should be improved or shut up at once. Another matter, I think, demands attention. What on earth is the use of dragging young children out of their warm beds on these bitter cold Winter mornings at 5½ o'clock? There is not the slightest necessity for it, and the practice is cruel on the children. Seven o'clock would be quite early enough, and gas-bills would not be so heavy. Still, the children look well, eat well, and play well; and their being merry and light-hearted is a tolerably reliable sign that they are well treated and cared for. In the course of a few years the days of the Home will be fulfilled. The children will have grown up and gone away. But to whatever purpose the buildings may be devoted, none can surpass in excellence of intention their first use—the sheltering, rearing, and education of the orphans of those who laid down their lives on the battle field while fighting for their country.

Strange Superstitution in St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following case of ignorance and superstition: "John Wybrick, who lives at No. 3,519 Broadway, is a blacksmith in comfortable circumstances. For the past three week one of his seven children, an infant, has been dangerously ill with a disease the symptoms of which are similar to those of cerebro-spinal meningitis. As the child did not appear to get any better, a priest was called in on Monday evening, and to this priest the balance of this tale principally relates. Upon viewing the child, the clerical gentleman informed the parents that it was troubled with witches, and he thereupon laid a large cross upon the legs of the little one, which, he claimed, had the effect of driving out the evil spirits. They were only driven out of the body, however, to enter the bed upon which the sick child was lying. By direction of the priest this bed was then taken and burned in the back yard; but, as it was asserted that the devil still lingered in and around four other beds which were in the house, they also were burned up. As a crowd had congregated on the occasion of the first burnt offering, these beds were taken to a remote spot on the river bank, where an extensive conflagration ensued. The beds in question were worth about $150, and the neighbors, upon hearing of the sacrifice to be made, pleaded piteously for them, but without avail. Not only were the beds destroyed, but also bolsters, pillows, and everything else which was constituted of feathers. Despite the well-meant efforts of the parents to aid the recovery of their child, they were informed the witches still held possession of it, and that they could not be driven out, and, further, that the child could neither recover nor die until the evil ones took their departure. The parents devoutly believe all that has been stated by the priest, and, in token thereof, a large cross at present hangs from the neck of the sick one, but its healing powers do not seem to be very efficacious."

Attacked by Hydrophobia After Nine Years.

From the La Crosse (Wis) Leader, March 11.

We learn from a gentleman who returned on Monday from Galesville, Trempealeau County, of a singular and melancholy occurrence. A farmer residing near Galesville, by the name of McCollum, was seized with hydrophobia on Saturday evening. Saturday morning he was in his usual good health and spirits. Toward evening he remarked to his wife that he did not feel very well, and would lie down, and did so. When supper was ready the wife went to the bed and asked him if he would not get up and eat with the family. He answered that he did not care to eat then, and would keep quiet. In a few minutes he called for water, saying that he felt choked up. Mrs. McCollum hastened to bring him a drink, but as soon as he got sight of the water he went into a spasm. Dr. Youngs was called to see the afflicted man, and pronounced him incurable. Mr. McCollum was bitten by a dog nine years ago, and until Saturday, has not, we believe, felt any ill effects from the bite.

THE TURF.

Entries to the Stakes of the American Jockey Club and Saratoga and Lexington Associations.

Below we present the entries to the stakes of the American Jockey Club and Saratoga Association, which closed on March 1. It will be observed that they have closed numerically strong—a gratifying evidence of the growth of the turf in this country:

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes.

Of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by 20th May, with $500 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. Weights to be published by 1st of May: winners, after publication of weights, of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds, of $2,000, 7 pounds extra. One mile and a quarter: to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting, 1873.

1. Buckley & Tulley's b. h. Buckden, 4 years, by Lord Clifden, out of Consequence.
2. W. E. Peet's ch. m. Maid of Athens, 4 years, by Prophet, out of Jessie Dixon.
3. D. McDaniel & Co's. ch. c. Hubbard, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield.
4. D. McDaniel & Co's. b. c. Boss Tweed, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama.
5. D. McDaniel & Co's. b. f. Sue Ryder, 4 years, by imp. Knight of St. George, out of Glycera.
6. Leonard Jerome's b. c, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark.
7. D. J. Crouse's br. h. Chillicothe, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Lilla.
8. D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Business, by Revolver, out of Syren.
9. August Belmont's gr. c. Grey Planet, 4 years, by Planet, out of Eagless.
10. J. T. Blanchard's ch. c. Saturn, by Planet, out of Jenny H.
11. R. W. Cameron's ch. c., 3 years, by Leamington, out of Rebecca, by Glencoe.
12. J. G. K. Lawrence's b. c. Shylock, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, by Sovereign.
13. W. R. Babcock's b. f. Hattie O'Neil, 4 years, by Bay Dick, dam by imp. Scythian.
14. Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of Dolly Carter.
15. Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Alroy, 5 years, by Australian, out of Nelly Gray, by Lexington.
16. Andrew Allan's imp. br. h. Burgundy, 6 years, by Claret, out of Miss Jephson, by Leamington.
17. M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf.
18. M. H. Sanford's b. h. Monarchist, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred.
19. M. H. Sanford's b. g. Mildew, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred.
20. M. H. Sandford's br. c. Mate, 4 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross.
21. Carroll & Coar's br. h. Ortolan, 6 years, by Doneraile, out of Canary Bird.
22. M. A. Littell's b. m. Winesap, 5 years, by Vandyke, out of Nina.
23. M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, 3 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan.
24. John O'Donnell's b. c. Fordham, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by Glencoe, out of Laura Wolster.
25. John O'Donnell's gr g., 4 years, by Lightning, dam by Revenue, out of Minnow.
26. John O'Donnell's ch. c. Meteor, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Maria Innis.
27. John F. Chamberlin's gr. g. Brennus, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Brenna.
28. John F. Chamberlin's b. g. Impecunious, 5 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler.
29. John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by Glencoe.
30. John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sidney.
31. Jas. Thompson's b. g. McKajack, 5 years, by Rogers, out of Capitola.
32. Jas. O'Neil's b. h. Lord Byron, 5 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington.
33. D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Minstrel, 3 years, by Marsyas, out of Marchioness, by The Marquis.
34. A. C. Monson's b. g. Vim, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Verbena.
35. Frederick L. Hart's br. g. The Moor, (late John Doe,) by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler.
36. Theo. G. Moore's ch. c. Roger Hanson, 4 years, by Jack Malone, dam by Lamar.
37. W. Cottrill's ch. m. Saucebox, 5 years, by Star Davis, out of Skedaddle, by Yorkshire.
38. W. Cottrill's b. f. Eveline Mabey, 4 years, by Jack Malone, out of Betty Martin.

The Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes.

Of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared by May 20, with $100 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; weights to be published by May 1; winners, after publication of weights, of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds extra. Two miles. To be run on the second day of the Spring Meeting, 1873.

1. D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Hubbard, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield.
2. D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Abd-el-Koree, 5 years, by Australian, out of Rescue.
3. D. J. Crouse's br. h. Chillicothe, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Lilla.
4. Ralph Ogle's b. h. George Wallace, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Lavender.
5. W. R. Babcock's ch. f. Ethel Sprague, 4 years, by Jack Malone, out of Vesper Light.
6. Andrew Allan's imp. br. h. Burgundy, 6 years, by Claret, out of Miss Jephson, by Leamington.
7. Thos. W. Doswell's b. h. Eolus, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Fanny Washington.
8. M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf.
9. M. H. Sanford's b. h. Monarchist, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred.
10. M. H. Sanford's b. g. Mildew, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred.
11. Carroll & Coar's br. h. Ortolan, 6 years, by Doneraile, out of Canary Bird.
12. M. A. Littell's b. m. Winesap, 5 years, by Van Dyke, out of Nina.
13. M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, 3 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan.
14. John O'Donnell's b. c. Fordham, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by Glencoe, out of Laura Webster.
15. John O'Donnell's gr. g., 4 years, by Lightning, dam by Revenue, out of Minnow.
16. John O'Donnell's ch. c. Meteor, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Maria Innis.
17. John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 3 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington.
18. John F. Chamberlin's b. c. True Blue, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Balloon.
19. John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by Glencoe.
20. James Thompson's b. c. Nickajack, 5 years, by Rogers, out of Capitola.
21. D. Buckley's ch. m. Chickabiddy, (late Echo,) aged, by imp. Australian, out of Kate Hayes.
22. I. W. Pennock's b. c., 4 years, by Vandal, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave.
23. Frederick L. Hart's br. g. The Moor, (late John Doe,) 4 years, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler.
24. T. G. Moore's b. m. Hollywood, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Miriam.
25. Rice & McCormick's ch. h. Stockwood, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama.
26. Rice & McCormick's b. f. Bessie Lee, 4 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister.

The Westchester Cup.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; the winner of any single race amounting to $2,000 to carry 3 pounds; of $3,000, 7 pounds; of $4,000, 10 pounds extra. To be run on the third day of the Spring meeting, 1873. Two and one-quarter miles.

1. D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. h. Abd-el-Koree, 5 years, by imp. Australian, out of Rescue.
2. D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. h. Tubman, 5 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sidney.
3. D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren.
4. Oden Bowie's ch. h. Edwin, 5 years, by Eugene, out of Cordelia Reed.
5. J. G. K. Lawrence's b. c. Shylock, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, by Sovereign.
6. W. R. Babcock's ch. f. Ethel Sprague, 4 years, by Jack Malone, out of Vesperlight.
7. Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Alroy, 5 years, by Australian, out of Nelly Gray, by Lexington.
8. Thomas W. Doswell's b. h. Eolus, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Fanny Washington.
9. M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Eagless.
10. John F. Chamberlin's b. c. True Blue, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Balloon.
11. John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Lord Jersey, 3 years, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe.
12. John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 3 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington.
13. Jas. Thompson's b. g. Nickajack, 5 years, by Rogers, out of Capitola.
14. I. W. Pennock's b. c., 4 years, by Vandal, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave.
15. T. G. Moore's gr. c. London, 4 years, by Lightning, out of sister to Jerome Edgar.
16. Rice & McCormack's ch. c. Wanderer, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Coral, by Vandal.
17. Rice & McCormack's ch. h. Stockwood, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick.
18. Rice & McCormack's b. f. Bessie Lee, 4 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister.

The Hunter Stakes.

A sweepstakes, to be run at the Fall Meeting, 1874, for fillies then three years old; $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second filly to receive $200 out of the stakes. One mile and three-quarters.

1. D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. by imp. Leamington, dam by Arlington, out of Oakland's dam.
2. D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick.
3. August Belmont's b. f. Beatrice, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice.
4. August Belmont's b. f. Cleopatra, by Kentucky, out of imp. Babia.
5. August Belmont's b. f. Theodora, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla.
6. R. W. Cameron's br. f. by Warminster, out of Sophia, by Bonnie Scotland.
7. Hunter & Travers' br. f. Vengeance, by Censor, out of Nemesis.
8. Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Gossip, by Censor, out of Genista.
9. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Vesta, by Asteroid, out of General Duke's dam.
10. H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Petty, by Tipperary, out of The Greek Slave.
11. John Coffee's br. f. by Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter.
12. John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, by Leamington, out of Long Nine, by Lightning.
13. M. H. Sanford's b. f. Bay Bush, by imp. Australian, out of Bay Leaf.
14. M. H. Sanford's ch. f. Lava, by imp. Australian, out of Lavender.
15. John O'Donnell's ch. f. by Australian, dam by Revenue, out of Minnow.
16. John F. Chamberlin's ch. f. Carlina, by Planet, out of Mazurka, by Lexington.
17. F. Morris, b. f. Regardless, by Eclipse, out of Barbarity, by Simoon.
18. I. W. Pennock's ch. f. by Jack Malone, out of Rebecca T. Price, by The Colonel.
19. A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vesperlight.
20. A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Belle of Australia, by Australian, out of Woodford Belle.
21. W. Cottrill's ch. f. Bonaventure, by Harry of the West, out of Maggie G., by Brown Dick.
22. Rice & Cottrill's b. f. by Lexington, out of Banner, by imp. Albion.
23. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b. f. Marion, by Malcolm, out of Maggie Mitchell, by imp. Yorkshire.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.

Sweepstakes for All Ages.

$50 entrance, pay or play, with $800 added. One mile and a quarter. The race to be run on the first day of the first meeting, 1873:

1. D. J. Crouse's br. h. Chillicothe, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Lilla.
2. M. H. Sanford's b. h. Monarchist, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred.
3. M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf.
4. D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. h. Harry Bassett, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird.
5. D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. h. Joe Daniels, 4 years, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter.
6. M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, 3 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan.
7. Hunter & Travers' b. h. Alarm, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of of imp. Maud.
8. Hunter & Travers' bl. c. Strachino, 3 years, by Parmesan, out of May Bell.
9. Carroll & Coar's br. h. Ortolan, 6 years, by Doneraile, out of Canary Bird.
10. Denison & Crawford's ch. c. King Philip, 3 years, by Eclipse, out of Jessie Dixon.
11. J. A. Grinstead's gr. c. Jean Valjean, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Seguin, by imp. Eclipse.
12. J. A. Grinstead's ch. f., 3 years, by Lightning, dam by Vandal, out of Laupi's dam.
13. Rice & McCormick's ch. h. Wanderer, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Coral, by Vandal.
14. Rice & McCormick's ch. h. Stockwood, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick.
15. W. Cottrill's b f. Eveline Mabry, 4 years, by Jack Malone, out of Betty Martin.

The Flash Stakes.

For two-year olds: $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; second horse to save his stake; half a mile; to be run on the first day of the first meeting, 1873.

1. Oden Bowie's b. c. Keene Richards, by War Dance, out of Evergreen, by Glencoe.
2. A. Belmont's b. f. Theodora, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla.
3. A. Belmont's imp. ch. c. King Amadeus, by King of Trumps, out of Amethyst.
4. A. Belmont's bl. f. Gondola, by Beadsman, out of imp. Felucca.
5. D. J. Crouse's b. c. Culpepper, by Revolver, out of Gentle Annie.
6. Geo. Ayers' ch. c. Erastus Corning, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina.
7. D. McDaniel & Co.'s br. f. by Asteroid, out of Canary Bird.
8. D. McDaniel & Co.'s br. f. by imp. Leamington, out of Sarah B.
9. Jos. Donahue's ch. c. by Kentucky, out of Zaidee.
10. Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. c. Visigoth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia, by Vandal.
11. Jno. F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Weathercock, by imp. Australian, out of imp. Weatherwitch.
12. M. A. Littell's b. c. Reform, by Leamington, out of Stolen Kisses.
13. R. W. Cameron's b. f. by Warminster, out of Lady Spang.
14. Hunter & Travers' b. c. Equuleus, by Planet, out of Austria.
15. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Vista, by Asteroid, out of General Duke's dam.
16. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Vengeance, by Censor, out of Nemesis.
17. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Prodigal Son, by Censor, out of Jenny Rose.
18. Hunter & Travers' b. c. Minor, by Edgar, out of Minnie Minor.
19. H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler.
20. H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Petty, by Tipperary, out of The Greek Slave, by imp. Glencoe.
21. F. Morris' b. f. Regardless, by Eclipse, out of Barbarity, by Simoon.
22. F. Morris' b. c. by Eclipse, out of Slasher-Barbarity mare.
23. John Coffee's br. f. by Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter.
24. John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, by Leamington, out of Long Nine, by Lightning.
25. J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. by Gilroy, out of Seguin, by imp. Eclipse.
26. J. A. Grinstead's ch. f. by Gilroy, out of Mishap, by imp. Knight of St. George.
27. A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandality, by Vandal, out of Vesperlight.
28. A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Belle of Australia, out of Woodford Belle.
29. T. G. Moore's b. c., (brother to London,) by Lightning, out of sister to Jerome Edgar.

The Saratoga Cup.

Of $1,200, (of which $200 to the second horse,) added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, pay or play; two and a quarter miles. To be run on the third day of the first meeting, 1873.

1. August Belmont's ch. f. Woodbine, 4 years, by Censor or Kentucky, out of Fleur des Champs.
2. D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren.
3. M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf.
4. M. H. Sanford's b. h. Monarchist, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred.
5. D. McDaniel & Co.'s b h. Tubman, 5 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sidney.
6. D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Joe Daniels, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter.
7. D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. h. Harry Bassett, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird.
8. Jos. Donahue's ch. h. Alroy, 5 years, by Australian, out of Nelly Gray, by Lexington.
9. John F. Chamberlin's b. c. True Blue, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Balloon.
10. M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Eagless, by Glencoe.
11. Hunter & Travis' b. h. Alarm, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Maud.
12. I. W. Pennock's b. c., 4 years, by Vandal, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave.
13. Rice & McCormick's ch. h. Wanderer, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Coral, by Vandal.
14. Rice & McCormack's ch. h. Stockwood, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick.
15. T. G. Moore's gr. c. London, 4 years, by Lightning, out of sister to Jerome Edgar.

The Sequel Stakes.

For three-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay, with $700 added; winner of any stake this year seven pounds extra; the second horse to save his stake; two miles; to be run on the fifth day of the first regular meeting, 1873.

1. August Belmont's imp. b. c. by Breadalbane, out of Ellermire.
2. August Belmont's ch. c. Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington.
3. D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Satire, by Revolver, out of Syren.
4. M. H. Sanford's ch. g. Milton, by Planet, out of Mildred.
5. D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, by imp. Belshazzar.
6. D. McDaniel & Co.'s br. f. by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Wombat, by West Australian.
7. John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Lord Jersey, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe.
8. M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan.
9. M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, by Australian, out of Aerolite.
10. Hunter & Travers' bl. c. Strachino, by Parmesan, out of May Bell.
11. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Reviler, by Censor, out of Jennie Rose.
12. F. Morris' ch. c. Long Branch, by imp. Eclipse, out of Mollie Jackson.
13. I. W. Pennock's ch. f., by Jack Malone, out of Vesper Light, by Childe Harold.
14. John Coffee's gr. c., by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter.
15. J. A. Grimstead's gr. c. Crockford, by Lightning, out of Mishap, by imp. Knight of St. George.
16. J. A. Grimstead's ch. c., 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Laura White, (Bassaine's dam,) by Glencoe.
17. J. A. Grimstead's gr. c. Jean Valjean, 3 years, by Lightning, dam by Vandal, out of Laupi's dam.
18. J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warlike, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard, grand dam by Buford, out of Sue Sarpedon.
19. A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Joe Johnston, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Oliver.

The Summer Handicap.

For all ages, $100 entrance, half forfeit; $20 if declared. Two miles; weights to be announced 20th July; declarations to made on or before the 1st of August. To be run on the first day of the second regular meeting, 1873.

1. Thos. W. Doswell's b. h. Eolus, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Fanny Washington.
2. Buckley & Tully's imp. b. g. Buckden, 4 years, by Lord Clifton, out of Consequence.
3. M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf.
4. M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 4 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross.
5. D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. h. Constant, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sidney.
6. D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f., 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, by imp. Belshazzar.
7. Jos. Donahue's ch. h. Alroy, 5 years, by Australian, out of Nelly Gray, by Lexington.
8. John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sidney.
9. M. A. Littell's b. m. Winesap, 5 years, by Vandyke, out of Nina.
10. M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, 3 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan.
11. R. W. Cameron's ch. c., 3 years, by Leamington, out of Rebecca.
12. Hunter & Travers' bl. c. Strachino, 3 years, by Parmesan, out of May Bell.
13. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Reviler, 3 years, by Censor, out of Jenny Rose.
14. Hunter & Travers' b. h. Alarm, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Maud.
15. John O'Donnell's b. c. Fordham, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by Glencoe, out of Laura Webster.
16. John O'Donnell's gr. g., 4 years, by Lightning, dam by Revenue, out of Minnow.
17. John O'Donnell's ch. c. Meteor, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Maria Innis.
18. Carroll & Coar's br. h. Ortolan, 6 years, by Doneraile, out of Canary Bird.
19. Andrew Allan's imp. br. h. Burgundy, 6 years, by Claret, out of Miss Jephson, by Leamington.
20. I. W. Pennock's b. c., 4 years, by Vandal, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave.
21. J. W. Weldon's b. h. King Benezet, 6 years, by Lightning, out of Mishap, by imp. Knight of St. George.
22. Frederick & Hart's br. g. The Moor, (late John Doe,) 4 years, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler.
23. A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure.
24. A. C. Franklin's b. f. Nevada, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Lightsome, by imp. Glencoe.
25. Rice & McCormick's ch. h. Stockwood, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick.
26. Rice & McCormack's b. f. Bessie Lee, 4 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister.

Sweepstakes for Two-year Olds.

$100 entrance, half forfeit, with $700 added. Second horse to save his stake. Winners of $1,000, 5 pounds; of $1,500, 7 pounds; of $2,000, 10 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile. To be run on the third day of the second regular meeting, 1873.

1. Oden Bowie's b. c. Keene Richards, by War Dance, out of Evergreen, by Glencoe.
2. August Belmont's ch. c. Botany Bay, by imp. Australian, out of Bonnet.
3. August Belmont's b. f. Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington.
4. Geo. Ayers' ch. c. Erastus Corning, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina.
5. D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. by imp. Leamington, dam by Arlington, out of Oakland's dam.
6. D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. by Asteroid, out of Sue Washington, by Revenue.
7. D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick.
8. Jos. Donahue's ch. c. by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, by imp. Belshazzar.
9. Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. c. Visigoth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia, by Vandal.
10. Jno. F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Weathercock, by imp. Australian, out of imp. Weatherwitch, (dam of Little Mac.)
11. Hunter & Travers' b. c. Equuleus, by Planet, out of Austria.
12. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Vesta, by Asteroid, out of Gen. Duke's dam.
13. Hunter & Travers' br. f. Vengeance, by Censor, out of Nemesis.
14. Hunter & Travers' b. c. Minor, by Edgar, out of Minnie Minor.
15. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Prodigal Son, by Censor, out of Jennie Rose.
16. Hunter & Travers' b. c. King Pin, by Lexington, out of Elthan Lass.
17. Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Gossip, by Censor, out of Genista.
18. F. Morris' b. f. Regardless, by Eclipse, out of Barbarity.
19. F. Morris' b. c., by Eclipse, out of Slasher-Barbarity mare.
20. J. W. Pennock's ch. f., by Jack Malone, out of Rebecca T. Price, by The Colonel.
21. John Coffee's br. f., by Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter.
22. John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, by Leamington, out of Long Nine, by Lightning.
23. A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light.
24. A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Belle of Australia, by Australian, out of Woodford Belle.

Sweepstakes for Three-year Olds.

$100, h. f., with $700 added; the second horse to save his stake. Winners of $1,500, 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds; of over $2,000, 10 pounds extra. Two miles. To be run on the fifth day of the second regular meeting of 1873.

1. Robert Dixon & Son's ch. c. Harry Todd, by Planet, out of Elkhorna, by Lexington.
2. M. H. Sanford's ch. g. Milton, by Planet, out of Mildred.
3. M. H. Sanford's b. f. Bay Rose, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf.
4. D. McDaniel & Co.'s br. f., by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Wombat, by West Australian.
5. John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Lord Jersey, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe.
6. M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, by Australian, out of Aerolite.
7. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Reviler, by Censor, out of Jenny Rose.
8. Hunter & Travers' blk. c. Strachino, by Parmesan, out of May Bell.
9. John O'Donnell's b. c., by Lightning, dam by Glencoe, out of Laura Webster.
10. I. W. Pennock's ch. f., by Jack Malone, out of Vesper Light, by Childe Harold.
11. John Coffee's gr. c., by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter.
12. J. A. Grinstead's ch. f., by Lightning, out of Tokay, by Yorkshire.
13. J. A. Grinstead's gr. c. Crockford, by Lightning, out of Mishap, by imp. Knight of St. George.
14. A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Joe Johnston, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Oliver.

LEXINGTON ASSOCIATION.

The two three-year old Stakes of the Lexington Association, which closed on March 1, did not receive as many entries as anticipated, but there are enough to insure good races. The entries are as follows:

Phœnix Hotel Stakes.

Mile and a quarter for three-year olds.

1. Mr. Hournes' b. c. Northland, by Norton, dam by imp. Glencoe.
2. W. Gillespie's br. c. McGrath, by Asteroid, out of Miss Patsie.
3. H. P. McGrath's br. c. Artist, by Asteroid, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George.
4. G. W. Downing's b. f. by War Dance, dam by Lightning.
5. J. A. Grinstead's gr. c. Jean Val Jean, by Lightning, out of Seguin.
6. J. A. Grinstead's ch. f., by Lightning, dam by Vandal.
7. John Jackson's ch. c., by Ulverston, dam by imp. Mickey Free.
8. Thos. Roberts' b. f., by Concord, out of Estelle, by Star Davis.
9. M. V. Smith's b. c. Stanford, by Bay Dick, dam by imp. Scythian.
10. A. K. Richards' br. c. Disney, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam by Wagner.

Citizen's Stake.

Mile and a half, for three-year olds.

1. H. P. McGrath's br. c. Artist, by Asteroid, out of Fairy.
2. G. W. Downing's b. f. by War Dance, dam by Lightning.
3. Clark & Grinstead's gr. c. Crockford, by Lightning, out of Mishap.
4. Jas. A. Grinstead's br. f. by Lightning, dam by Glencoe.
5. B. G. Thomas' b. f. by War Dance, out of Dixie, by imp. Sovereign.
6. A. K. Richards' ch. c. War Cry, by War Dance, out of Eliza Davis.

NOTES.

The Cleveland Jockey Club has offered the large sum of $30,000 for the annual meeting this year.

As announced in these columns some time ago, the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association has offered the Excelsior Stake for the consideration of breeders. It is for three-year-old colts, (foals of 1871.) and will be trotted in the Fall of 1874. The subscription for the owners of stallions is $250, $100 of which payable in July next, and the balance Jan. 1, 1874. This money will be added to the stake, which is to be $150 for each entry.

A portion of Gen. A. Buford's racing stock was sold at Lexington, Ky., on Monday last, but the prices obtained were small. Malita brought $415; Meta, $390; Vienna, $190; Myra, $210; bay filly, by Versailles, $125; bay gelding by Lightning, $120; Cout La Grange, $500; chestnut mare by Doneraile, $140; chestnut filly by Ringmaster, $165. Nellie Grey was also offered, but the highest bid was $3,080, and she was withdrawn.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The New King—The Sugar Crop—Reciprocity and Annexation—Condition of the Kingdom.

Honolulu (Feb. 18) Correspondence San Francisco Daily Chronicle.

The celebration of King Lunalilo's thirty-eighth birthday was commemorated on the 31st ultimo, which was observed as a strict holiday. The previous night His Majesty was serenaded by a torchlight procession. The sky being moonless and the streets so darkened by trees, the brilliant torches had a very pleasing effect as the procession wended through the principal streets of the town. On the 31st the stillness of early morning was disturbed by a royal salute from the King's guns on Punch Bowl. At noon the American and English ships of war in the harbor fired a salute of twenty-one guns simultaneously. During the day the various fire brigades formed in procession and marched through the town, presenting a very animated appearance. Many loyal citizens embraced the opportunity afforded by His Majesty's levee of paying him their respects. The old Hawaiian custom of loading their chiefs with presents on all festival days was closely adhered to on this occasion. The natives were profuse in the bestowal of their gifts.

THE SUGAR CROP.

Plantation owners are busily gathering in the season's sugar. Crops are looking well, and the yield is expected to be a good one. Advices by the Sumatra respecting the low prices ruling in the San Francisco market have had a depressing effect on producers. It is probable, however, that our growers will endeavor to increase their profits by seeking a market for their sugar in New-Zealand and Australia. Late news from that quarter is favorable, and gentlemen here are beginning to turn their attention that way.

RECIPROCITY AND ANNEXATION TALK.

There is a strong disposition on the part of our leading merchants and sugar-growers to revive the old reciprocity treaty agitation, averring that it is the only measure in which there is salvation for the commerce of this country. A few speak out boldly for annexation to the United States, while all who receive Government patronage, or are hopeful of doing so, are stoutly opposed to any such change. The natives are against annexation. They, however, have no views or opinions of their own, but simply reflect those of foreigners. The foreign population are divided in their wishes, some contending for annexation and others opposing it. Looking at the question from a disinterested standpoint, there can scarcely be two opinions as to what measure would conduce to the general good. No doubt a reciprocity treaty between the United States and this diminutive country would be an incalculable boon to the latter; but the benefit would be mostly on one side—that of the Hawaiian Islands. What equal advantage could possibly accrue to the States by such an arrangement, while annexation would answer all the purposes to be effected by reciprocity, and much more!

CONDITION OF THE ISLANDS.

These islands are at the present time in a neglected and languishing condition. Here we have a magnificent climate, and a country rich in agricultural resources unoccupied and uncultivated. The entire population of the islands does not exceed 50,000, while ten or fifteen times that number would not be too many for the resources of the country. Moreover, the native population is decreasing at the rate of nearly 1,000 annually. At the present rate of decline, forty or fifty years hence scarcely a dozen Kanakas will be found on the Sandwich Islands. This effect is brought about by a multiplicity of causes, but first and mainly, barrenness. A large proportion of the native men and women live in health and to a good old age, but have no progeny. The great desideratum of the country is population, both for manual and skilled labor. And as there is no hope of increase from internal resources, it must come from beyond the sea.

ANNEXATION CERTAIN TO COME.

If this were to become one of the States, no doubt capitalists and laborers would be attracted to our shores at once, and thus the country would prosper, its resources be developed, and its now languishing trade and commerce thrive and flourish. For then the people would know that they were under a stable form of government, and hold their property on a secure tenure. Whereas, at present, those who have sufficient penetration to look a short distance into the future can repose but little confidence in the existing state of things, with a feeling of certainty that a change must ultimately take place. The day may be delayed a while and put back a little, but come it must, when the Hawaiian Islands will be allied to some leading Power of the world; and certainly in a geographical sense, if for no other reason, the United States have the first right. That that day may speedily arrive I believe is the sincere desire of every large-hearted, unprejudiced well-wisher of this obscure, but beautiful little country.

A DREADED TRIP.

The following is the latest item of news: A largely-attended meeting of the natives has just been held to protest against His Majesty the King visiting the Islands aboard the United States steamship Benicia, according to previous arrangement. They do not object to his making the tour in the Government steamer Kilanea, but will not consent for him to go in an American ship of war. A committee of five was appointed to apprise His Majesty of the meeting's decision, which was unanimous. The natives are determined that the King shall not go. If he will not listen to their entreaties, they will prevent his going aboard by physical force—so they say. They have got an idea that the United States Government is desirous of annexing the Hawaiian Islands, and that their King going on a voyage in the Benicia will be placing him in its power. Indeed, they are afraid the King will sell his kingdom.

Three Dollars for Choking an Actress.

From the Warsaw New-Yorker, March 13.

One of the "star actresses" in the "great Temperance Combination" performing here this week made complaint before Squire Knapp against the stage manager for choking her. That august authority was arrested, and the fact established that he had attempted to make the "star" twinkle according to his ideas of art by catching her by the throat at rehearsal. The justice fined the manager $3 for indulging in that kind of moral suasion. "A pretty town this is," wrathfully spoke the histrionic female, "to price a woman's choking at $3!" It seems a little cheap, but it may be mentioned in mitigation of the Squire's judgment, that he had seen the troupe perform on Saturday night, and could probably estimate the damage from shutting off the noise better than outsiders could.

SENOR CASTELAR.

An Interview With the Foreign Minister—The Ministry and Its Tenant.

Madrid Correspondence of the London Daily News.

I had seen Señor Castelar, the Foreign Minister of the Republican Government, on several occasions during the present week, but the interviews were only brief, owing to the fact that they occurred during business hours, when the Minister's time is necessarily very much occupied. At the last of these short interviews Señor Castelar observed that he was sensible of the disconnected and unsatisfactory nature of such intercourse, and was good enough to say that he would be glad if I would wait upon him at 10 o'clock at night, when he should be at leisure to converse with greater fulness, and with comparatively little interruption.

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

The Foreign Ministry is in the Royal Palace of Madrid. In the arrangements connected with the reception of visitors a simplicity and absence of ceremony are visible which, I suppose, may be reckoned truly republican. On giving my name to the solitary attendant in the lobby, he ushered me into an apartment which is used as the ante-room to the Minister's private room. Señor Castelar does not reside in the Foreign Office, but has there only his official apartments. The manner in which all the public offices which I have yet seen in Madrid are furnished differs *toto cœlo* from our usages in this respect. We go for kamptulicon, severe four-cornered desks, Windsor chairs, gas brackets of the most angular pattern, and fenders which have evidently been supplied on contract by the lowest bidder. In Madrid it is quite different. Roofs are ornamentally painted, and gorgeous chandeliers hang from them; walls are paneled and frescoed; over noble marble mantelpieces are vast mirrors richly framed; thick carpets deaden the footfall; there are luxurious sofas and arm-chairs, upholstered in a style which, if not perhaps in perfect taste, is evidently regardless of expense; thick curtains hang across doors and windows, and the floor is studded with tables that are marble below and marqueterie-work above. I found in this saloon two or three gentlemen who had received the same invitation as myself, but the Minister had not yet come in from his private residence. Presently, however, he arrived, accompanied by Señor Abarzuzi, his principal secretary. For a while the conversation was general, every one remaining in the outer saloon. Then the Minister took his visitors singly in turn into his own cabinet; each of these interviews lasting about ten minutes; and on their conclusion there was again a period of general conversation, this time in the Minister's own apartment. Soon after midnight the visitors took their departure.

THE MINISTER.

Señor Castelar is a man of about forty-eight years of age. He is of middle height, with great breadth of shoulder and fine, ample chest; his appearance altogether being very commanding. The poise of his head is full of dignity, and his gestures are at once expressive and natural. His face is of the Spanish type, long and narrow; a heavy moustache overhangs a mouth that fails to indicate firmness, and the chin lacks the massiveness which we are wont to associate with the idea of a man of action and determination. His forehead is lofty and upright, but has the fault of narrowness. The eyes are large, full, dark, and extremely brilliant and expressive. They give the character to the whole face. They are the eyes of a poet, an orator, a man of keen sensibilities, a theorizer, a dreamer of mystical utopianisms, a man who might set on fire an audience, but who would not know how to sway the ardor that he had kindled. Señor Castelar, as it seems to me, has so studied effect that it has become with him second nature to pose himself and to be eloquent. He never drops out of self-consciousness, either in attitude or in speech. I question if he knows the meaning of solid, untheatrical argument; and I question if he ever forgot effect so far as to stick his hands in his pockets. He unquestionably speaks exceptionally well. He does not converse in the sense in which we understand conversation. He does not argue or reason, and he does not seem to mind facts much; he rather deals in generalities clothed in extremely beautiful language. He is Professor in the University of Madrid of History and Oratory; but I fancy he professes oratory more than history. Of modern Europe in a political sense, he has extremely vague knowledge, and in the absence of knowledge his imagination runs away with him strangely. He has strong hopes that if Spain succeeds in firmly establishing herself as a republic, that success will tell with tremendous effect on the monarchies of Europe. He strikes me as being strangely wanting in practicalness, and innocent as a child of the art of dealing promptly and collectedly with details. That he is honest and unselfish is perfectly clear; but it seems also equally clear that he is deficient in strength of character, force of will, and power to grasp, appreciate, and control a situation of difficulty and intricacy. It is part of the man's character that he should feel depressed by reason of the delay which the Republic experiences in obtaining recognition from foreign Powers. The absence of self-reliance prompts him to elation at a sentence in a foreign newspaper commendatory of the Republic, and to discouragement by writing of a depreciatory or sneering tone. He is, too, embarrassed by himself. He has made his fame by fervid oratory in favor of Republicanism. In painting the advantages of republican institutions he has spoken rash words, and used on his canvas a dangerous quantity of rose-color. Now that he is in office—a post which, in justice to him, it must be said he did not desire, and only accepted from a sense of duty—his utterances fill him with an apprehension that the Republican masses of Spain will demand at his hands their justification, failing which they will withdraw the confidence which, in the first flush of republicanism, seems so general. Altogether Castelar fails to impress one with the idea that he is a man strong enough to be an efficient leader in the work that lies before any party who would restore Spain to a settled condition.

An Appeal for Charles VII.

The Westminster *Gazette* has been requested by the Carlist Committee to publish the following resolutions: "The Carlist Committee for England, at a meeting, held on Wednesday, Feb. 19, at its temporary office, No. 6 Sloane-street, Belgrave-square, passed the following resolutions:

'That His Majesty, Charles VII., by the law of succession and by the law of inheritance, is the only claimant who has legal and legitimate claims to the throne of Spain; that his principles are respect for the law, the maintenance of order, the support of religion and morality; that a large number of Spaniards have already proclaimed him King; that by the abdication of Prince Amadeo of Savoy the throne of Spain is vacant, and consequently, Charles VII., without exposing himself to the accusation of disturbing the peace of his country or of fomenting civil war, is fully entitled to make good his claims; that his accession to the throne would put an end to the revolutionary and unsettled state of Spain, and that his Government, essentially conservative and just, would promote commerce and industry; that the establishment of the Republic will open the way to the members of the International—the public propagators of evil and the sworn enemies of society. The Carlist Committee, appealing to the lovers of right and justice and to the friends of monarchy, have the honor to announce that a public subscription has been opened in aid of the cause of his Majesty Charles VII. of Spain.' Signed by order of the committee, C. E. Stuart, Honorary Secretary." At the request of the Carlist Committee, the Westminster *Gazette* has opened its columns for a public subscription in aid of the cause of Don Carlos.

The Alleged Forgeries in Buffalo—Arrest of Col. Theodore Tyrer.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, March 13.

A rumor prevailed throughout the city last night, to the effect that a well-known citizen, Col. Theodore Tyrer, had been arrested for committing heavy forgeries. On inquiry we learned that the rumor was founded on fact, but the full particulars of the case are as yet undeveloped. As near as we can learn, however, some very heavy forgeries have been accomplished, and Col. Tyrer has been arrested as the perpetrator.

Mr. Tyler was taken into custody at an early hour last evening by Detective Hugh Battel, brought before Superintendent Byrne, and by him committed to jail. We understand that he strenuously protested his innocence, and claimed that he could justify and explain his recent financial transactions. He was searched, and papers found upon him with indorsements which were this morning pronounced forgeries by those whose purported signatures were affixed. Complaint was made to the police yesterday morning, but owing to their reticence we are precluded from publishing the names of the complaining parties. It is alleged that the operations said to be fraudulent will reach at least $30,000; but the matter must be fully investigated before the exact figures can be ascertained. The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, the Manufacturers' and Traders', and other equally well-known banking institutions, are said to be involved. One of our reporters interviewed the officials of several of the banks this morning, but, while admitting that forged checks have been paid, they did not claim to be losers to any great extent.

We understand that an attempt will be made by the prisoner's counsel to obtain his release on a writ of habeas corpus. Further information in regard to this extraordinary case we cannot give in this issue, owing to the reasons stated above. We are assured, however, that the affair will be most thoroughly investigated. We, of course, make no charge against Col. Tyrer, who has heretofore borne a good reputation, but have merely stated what we could ascertain about the matter, without prejudice to any one. Col. Tyrer served in the war of the rebellion, and is well known as a member of the staff of Major-Gen. Howard, of the National Guard.

ARIZONA.

Its Mineral Wealth—Eastern Capitalists as Miners—Its Precious Stones, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT DEFIANCE, Arizona,
Thursday, Feb. 27, 1873.

The completion of the two Southern transcontinental railways will open up for development one of the finest mineral sections of this continent, hitherto almost unknown. Among moneyed men in the Atlantic States mining for the precious metals has virtually ceased to be regarded as a legitimate business; as one upon which any calculations can be based as certain or probable. These views may doubtless be honestly entertained, even in the face of the immense and increasing wealth of hundreds and thousands on the Pacific Coast, whose large fortunes have been and are still being derived from this source alone. But injudicious experiments, with their necessary failures and resulting influences upon their friends and communities, are doubtless the true causes.

Arizona is not more conspicuous for her lost record of a past civilization than for the expensive evidences of folly in Eastern capitalists, whose attempts at mining and consequent failures have given to mining, especially in this Territory, so severe and unjust a blow. It would be difficult to believe had we not the evidence, that men of proverbial shrewdness and caution in their business transactions, who had accumulated wealth by the utmost prudence, and by years of honest toil, would throw away hundreds of thousands upon the recommendation of some evident lunatic. There can be seen in all parts of this Territory expensive machinery and splendid furnaces erected for the purification of ores for which they are not at all suited. And it is a stigma upon common intelligence to suppose that a sixteen year-old school-boy would use such queer machinery. Certainly no one who pretends to any knowledge of the laws of mechanics would have his engine of only one half the capacity required to run all the stamps contemplated in one of the quartz mills we saw. Nor would he have the crane shaft so small by half. It was no less foolish to have the amalgamating pans and settlers 100 per cent. too large, but it was far less excusable to erect a quartz mill to work ore that only required to be smelted, and to erect smelting furnaces simply for the purification of ores that must necessarily be roasted; but the crowning folly and the one most common, has been the erection of expensive machinery to work what subsequently proved to be no mine at all.

Experience taught capitalists on the Pacific coast, many years ago, the folly of pronouncing upon the value of a mine until it had been developed, either by shafts sunk upon the ledge, well down below the water-line, or by drifts striking the ledge at an equal depth. They likewise learned, long since, not to rely upon an assay of a sample of the croppings merely, but to thoroughly test the average ores taken from all parts of the shaft. In most of the cases to which I have alluded these omissions are most conspicuous. We were no less amused in witnessing the extensive preparations that had been made to take silver, evidently in large quantities, out of an undeveloped vein, in which we could find only iron and copper pyrites, antimony, zinc-blende, some arsenic and galena, and a trace of silver. A man taking so little judgment and prudence into his business transactions stands a far better chance of being struck by lightning than of getting rich. It is, perhaps, the more remarkable that he should have had anything to lose.

Knowing the injustice of the impressions which have gone abroad in consequence of such failures, I take pleasure in the fact that there is now being organized a mining company which has this section in view as a portion of its field of operations, and which I know to be in the hands of reliable and competent men of large mining experience. It is designed to solicit Eastern capital, and with that view the organization of the company has been entrusted to Hon. Wm. H. Clagitt, delegate to Congress from Montana, now in Washington. I have not space to elaborate upon the advantages to be enjoyed by such a corporation operating upon the plan they have in contemplation, but would simply commend it as one possessing much merit and well worthy of investigation by capitalists. It must not be understood that the mines of Arizona are richer per ton of ore than those of other countries; but the number of the ledges running parallel with each other to be found in one mineral district is surprising. Though a great many of the mineral veins are susceptible of easy treatment, there are a class of gold sulphuret-bearing veins similar to some to be found in parts of Colorado, which are very valuable, but which it will take much skill and capital to make profitable. The completion of the railroads, however, will make the shipment of base metal ore to reduction works quite easy, should it be found that none of the processes now in use can be made available here. Arizona, to take the place in mineral importance justly her due, requires upon her soil miners who are both theoretically and practically educated. None other can proceed safely and with certainty in the treatment of many of her ores until they have learned from men of education and skill. It would be a repetition of such follies as those of which I have complained to place a man in charge of the metallurgical department of a great many of their mineral sections who is unable to bring theory in many instances to his aid. Financial ruin, as the result of mining experiments, is apt to prove, too often, simply the Nemesis of metallurgy and common sense.

Now is the golden opportunity for capitalists. This country being undeveloped is traversed chiefly by Indian trails—there being only two or three wagon roads of rude construction that traverse the Territory. The bold adventurous miner, who braves the scalping-knife of the Apache, is generally possessed of limited means, and is consequently unable to develope his discoveries so as to render them marketable. He is unable to construct roads to bring in machinery, or to purchase machinery after the road is finished. Knowing his dependence upon capital he anxiously looks for a purchaser at a price, that in many cases is the meanest trifle—very far short of the real value of his property, even with its present obstacles. He has from necessity and long habit become as nomadic as his wily enemy the red savage, and grown likewise somewhat improvident he takes the pittance offered him, plunges again into the wilderness to emerge after many months laden with specimens of ores of every variety.

A corporation with even no great amount of capital, but represented here by good men of experience, would enjoy the following advantages: They can bond, at a low figure, good mines for a sufficient length of time to prospect or develop them, at the same time, in most cases, enjoying the benefit of the ore extracted to reimburse them for their outlay for said development, should the mine not prove as rich as expected. They thereby really develop the ledge at the expense of the owner, and should the mine prove valuable, the fact has been ascertained with little or no risk to themselves, which they have previously secured by bond, at a low figure, and which has been sufficiently developed to make its merits patent to English or other capitalists, should they choose to sell, instead of working it. Besides, they have the advantage readily given them, in most cases, of locating the extensions of ledges discovered, as prospectors know that the development of a rich extension adjoining them, greatly enhances the value of their location, and that a company owning such will perhaps erect a custom-mill that will enable them to realize on the spot, the benefit of their discovery. It should be borne in mind that the extensions are liable to be the richer portions of the ledge. The Ophir mine on the great Comstock lode in Nevada was the discovery claim, while the Crown Point, Yellow Jacket, and Cholar-Potosi mines, situated from one and a half to two and a half miles south, and on the same lode, have proven the richest, and it goes to the support of my foregoing assertion to state that not only all of them, but every other fabulously rich mine on the Pacific coast, with perhaps two exceptions—the Amandon, of California, and the Eberhardt, of Nevada—have, at some period since their discovery, been either wholly abandoned or sold for a trifle. The Eberhardt, of Nevada, when discovered, was located by Mr. Eberhardt in the interest of his friends, he choosing to reserve to himself an extension separated from the discovery claim by a shallow gulch. Imagine his surprise when he found that he had made his friends millionares, and had chosen for himself a barren portion of the vein, or as it proved, deposit or chimney, which, but for the liberality of his enriched friends, would have left him as impecunious as before.

The expense to be incurred in the construction of roads to make mines available should be no cause for alarm, for though, at times, and in some localities, the outlay must be considerable, a charter, making the road subject to toll, can always be had by the unanimous consent of the Legislature, when private capital has been employed in its construction. And from long observation and experience on the Pacific coast, I have failed to hear of an instance when a toll road to a good mining camp, judiciously located and wisely constructed, failed to pay for itself within the first two years after completion.

I can pursue this subject no further without too greatly taxing your space and the patience of your readers.

I would, however, call attention to one advantage, of no little importance, soon to be enjoyed by Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

The completion of what is known as the thirty-fifth parallel railroad will make that place the centre of a railway system which will pierce at least three important mineral sections where auriferous and argentiferous ores, carrying a large percentage of base minerals, are found to exist in almost unlimited quantity. The establishment of reduction works at that that point, after the style of those at San Francisco, would, if wisely managed, be attended with great profit. The San Francisco works were started only a few years ago, on comparatively a small capital, by their present owner, Mr. Thomas H. Selby; and they have grown to their present enormous proportions from the net earnings of their business, and are still found inadequate to the demands of their increasing custom. And it should be known that this establishment, whose average daily profits amount to $1,500 in gold, get the best of their ores from Arizona.

Since the explosion of the great diamond swindle, prospectors in this vicinity have been indefatigable in their search for precious stones. As one of the results, a deposit of very handsome stones has been found and located, which, if not of value, are certainly remarkable for their variety and richness of color, sparkling lustre and remarkable hardness—for they can be impressed with nothing softer than the diamond and uncrystalyzed carbon. Those that have been gathered were found upon the surface of a space about three miles square. It has been ascertained, however, that they exist in equal quantities below the surface, but which must be dry-washed, as water for mining them cannot be had. The average of those that have thus far been gathered, will reach perhaps two carats. A great many, nevertheless, will weigh and measure five and ten, and a few will reach twenty carats in the rough state.

Out of small quantities sent by mail to different parts of the country, a few have been selected which lapidaries have pronounced of considerable value, but since the shipments alluded to I am satisfied a better collection and a superior character of stones have been gathered. From selections sent to lapidaries in San Francisco, Messrs. Lane & Cartiero, the following named stones are reported to have been found: Oriental ruby, (not of the usual rose-colored variety imported from the Island of Batavia,) amethystine ruby, spinel ruby, amethystine spinel ruby, garland, sapphire, emerald, black onyx, smoky topaz, (not of value,) and Mexican opal. It is from this place that the Stanton ruby was taken, about which the San Francisco *Press* had much to say, and which the Boston *Post*, in some way, got confounded with the diamond swindle. There have been stones discovered within the last sixty days that are superior in color to the Stanton stone and which will cut more. (The Stanton stone weighed twenty-eight carats, and cut down to twelve and a half.) Contrary to the statements of the *Press*, the Stanton stone has been pronounced a ruby instead of a garnet, and has been sent to England. The contrariety of opinions expressed by lapidaries in reference to these stones satisfies me that they are essentially unlike most stones to which they have been compared. They must, however, in time have considerable value, as they possess, both in the rough state and when cut, in a very high degree, all of the requisites that combine to render any stone of value, and besides they are by no means in sufficient quantity to supply an active demand. They are found in a lime and red-sandstone formation, with a bed-rock of argillaceous slate. There are present itacolumite, petrified wood, and many metamorphic formations peculiar to diamondiferous countries, but no diamonds have yet been found that have been made known. There are some who contend that they have been taken from here, but I apprehend it to be a deception similar to that practiced by some now, who have in their possession actinolite and peridot, which they believe to be the emerald. Emeralds, though, do exist here, and some quite handsome ones have been found, though small. There has been found here in limited quantities what I have concluded must be the matrix of the ruby. It is granitic in its appearance, though its adhesion and solidity seems due to the presence in quantity of silicate. It is found in lumps, both large and small, without other peculiarity. It shows both upon its surface and throughout when broken small rubies in every stage of formation, which have already received their coloring, and beneath a magnifying glass are both novel and handsome. This material, from its peculiar appearance, is taken by some for a conglomerate.

This deposit is located 125 miles north northwest of Old Fort Defiance in Arizona, but within a few miles of the corner of the four Territories of Utah, Colorado, New-Mexico, and Arizona, and just outside the boundary-line of the Navajo Indian reservation. The ground has all been located under the Mineral act of Congress of May 10, 1872, which gives twenty acres to each locater, and 160 acres to the corporation.

The claims at present can be had very cheap, as the locaters, in most instances, have slender means, and must remain for some time in ignorance of the real value of the stones.

R. F. M.

Rumored Strike of the Masons on the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

It was rumored yesterday that the masons employed on the Fourth-avenue improvement of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company had struck, but on inquiry at the office of the engineer in charge of the work of the company it was found that there was no foundation for the report. The Chief Engineer says that no masons have been employed by the company for nearly two months past, owing to the terribly cold and disagreeable weather. Not more than thirty masons were employed on the Fourth-avenue improvement, and these applied for permission to resume their labors a couple of weeks ago, but, owing to some cause, they have not as yet gone to work. The engineer says he had heard of the rumor that the masons had struck, but denies the foundation for such a report, nor does he know that the masons have any idea of refusing to resume their labors when requested to do so.

More Accommodation Required for the Departments of the City Government.

A report was introduced in the Board of Aldermen some time ago by the Committee on Public Works, with a resolution that the City take a lease of the New-York Hospital building Duane-street for twenty-one years, at a rental of $25,000 per annum, the City paying taxes and assessments.

The report states that if the building in question is leased by the City that accommodation could be found in it for the Departments of Docks and Public Parks, and indeed for nearly all the City bureaus, with the exception of the Board of Public Works, which board will be located after the 1st of May next in the City Hall. Most of these departments are now paying rentals of from $10,000 to $25,000 per annum, nearly all of which can be saved to the City if the proposed arrangement is perfected. It is also said that the new United States Criminal Court is anxious to rent one of the floors of the hospital building, which would considerably reduce the rent to the City.

The building in question is about 80 by 90 feet, the entire premises covering nine lots. It is well and substantially constructed, and is in a good state of repair, with the exception of a portion of the roof. It comprises six floors, and at an expense of from $35,000 to $40,000 could be rendered available for the use of any of the Departments and the transaction of public business. The structure is said to have cost $200,000 in gold, when building materials and labor were one-half of what they are at present. The adjoining lots have been let on building lease at $25,000 per lot, so that it appears the City, if paying $25,000 per annum for this building, would actually get it for about the rent of the ground alone.

The offer made by the owners of the property to the City will either have to be rejected or accepted at once. The Committee on Public Works recently made a thorough inspection of the building, and were satisfied that it would be greatly to the interest of the City to take the lease. At the next meeting of the Common Council it is probable the subject will be again introduced, and some decision arrived at.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Letter from Mr. Green to the Senate—Schedule of Law Costs.

Controller Green has forwarded a communication to the Senate in reference to the costs and fees paid by him on judgments and orders of any court. The following is a copy of the letter in question:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
March 13, 1873.

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor to transmit, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, a statement showing all costs and fees paid by the present Controller of the City of New-York, since his accession to office, on judgments and orders of any court.

By this statement it appears that all the costs, fees, and expenses paid on judgments and orders of court, which were commenced since the present Controller took office, other than vacation of assessments, amount to the sum of $674 56. In addition to this, there has been paid $1,244 78, for costs in that objectionable class of proceedings to vacate assessments. All other costs, fees, &c., paid by me in cases and proceedings, commenced from five months to ten years before my accession to office. The first intimation of them came to me when the execution was or was about to be issued. They amount, in all, to $11,912 68. Of the above amounts, $1,232 91 were paid to the Sheriff of the County for his fees on execution.

In the large number of mandamuses commenced against the city since I came into office, the principles laid down by this Department for the audit of claims have in almost every instance been sustained by the courts, thus inaugurating a new system of audit which will, I believe, prove very advantageous to the interests of the City. The costs paid by the City in these proceedings, all taken together, will not amount to *fifty dollars*.

I am required to state to the Senate what amendments to the existing laws respecting the obtaining of judgments against the City are necessary to protect its interests. In a communication to the Legislature of 1872 I stated the imperative necessity of authority to raise means to meet the claims against the City of years prior to 1871.

No legislation, however, was consummated to accomplish this purpose, and I have had to deal with the arrearages of this character as best I could, with the expectation that the present Legislature would authorize the means to pay such of them as ought to be paid.

An impression has gained currency among the legal profession that the statutes, as they now stand, authorize the Controller to raise money on revenue bonds to pay judgments obtained against the City, so that while there is no money in the Treasury to meet these old claims, under this interpretation of the law, if a suit is commenced on one of them, and a judgment against the City obtained, the impression seems to be that money can be provided to pay it.

This view of the law is well adapted to invite litigation and to incur costs and fees. I respectfully suggest that authority be given to provide means to pay honest claims against the City. I have found a disposition on the part of many fair-minded men to appreciate the difficulties of the department in respect to these old claims, and to wait till the Legislature authorizes the means to pay them.

Most of the claims of the years 1871 and 1872 are sufficiently provided for, but for those of earlier years there is no money in the Treasury, nor is there any legal method of obtaining it.

I recommend that the portion of section 5 of chapter 583 of the laws of 1871, that provides for giving preference on the calendars of the courts to cases against the City be repealed.

There is a tendency on the part of claimants to press their cases on before the law officers of the City can be properly prepared to meet them. Cases against the City are often differently circumstanced from others, and any special preference in the advancement of them is likely to result in injury to the public interests.

The revenues of the office of Sheriff of the County of New-York are very large, and I think the public interests would be subserved by the abolition of all fees on executions against the City and County. With very great respect,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

A New Transatlantic Steam-ship Company.

A new Transatlantic steam-ship company has been formed recently by German capitalists, with the object of still further developing the freight and passenger trade between this port and that of Hamburg. It is called the "Eagle" line, and the company will be known as the "German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company of the City of Hamburg." There are now building eight iron steamers, of 3,600 tons each, upon the Clyde, for the company. They are of superior model, and are intended to rank with the best steam-ships in the Transatlantic trade. They are each 375 feet long, of 40 feet beam, and with engines of 3,000 horse-power. Their names are those of German poets, Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Lessing, Wieland, Klopstock, Gellert, and Th. Koerner. The contract price of each steamer is $800,000. Trips will be made weekly. It is intended to make the passenger accommodations superior to those of existing lines in many particulars. The second cabin passengers will be accommodated on the main deck, the same as the first class, and the steerage passengers will occupy that portion of the spar deck which, in most steamers, is used as the second cabin. This class will also have state-rooms, each accommodating eight or ten persons, instead of being huddled together promiscuously in one or two large apartments. There will also be a dining-room in the steerag, with tables, which, when not in use, may be raised out of the way to the ceiling.

For the accommodation of ships, freight, and passengers on this side of the sea, the company has purchased a large water-front, adjoining the Hoboken Ferry, for which the sum of $600,000 cash has been paid. Upon this property there is now being built one of the largest piers in New-York harbor. It is 80 feet wide and 704 feet long. A shed is also being constructed over it 70 feet wide and 650 feet long.

A bonded warehouse will also be erected upon the premises, 100 feet long, 100 feet wide, and five stories high. The plans have already been drawn, and the contract given out for its construction. The improvements upon the Hoboken property, in the way of building the piers, shed, and warehouse, will cost $250,000.

The steamers of the line will commence their trips upon the 1st of July. The agents in this City are Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. The firm will shortly transfer their offices to No. 113 Broadway.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Charles Osborne indicted for the larceny of a watch and chain, the property of Joseph Tagle, No. 70 Broome-street, on the 20th of February, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years. William Hanlon, who pleaded guilty on Thursday to the larceny of a watch from the person of John Drummond, was sent to State Prison for four years. August Keppler, indicted for an attempted outrage on the person of a child of ten, named Emily Ida Cherry, residing at Harlem, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for five years. Peter Reynolds, indicted for burglary on the premises of Johanna Tobin, No. 7 Rutgers-street, stealing therefrom property valued at $37, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. John Kenney, an old offender, indicted for breaking into the premises of Joseph Sylwere, No. 52 East Houston-street, and carrying off $31 worth of property, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Charles Harrison, jointly indicted with William Young, Thomas Carter, alias Morton, and Henry Wilson, for breaking into the fancy goods-store of William D. Holmes, No. 295 Eighth-avenue, on the 18th January, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year. Thomas Collins, a member of the notorious "Swamp Gang," charged with firing three pistol shots, one of which took effect in the neck, at a member of a rival branch of the infamous brotherhood named James O'Brien, on the 27th February, in Madison-street, where the two men met and exchanged shots, was found guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

Northern Pacific Railroad Election.

The stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., at their triennial meeting, elected the following directors to serve for three years: George W. Cass, William B. Ogden, R. D. Rice, Wm. G. Moorehead, J. Gregory Smith, Frederick Billings, Charles B. Wright, William G. Fargo, B. P. Cheney, A. H. Barney, William Windon, James Stinson, and A. L. Catlin.

The directors then held a meeting and elected the following officers: George W. Cass, President; C. B. Wright, Vice-President; R. D. Rice, Resident Vice-President on the Pacific Coast; A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer; Samuel Wilkerson, Secretary.

Mysterious Disappearance of United States Bonds.

Messrs. Humbert Brothers, of No. 18 Wall-street, yesterday, announced the mysterious disappearance of $10,000 of United States bonds. Inquiries at the office elicited the facts that the firm on Tuesday last borrowed $10,000 cash from a customer, agreeing to turn over two United States ten-forty registered bonds of $5,000 each as collateral. The gentleman from whom the loan was negotiated failed to call for the collateral however, and later in the day the bonds, which were standing in the name of J. & W. Seligman & Co., were placed in an envelope as supposed, and sent to the Mechanics' Banking Association.

The officers of the Banking Association state, however, that the bonds were not deposited there, as far as they know, and although a careful search has been made the securities cannot be found.

A large reward has been offered by the Humbert Brothers for the return of the bonds. The numbers are 7,696 and 7,697.

THE CHILDREN'S FAIR.

Aid for the Orphans of St. Vincent de Paul.

The pupils of Mlle. Tardivel's school inaugurated yesterday afternoon, under the supervision of their excellent principal and several of her assistants, a very pretty enterprise, in the shape of a Fair in aid of St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum. In the main room, on the first floor of the Institute building, No. 25 West Forty-sixth-street, are six tables, elegantly arranged with articles of use, ornament, and luxury, each table being attended by four or five young girls of the school, ranging from four to eighteen years of age. A greater part of the fancy needle and crocheting work exhibited was the work of the young projectors of the enterprise, who also display for sale some beautiful work in wax flowers. Altar and toilet pieces, canopied and tapestried with illusion and lace, and a beautifully covered swinging cradle, formed some of the most attractive features of the exhibition. Dolls in bridal trousseau, toilet articles and articles of vertu in endless variety, toys for children and trinkets for grown people, in a charming profusion, and more than all, the benevolent object of this array, tempted the visitors to prodigality.

An elegantly-arranged floral table is presided over by a niece of the late James T. Brady, Esq. The tapestried altar and toilet pieces were made by Misses L. Sauer, Leontine Marié, Marie Marié, and Isabel Connolly, all pupils of the school. Those articles that were not the handiwork of the pupils themselves were presented by their parents or members of their families.

The restaurant occupied the extension room, where a table groaned under its burden of luxuries, which were the more seductive by being administered by a force of charming young ladies. The art department is in an upper room of the building. Here a magic lantern in the evening paints on a screen its ephemeral pictures, and to-day Punch and Judy will delight the visitors.

The fair was opened at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and will be continued to-day and until 10 o'clock this evening. The whole affair, both in its conception and the manner of its execution, to say nothing of the noble purpose to which it is devoted, reflects the highest credit on Mlle. Tardivel's pupils, and it is deserving of a most liberal patronage.

THE GREELEY CURRENCY.

Conviction for Uttering Counterfeit Fifty Cent Stamps.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Benedict on the bench, Richard Brandon, alias Limpy Dick, the principal in the mail bag robberies from the post-office in this city, entered a plea of guilty, and was remanded for sentence. In the case of Walker H. Elliott, who was indicted for receiving some of the mail bags stolen by Brandon, the District Attorney intimated that he might enter a *nolle pros.*, but Mr. Spencer, counsel for the prisoner, demanded a trial, which was fixed for the 20th inst., on which day James Cahill, indicted for the same offense, will also be tried. Peter Kehoe, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was then placed on trial. The case is a peculiar one, involving a question which has never yet been brought before the United States Courts, and which will be valuable as a precedent, Kehoe having been engaged in passing what are known as the "Greeley stamps." They are of fifty cent fractional currency, bearing a close general resemblance to the genuine money, but signed by the name of Greeley instead of Spinner, and, on close examination, the word "not" is found to have been inserted before the words "exchangeable for United States notes," &c. The face of the note reads, "The people of the United States will pay fifty cents for half a dollar," but the whole counterfeit bears resemblance to good money, and would readily deceive the unobservant receiver of it, and much of it has been passed upon stage-drivers at night. District-Attorney Purdy said that the prisoner's counsel would undoubtedly claim that these stamps were not forgeries, according to a strict interpretation of the statute, the money having been very cunningly prepared with the object of keeping within the law, but it would be for the jury to determine whether it was not liable to deceive any one using ordinary caution.

Mr. Spencer claimed that the money was not counterfeit, reading the wording printed on it, and citing from 9th Barbour, 664; but Mr. Purdy read from the statute of 13th June, 1864, to show that this law covered the case.

Frank Seward, a stage-driver, testified that he had been employed by the Secret Service detectives to procure the counterfeit money from Kehoe, with whom he was well acquainted. He deposed to having met Kehoe on Sixth-avenue on the 14th of December, and to have made an appointment with him for the night of the 16th, when a package of the counterfeit money was delivered to him. Kehoe told him how to boil it in coffee and to prepare it for circulation. He identified the counterfeit money in court as that given him by Kehoe, who promised to let him have as much "A No. 1" money of the same sort as he wanted. The other testimony was substantially the same. Prisoner's counsel endeavored to convince the jury that there was no violation of the statute, but the jury found Kehoe guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

Coroner's Cases—Suicide of a Lady.

A mysterious death in the Compton House, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, was brought to the official notice of Coroner Kessler yesterday. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a young and seemingly respectable woman entered the Compton House, and, registering her name as Miss Howard, asked to be shown a room. She was assigned a dark hall bedroom on the second floor. James Murphy, a porter in the house, coming downstairs, heard the strange lady coughing in a racking manner, as if in pain. But, thinking no more of it, he went on about his business. At 10 o'clock, the chamber-maid, finding the door locked and bolted, raised the window, and saw the lady lying on the bed, apparently dead. Assistance was at once obtained, and it was found that the lady was actually dead. On the table were several empty vials, one of which was labeled "Tincture of Aconite." The lady was about five feet two inches in height, black hair, blue eyes, wore gold earrings with green stones, and was attired in a gray poplin dress, quilted black silk petticoat, red flannel underpetticoat, black cloth jacket, trimmed with white beads, black velvet sacque, and carried a gray chinchilla muff and cuffs. There is but one reasonable presumption—that the unfortunate lady committed suicide. The question will be definitely settled to-day, when Deputy Coroner Leo will make a post-mortem examination at the Morgue, where the body was removed.

Patrick Foley, a laborer, thirty-two years old, was arrested on Thursday night by Officer Wm. Ryan, of the Eleventh Precinct, for intoxication. While on the way to Essex Market Court, yesterday, he dropped down in the street. He was at once taken back to the station by the officer, and an ambulance sent for. Before the arrival of the ambulance, however, he died. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest.

Richard Ward, a deck hand on the tug-boat American Eagle, was struck by a hawser on the 22d of February, and so injured that his right leg had to be amputated in Bellevue Hospital. He died there from pyœmia on the 13th inst.

Bernard McCarthy, sixty-seven years old, a laborer, of No. 48 Ryerson-street, Brooklyn, was hoisting bales of carpet through the hatchway of No. 321 Pearl-street, yesterday, when a bale fell on him and killed him instantly. His body was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station.

Reform in Staten Island—Rapid Transit.

The members of the Staten Island Union held a well-attended meeting on Thursday evening in the ferry waiting-rooms at the Stapleton landing. This association is composed of taxpayers and citizens of Richmond County, irrespective of party. Mr. Ripley was called to the chair, and Mr. G. O. Dea acted as secretary. Several important matters were brought before the meeting, among them the drainage of the town of Middletown and part of Southfield, which was referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to prepare plans and estimates for a sewer through Canal-street, Stapleton, to Concord, the cost to be limited to $15,000. Action was also taken regarding the street-lamps in Edgewater, which are now costing $40 a lamp per year, and it was resolved to have a smaller number at less cost. The proposed amendments to the village charter of Edgewater were also discussed, and finally acted upon, and the charter, as amended, is to be forwarded to Albany immediately. A petition was prepared and signed by several hundred citizens of the different villages, and placed in charge of the Executive Committee, to be presented to the board of directors of the Staten Island Railroad Company at their next meeting, asking for more frequent communication with New-York morning and evening, at a less fare, for the accommodation of the working classes, and also asking for a reduction of the rates for business teams.

Sudden Death in a Liquor-Saloon.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, William Harriss, twenty-eight years old, residing in Graham-street, Brooklyn, went into a liquor-store at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Spencer-street, and called for a glass of whisky, but before it could be handed him he fell on the floor before the counter, and was picked up dead. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14, 1873.

The Vice-President having returned to Washington, resumed the chair, and presented a memorial asking that the papers in the case of the Kansas Senatorial election be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES AND BOUNTIES.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Commerce to sit during the recess for the purpose of investigating the subject of subsidies to steam-ship lines, and what lines, if any, should be subsidised. Also, into the propriety of granting bounties to ship-builders, and in the discharge of this duty the committee have leave to visit the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, with power to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer, and that the expenses attending such investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. Casserly, of California, hoped the resolution would lie over and be printed, and suggested that it be modified so as to include the Pacific Coast, where there is the finest pine timber in the world.

The resolution lies over.

MR. PATTERSON'S CASE.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, submitted a preamble and resolution, which lies over, setting forth that whereas at the late session of Congress a resolution was reported from the Select Committee on the subject of the Credit Mobilier, that J. W. Patterson be expelled; and whereas, it was then manifestly impossible to consider said resolution without serious detriment to business, and it being questionable whether the Senate can now consider the same after Mr. Patterson has ceased to be a member of the Senate: therefore,

Resolved, That the failure of the Senate to act upon said resolution of the Select Committee is not to be interpreted as an approval or disapproval of the same, and that Mr. Patterson have leave to make a written statement, to be published in the *Congressional Record*.

PETITIONS EXCLUDED.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, again brought up the question of receiving petitions during an executive session of the Senate, arguing that this could be done.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, opposed the presentation of petitions which were addressed to Congress seeking legislation. He had no objection to receiving them and placing them on the files, as was done in 1861.

Mr. Anthony said that, as the precedents were not uniform, they had better take the most liberal construction and receive the petitions, though they might not act upon them.

Mr. Howe said there was no rule against receiving petitions at any executive session, and he cited precedents to show that they had heretofore been received and referred.

After further debate the Senate decided not to receive the petitions which Mr. Howe desired to present—24 against 32.

CALDWELL.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Caldwell case.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, after briefly reviewing the report of the committee, said he could not bring his mind to the conclusion that its finding is cause for setting aside the election of Caldwell. He then gave the grounds on which he dissented from the conclusions of the committee, arguing that the English Parliamentary law is not applicable to any of our popular elections, and that it has never been held here that a single case of bribery takes away the right of the whole constituency to their representative. The people of the State are the guardians of their own legislative assembly. The Senate could not inquire into the title by which a member holds his seat in the State Legislature. The people are responsible for corruption and bribery in their legislative assembly. The Senate is not to sit here as a high court of appeal, blackening the character of members without a hearing, and saying they were bribed. If the people themselves do not exercise their power from the primary meeting to the election they are the sufferers, but have the remedy in their own hands. In the facts before him, disregarding all the testimony of doubtful men, he was painfully brought to the conclusion that Mr. Caldwell's business capacity should have kept him out of the hands of men whom he should have avoided like lepers. Like the man who went to Jericho, he fell among thieves. He wished he could say that Mr. Caldwell turned his back upon them. While not seeking to influence the judgment of his fellow-jurors, he should not yield to the clamor which demanded a victim any more than he would shield a friend from a wrong committed.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, argued that the Senate was the guardian of the rights of the State. There was abundant testimony to show that the Legislature of Kansas was debauched, and the fact disclosed that there was a written contract, by which Caldwell agreed to pay Carney $15,000, in consideration of the latter withdrawing from the candidacy. The question was whether the Senate would suffer this record to stand as a precedent to be followed for all time to come, or shall it be stamped as a corrupt bargain? The money paid was a round sum to capture by wholesale rather than in retail. The Senate was bound by every sentiment of truth and justice to see that the body suffer no detriment at the hands of its members, and that the seats shall not be made merchandise by the most enterprising traders of any State. It was no honor for any man to hold a seat here unless by the free and unpurchased choice of the people. A seat purchased with money brings disgrace on any State. The extreme medicine of the Constitution must be administered, and Kansas have an opportunity to put herself right before the world without spot or blemish, and without the justification of a $15,000 bribe.

In conclusion Mr. Morrill said he should vote for Mr. Caldwell's expulsion if the resolution now pending in a milder form, declaring he was not duly and legally elected, shall not be adopted.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, argued that the constitutional clause, "each House shall have the power to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members," not only goes to the forms, but the essence of the election. No one doubts that the House of Representatives has always acted under the same constitutional clause passed upon the question as to whether a member has been elected by a majority of the legal votes cast, or by fraud, and, where the facts appeared, declared the election void. He was a firm defender of constitutional State rights and local government, but affirmed the Constitution did not give a sovereign State control over its Senators. The Constitution did not regard the election of a Senator a matter of discretion with the State. The Constitution did not give power to a State to appoint Senators just as it chose, but conferred on Congress the power to pass laws to regulate the election of Senators, as well as to regulate the manner of election of Representatives by the people. The only difference was as to the places of election. The Constitution regarded the Senate as a branch of the Legislative Department of the Government, to take part in legislation concerning all the States and the people, and when once elected, the Senator is entirely and completely out of the control of the State as a member of the House of Representatives is out of the control of his constituency. The State could neither recall or reconsider the election of a Senator. The Senate, however, could apply the remedy, could expel a Senator, and thus enable the State to make a new election. Mr. Caldwell was, in his efforts to be elected Senator, surrounded by men of low degree, notorious for low tricks and plans of corruption. The Legislature was transformed into a market, where votes were bought and sold, and, as he read in the testimony, Caldwell was elected Senator by such influences. Mr. Caldwell never would have been elected, but for a corrupt use of money.

Mr. Schurz in this connection spoke of the corrupt lobby influences around the Capitol to influence the judgment and conscience of those who give the country its laws, and to take money out of the pockets of the many to put it into the hands of the few. When it should become known that seats could be purchased here, sales and purchases would multiply as interest and rapacity increase. He stated he should vote for the resolution, declaring Mr. Caldwell was not duly and legally elected, believing the election was effected by the corrupt use of money, and that the Senate of the United States, under the Constitution, possesses the power to declare the election void. If this resolution should fail, then he should vote for the resolution of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Alcorn) for Mr. Caldwell's expulsion.

Mr. Sargent replied to a part of the remarks of Mr. Schurz, with reference to the House proceedings in the Credit Mobilier case.

The Senate took no further action on the Caldwell case.

The Senate went into executive session, and afterward adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 14, 1873.

The following bills were reported favorably: Relative to keeping open the public offices in Kings County; amending the charter of the New-York Bridge Company; amending the charter of Binghamton, and for a supply of water; amending the charter of Rochester; for a water supply for Poughkeepsie; relative to common schools in New-York; the same for Elmira; incorporating the Riverside Police Company of New-York City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Chatfield—Allowing James F. Camp and others to file claims against the State for lands taken for the Chenango Extension Canal.

By Mr. Cock—To provide for a new road in Hempstead, Queens County.

By Mr. Weismann—That the salaries of clerks in the Marine Court of New-York shall be as fixed by the resolution of the Board of Supervisors, passed Sept. 16, 1872.

By Mr. Murphy—Fixing the salary of the Assistant Clerk of the Third Police Judicial Court in New-York City, as agreed on by resolution of Board of Supervisors, passed Dec. 27, 1869.

By Mr. Foster—Increasing the fees of coroners.

By Mr. James Wood—Providing that all suits at law against the City and County of New-York now pending, or which may hereafter be brought by the proprietors of newspapers, known and designated as "Corporation newspapers," for services actually performed in printing the proceedings of the Common Council and advertisements of said county, shall not be held as impairing the right of the Common Council of said City to designate and employ Corporation newspapers during the years 1869 and 1870, or as a bar to any action brought for any service performed in good faith prior to the designation of Corporation newspapers by the Mayor and Controller under the amended charter of 1871.

By Mr. D. P. Wood—Authorizing the sale of armories and lands at Weedsport, Ogdensburg, Corning, Schoharie, Malone, Dunkirk, and Canandaigua; also, to amend the charter of the Union Trust Company; also, to legalize acts of Robert E. Dorchester, a notary public.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending the time for the collection of taxes in Elmira.

Authorizing the sale of the town hall at Philiptown, Putnam County.

THIRD READING.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: Relative to the Queens County Railway Company.

Authorizing aliens to acquire, hold, and dispose of real and personal property in like manner with citizens.

Appointing Daniel Shaw, Oreen Richards, and Geo. Plumb Commissioners to improve the east and west branches of the St. Regis River, and giving them $10,000 for carrying out the proposed improvements.

Adjourned until Monday evening at 7½.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Hendee rose to a question of privilege, and had a paragraph read from the New-York *Sun*, saying that the Insurance Committee had been in session on his Life Policy bill, and that he was not present. Mr. Hendee went on to say that the meeting was held unknown to him, and also stated other circumstances to show that the committee was acting unfairly. He then asked for consent to offer a motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Wood said, inasmuch as the Chairman of the Insurance Committee was not in his seat, he would object.

Mr. Opdyke stated that the session of the committee referred to was upon other bills.

LAGER BEER.

Messrs. Higgins, Pierson, and Gere, the minority of the Committee on Affairs of Cities, submitted a minority report against exempting lager beer from the provisions of the Excise law, so far as selling the same on Sundays is concerned.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Foxton Hospital in the City of Utica. Amending the charter of the village of Little Falls. Amending the charter of Buffalo.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Pell—To provide for the construction of an improved elevated railway in the easterly portion of the City of New-York. It incorporates S. M. Pettingill, W. H. Nichols, and others. The route is from South Ferry along Pearl-street, New and Old Bowery, along both sides of Third-avenue to Harlem River, with power to cross the same by a steam ferry.

Also, to authorize the transportation of passengers in the City of New-York by means of street-railways to be constructed through certain streets and avenues. It incorporates John N. Lanthier, Henry Patterson, and others. The route is from the foot of Houston-street, East River, by the most direct route to Fourteenth-street, East River, thence to North River, thence to Twenty-third-street, thence through various other streets to Ninetieth-street, to East River.

By Mr. Tompkins—Regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. Roche—Repealing the act abolishing the office of Street Superintendent in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Philpot—Providing for pro rata charges for transporting freight on railroads.

By Mr. Smith—The Registry law for New-York.

Also fixing the compensation for court janitors.

Also to charter the New-York Bill-posting Company.

Also to charter the New-York Under-ground Telegraph Company.

By Mr. Burns—For the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals.

By Mr. Cook—To extend time for commencing work by the New-York Tunnel Company.

By Mr. Opdyke—Regulating the District Court, New-York.

By Mr. Deering—To amend the act to reduce several acts relative to the City of New-York into one act.

By Mr. C. G. Cornell—To prevent extortion by railroad companies.

By Mr. Herring—To incorporate the Foreign Loan and Trust Company.

Also for the designation of holidays.

Also to establish a Metropolitan Board of Health; also, a Metropolitan Police for Westchester, New-York, and Richmond Counties.

By Mr. Babcock—Defining the rights and responsibilities of landlords.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The Speaker offered a resolution calling upon the Sheriff of New-York for a list of persons confined in Ludlow-street Jail, New-York, and for what reason they are so confined.

Also, that when he reports, the Judiciary Committee examine and report what legislation is necessary to prevent imprisonment for debt.

ALLEGED GROSS FRAUDS.

Mr. Crawford offered resolutions that it being charged that gross frauds are practiced by State officials in the use of moneys appropriated for charitable purposes, therefore a special committee be appointed to investigate the charges. Tabled.

ODD-FELLOWS' LODGES.

Mr. Prince introduced a bill to incorporate Odd-fellows' Lodges, and had it put forward to the Committee of the Whole.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF ALIENS.

Mr. Prince also reported a bill removing all disqualifications from aliens.

JUDICIAL DIVISION OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. Opdyke introduced a bill to divide the City of New-York into eight judicial districts to be designated by the Common Council. The justices are to be elected at the next general election for ten years, the present justices to retain their positions until the election.

Adjourned until Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE BROADWAY WIDENING.

Important Decision by Judge Shipman Sustaining the Second Awards—The Garrison Suit in the United States Circuit Court.

In the case of Daniel Garrison against the Mayor, Commonalty, &c., of the City of New-York, in which suit was brought to recover from the City $40,000, the amount of the first award of the Broadway-widening Assessment Commissioners, Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, rendered a verbal decision, yesterday, in Chambers. The plaintiff claimed the amount of the first award, but the City put in a plea setting forth that the act of the Legislature of June 23, 1871, reversed the report of the commissioners, and called for a second assessment and award. To this plea plaintiff demurred that the act was unconstitutional, as impairing the obligation of a contract. The argument was first heard before Judge Woodruff, on the demurrer, on the 19th of November last, but was afterward repeated before Judge Shipman, on the 1st of February, Judge Woodruff having so requested, upon discovering that he was himself interested in the Broadway widening scheme. Judge Shipman's decision overrules the demurrer, sustains the plea of the defendant, and dismisses the action. The case is important, as affecting many other suits which have arisen out of the second report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the Broadway widening, which report makes awards of a less amount than the first report.

The action is brought by the plaintiff upon an award made to him by Commissioners appointed under an act of the Legislature passed May 17, 1869, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect." The declaration affirmed that the plaintiff was the owner of a leasehold estate on Broadway at its intersection with Forty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue; that under the act of May 17, 1869, the proceedings authorized were had, and that by the report of the said Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, duly confirmed by the Supreme Court on the 28th of December, 1870, the sum of $40,000 was awarded to the plaintiff as damages for the use of a portion of his estate for the purpose of widening and straightening Broadway; that by force of the said act these proceedings were final and conclusive upon the Corporation, and vested in the Corporation the title to the premises taken, and in the plaintiff the right to the payment within four months of the sum awarded; and that the Corporation has neglected and refused to pay the award, wherefore the plaintiff brought action and demanded judgment for $40,000 and interest.

The defendant pleaded, first, the general issue with a conclusion to the contrary, on which plea issue was joined, and in a special plea, under the usual leave, alleged as a bar to the action that, on Feb. 27, 1871, before the expiration of four months from the confirmation of the award, the Legislature passed an act "in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York," by the fourth section of which it was provided that within four months from the confirmation of the awards the defendant might move before a Supreme Court Judge to vacate the order of confirmation, on the showing of error, irregularity, or illegal act in the proceedings for the widening and straightening, or, if it should appear that the awards had been unfair and oppressive, the order might be vacated and the matter referred to new commissioners for a new assessment within six months after the new reference. The plea also averred that by section 6 of the act of Feb. 27, 1871, the proceedings and proofs on motion for vacating the former awards were prescribed; that such proceedings had been had, and that on April 3, 1871, the original order was vacated and a new reference ordered. Wherefore, the plea concluded, the title to the premises was not vested in the defendant, and the right to receive the amount of the award declared upon not vested in the plaintiff. To this plea the plaintiff demurred, on the ground that the act of Feb. 27, 1871, is unconstitutional because repugnant both to the Constitution of the United States, in that it impairs the obligation of a contract, and to the Constitution of the State, in that it undertakes to direct vested rights contrary to the law of the land, and without due process of law. The defendants joined in the demurrer.

Vienna Exhibition—A Compliment to Gen. Van Buren.

The four Pullman cars to be sent to the Vienna Exhibition are now almost finished. They are being constructed at the company's work-shops at Detroit. Two of them are sleeping and two parlor cars, and they will be the most magnificent specimens of cars ever exhibited. The Leather Manufacturers' Association of the United States will send thirty cases containing all the various kinds of leather used and manufactured in the country. Yesterday, dispatches were received from Mr. Jay, in Vienna, announcing the commencement of the work in the American department.

Gen. Van Buren will to-day be the recipient of a graceful compliment from the people of Englewood. A steam yacht will take him and his family to the steam-ship Adriatic, and en route a collation will be served. Gen. Mayer and A. E. Stiasny, Esq., the assistant commissioners, will leave on the Baltic on the 22d of this month. Mr. T. R. Pickering, the superintendent of machinery, will accompany them. Even at sea, the very heavy labor entailed on these gentlemen will not cease, as during the ten days of passage all the details of how to best arrange the many interests confided to their care will have to be determined. A great deal of credit is due to Gen. Van Buren and his assistant commissioners, who, considerably hampered by the very slow action of Congress, have been enabled so far to bring their work up to its present condition.

The Judgment Record in the Stokes Case.

Assistant District-Attorney Allen yesterday finished the preparation of the judgment record in the Stokes case. It was sent to Utica last evening for the signature of Judge Boardman. When it comes back the document will be filed in the District-Attorney's office, as the only record of the case upon which the argument can be based before the Court of Appeals at Albany.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Bankruptcy.—Involuntary cases.—3695, The Chrome Steel Company vs. Gaynor et al.; 3753, The Wheaton Quarry Company vs. Jones; 3707, Chambers vs. Shattuck; 3886, Rousseau et al. vs. Halsted; 3891, Ruckman vs. Halsted; 3903, Taylor et al. vs. Derrickson; 3910, Smith et al. vs. Mullen; 3917, Wilson vs. Markham; 3920, The Bridgeport Brass Company vs. Baxter; 3922, Hoguet et al. vs. Runkel; 3928, Walzel vs. Duchardt; 3932, Costello vs. Roberts; 3937, Claflin et al. vs. Shaw et al.; 3934, Corbit vs. McNulty; 3935, Baudouine et al. vs. Kennedy; 3937, The First National Bank of Clarksville et al. vs. Smith et al.; 3952, Scheristing vs. Henderson et al.; 3959, Kohlsaat et al. vs. Lanigan.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS—ALBANY, March 14.—The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for March 15: Nos. 83, 84, 85, 20, 81, 89, 90, 92, 15, 94, 95, 96, 99, 101, 102. The court adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 14.

By Judge Fancher.

Charles L. Mead *vs.* S. McNamara et al.; report of referee confirmed and judgment granted; R. C. Beamish, Esq., appointed referee to settle, &c.; allowance 2½ per cent.

Ann Bulger *vs.* Robert A. Williams; report confirmed, and judgment, foreclosure, and sale granted.

Sarah M. Sholey *vs.* Charles Sholey; report of referee confirmed, and limited divorce granted; counsel fee $250 granted, and alimony $15 per week, with a reference to take security for the payment of such alimony.

Elizabeth E. Peck *vs.* Wm. J. Peck; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

Ernst Stegner *vs.* Elizabeth Stegner; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

In the matter of the application of H. L. Surdam for the appointment of a trustee, &c.; reference ordered, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 14.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Berwick *vs.* Dale; order granted.

Pinney et al. *vs.* Napier; order appointing receiver.

Whittaker, Jr., *vs.* Stebbins et al.; motion denied.

Hoagland et al. *vs.* Seat et al.; order for judgment for plaintiffs. See finding of facts.

Watson et al. *vs.* Central Park Hotel Company; order of reference.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 14.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Hock *vs.* Fincke; see opinion and decision with clerk at Chambers.

Marsh *vs.* Johnston; motion denied without prejudice to renewal on further affidavits.

Weinstock *vs.* Shaw et al.; motion denied.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 162.—*State of South Carolina ex rel. Robb et al. vs. County Treasurer of Charleston County*, and one other case.—Error to the Supreme Court of South Carolina.—The plaintiffs in error in these cases tendered the bill of the Bank of the State of South Carolina in payment of taxes. The treasurer refused to receive them, and mandamus was applied for to compel his acceptance of the bills, on the ground that the act of the Legislature chartering the bank constituted a contract on the part of the State to receive the bills for taxes. The Court below hold that this contract in the chartering act was repealed by the Act of 1843, prescribing the duties of collecting officers, &c., as to all bills issued by the bank after that date. The question whether by a proper construction of the act of 1843, it repealed the obligation of the State to receive the bills of the bank for taxes, is the only one before the Court. The point was made in the court below by the tax officer that the bills were issued after secession, and therefore in aid of the rebellion, and that they should be refused for that reason. But it was decided against him, although the judgment was in his favor on the ground stated.

A. G. Magrath and W. W. Boyce for plaintiffs in error; D. H. Chamberlain for defendants.

No. 166.—*American Steam-boat Company vs. Chase.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.—This was an action to recover damages of the company for the killing of George Cook, the intestate of Chase, by a collision in Narragansett Bay, alleged to have been occasioned by the negligence of the company's employes. Upon the trial of the cause the company moved to dismiss the action for want of jurisdiction, urging that exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction is vested in the Federal District Courts; that the common law courts have only such jurisdiction of marine torts as is conferred by the saving clause in the ninth section of the act of 1789, and that actions for damages for loss of life do not come within the clause. The Court overruled the objection, sustained the jurisdiction, and a verdict was returned for the administrator for $12,000. The writ of error maintains that the Court erred in denying the motion to dismiss on the ground claimed, and it is here insisted that this is a case for admiralty jurisdiction, and that the words "causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," used in the Constitution, are of the same import as if the language had been, "causes which arise out of acts committed on, or contracts to be executed on the sea."

B. F. Thurston for plaintiff in error; W. P. Sheffield for defendant.

No. 161.—*Biggin vs. Maguire.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—In 1839 Biggin conveyed to persons, under whom Maguire acquired title, certain lands in the County of St. Louis, Missouri, by a deed containing the words "grant, bargain, and sell," which by the statute was a covenant that he was seized, in fee simple, of an indefeasible estate. In 1868 one Margaret Thomas recovered of Maguire a claim of dower upon the land, her husband having owned it prior to the conveyance of Biggin, and before he acquired title. After paying the judgment Maguire brought this suit to recover of Biggin the amount so paid, and Biggin pleaded his discharge in bankruptcy in 1843, under the Bankrupt act of 1841.

The Court held that under the act of 1841 the discharge of Biggin was no bar to the claim, because this demand then existing against him was not an uncertain and contingent one in its nature, but that the contingency was simply whether the demand would ever be made.

It is here urged that the objection to the covenants in this case, as not coming within the class of uncertain and contingent demands, applies with equal force to the demands or engagements which are specially enumerated in the act under which the discharge was made, is required to be proved.

Glover & Shepley for plaintiff in error; Blair & Dick for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 14.

The following-named gentlemen, having passed a satisfactory examination, have been admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors in all the courts of this State: John Aitken, Jr., Prescott Hall Butler, Sherburne B. Eaton, Allen W. Evarts, William Doll, Andrew Gilkeson, Washington J. Jaques. The reports of the Examining Committee and the Committee on Character were filed yesterday, and the successful applicants sworn in.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 14.

Before Chief-Justice Daly and Judge Loew.

DISTRICT COURT PRACTICE.

Schell vs. Strauss.—In this case, which was an appeal from a decision of Justice Fowler, amending a summons, and rejecting a bond of removal, the Court has decided that a summons returnable later than prescribed by statute is void, and cannot be amended, if the defendant objects. In the return, Justice Fowler failed to state the evidence on which he rejected the bond, and the Court held this to be a fatal irregularity, and reversed the judgment.

The South Brooklyn Grain Nuisance.

Messrs. Wrodruff & Robinson have actively set about the removal of the decayed grain in their burned warehouse in South Brooklyn, which had become such a source of complaint to the residents of the locality. Forty men are employed in removing the grain to barges, in which it is taken up the river to New-Haven and sold to the Connecticut farmers as a fertilizer. It is being shipped at the rate of 7,000 bushels a day, and would have been removed before but for the delay of the insurance companies, who held possession of the ruins until Jan. 29. Meanwhile, Mr. W. B. Barber, proprietor of the Pacific Mills, adjoining Woodruff & Robinson's stores, has purchased about two and one-half tons of the grain, and has it stored in his premises or lying in adjacent barges, and until this is removed the nuisance will not be thoroughly abated. Mr. Barber promises to "look after the matter." The stores and slips of Woodruff & Robinson are to be rebuilt at a cost of $200,000.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts received into the City Treasury through collection of taxes, assessments, &c.:

RECEIVER OF TAXES.		
From taxes and interest and Croton water rent		$5,638 35
BUREAU OF ARREARS.		
From arrears of taxes and interest	$2,888 16	
From arrears of assessment and interest and Croton water arrears	1,133 95	4,022 11
BUREAU OF CITY REVENUE.		
From market rents and fees		2,080 60
COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.		
From assessments for Broadway widening and other works		35,441 89
Total		$47,182 95

Mandamus Against the Controller.

In the case of Guidet against the City, to enforce payment for the paving of South Fifth-avenue, the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Fancher yesterday granted an alternative mandamus against the Controller, directing him to pay the claim, or show cause for his refusal to do so.

Fire in a Varnish Factory.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the varnish factory of Smith, Baldwin & Co., No. 406 East Twenty-sixth-street, caused by spontaneous combustion. Damage to stock, $3,600; insured for $7,000. The building, owned by M. Meillier, of Mott Haven, is damaged $2,000, and insured for $6,500.

Sawdust Swindlers Arrested.

Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Officers O'Rorke, Irving, and Connor, made a raid on a "sawdust swindle," on the second floor of No. 566 Broadway. The proprietor is supposed to be Henry Minager, who carried on a similar business at No. 74 Bleecker-street, until he was arrested by Capt. Leary. Menager was not arrested yesterday, but Charles Moore, of No. 49 Amity-street; Oscar Hayes, of No. 21 West Thirteenth-street, and Frank Morton, of No. 49 Amity-street, were apprehended, and locked up in the Third Precinct. A cart-load of circulars offering counterfeit money for sale, &c., was taken possession of by the Police.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1—MIGNON—Mme. Lucca, Miss Kellogg, Signor Vizzani. Evening—CONCERT by the Philharmonic Society.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A BUSINESS WOMAN—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers. Matinée at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood. Matinee at 1½.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani. Matinée at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MASKS AND FACES, &c.—Buckley and Sharpley's Minstrels.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2—READINGS by Mr. George Vandenhoff.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

GOV. DIX, it is stated, has decided not to grant any further reprieve in the case of FOSTER, and the convict will consequently be executed on Friday next. Under these circumstances, we refrain from publishing any further letters on the subject, with the single exception of one from our esteemed correspondent "B.," who seems to have made mincemeat of some of Mr. EVARTS' arguments. The case has been a very difficult one, and for our own part, we have endeavored to do justice to both sides. It is quite clear that a law which is liable to so much misinterpretation should be amended without delay, since it is no kindness to a prisoner to open up to him a loophole of escape, and hang him after all. The only plea which seems to stagger juries and judges alike is that of insanity. SCANNELL undoubtedly *did* intend to murder DONOHOE—he threatened to do it for months before he actually succeeded. Yet a jury refused to convict him. If "examples" are to be made, it would be rather unfair to let the murderers by premeditation and design escape scot free.

We publish this morning another letter from Mr. O'DOHERTY, in which he states that the securities handed over to Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW, "amounting to about a million in nominal value," were given to him for his services, and those of his firm. "In addition," we are told, "he received very large sums in cash and other valuables." On these points we have no information of our own, but we have satisfied ourselves that Mr. O'DOHERTY has, and we think it will be found no easy matter to disprove his statements. As for the $300,000 in cash, it was divided between the trustees whose names we gave yesterday. MCHENRY seems to have distributed his "expenses" among lawyers, stock jobbers, and "venal newspaper men." Mr. O'DOHERTY's letter is quite a curiosity in its way—pungent enough to suit even the most jaded taste, and suggestive of coming revelations which may interest the public, but cannot be particularly agreeable to the persons chiefly concerned. Our correspondent is evidently what is called a "tough customer" to deal with, and some glass is likely to be broken before he has finished. Above all, Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW will clearly have no reason to make Mr. O'DOHERTY one of his household gods. Let the truth come out, no matter whose bark may be wrecked in consequence.

Among the rumors in regard to the ministerial crisis in England supplied by the cable, perhaps the most notable is that which credits Mr. DISRAELI with the recommendation that if a Conservative Ministry is to be formed, the responsibility of constructing it should be intrusted to the Earl of DERBY. This would be in the nature of a coalition, and would, it is expected, receive the support of the old Whigs. The report has this degree of plausibility, that parliamentary parties in Great Britain are almost ripe for considerable readjustment. There are a good many nominal Liberals in both branches of the British Legislature who detest very heartily the policy and tendencies of the Gladstone Administration, and who are beginning to see that the political contest of the future will lie between the Radicals who profess the doctrine that continual agitation and unremitting change is a party necessity, and those who are prepared to stand by the "rest and be thankful" policy of the greatest of living Whig statesmen, for a good many years to come. The present Lord DERBY is precisely the type of man to unite Conservatives, Liberals, Liberal Conservatives, and old-fashioned Tories into something like a congruous party. Still, the real leaders of such a coalition would require to sit in the House of Commons, and there is no getting round the fact that Mr. DISRAELI must be that man, whether nominally Premier or not.

Two nominations were yesterday sent to the Senate, which will give general satisfaction to the Republicans of the States from which the nominees are chosen. One was that of Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of New-York. Gen. SHARPE has performed, with energy and fidelity, the difficult duties of the United States Marshal's office. He is a gentleman of acknowledged ability and tried integrity, and his nomination will be accepted as a good one. The second nomination referred to is that of Mr. JOHN W. FOSTER, of Indiana, to be Minister to Mexico. Mr. FOSTER is a lawyer of high standing at the Bar of his State; he enjoys an unblemished reputation for probity among his fellow-citizens, and has combined for many years the zeal of an ardent politician with entire disinterestedness. He is credited with possessing unusual qualifications for the office to which he has been nominated.

The Constitutional Commission holds its last session in Albany this morning. It will submit its report at an early day, probably next week. The public will then have an opportunity to discuss the propositions of the Commission. The body has hardly attracted the attention that might have been anticipated. This has been due partly to its method of doing business in committees, which has made its public proceedings fragmentary and disconnected, and partly to the absorption of public interest by other matters. However, the purpose of the Commission was to perform the preliminary work of discussion and investigation only, and to present to the Legislature suggestions which are yet to be submitted for public consideration, and we trust their work will shortly receive the study it deserves.

There is a certain class of public creditors which, like the *Tribune*, is disposed to censure Controller GREEN for making "frequent appeals to the courts for orders to do what he would be wiser to take the responsibility of doing without instructions." Such people have industriously tried to create the impression that the Finance Department, under its present head, has been the means of incurring, without any adequate reason, a heavy bill for legal costs against the City. The communication sent to the Senate by the Controller, in reply to a resolution calling for information on this subject, pretty effectually disposes of the charge alluded to. On the cases decided adversely to the Finance Department—that is, on which judgments have been obtained, and which were instituted during the term of office of the present Controller—the entire legal expenses have been about $1,900. Of that amount upward of $1,200 was expended in defending suits brought to vacate assessments, because of some technical irregularities, due to the loose management of other departments of the City Goverment. The balance—$674, namely—represents all the costs incurred by judgments obtained directly against the Finance Department. On the large class of mandamus suits defended by the Controller, the total costs are stated to be within $50. These figures will be a surprise to most people, and fully justify the claim made by the Controller, that "the principles laid down by this department for the audit of claims have, in almost every instance, been sustained by the courts, thus inaugurating a new system of audit which will, I believe, prove very advantageous to the interests of the City."

We invite attention to the speech of Hon. Mr. MERRIAM, of this State, published in another column. It was made in the House of Representatives, in advocacy of the bill recently passed to prevent the United States mails from being used for the transportation of obscene literature. Some of its statements are very startling, some almost—we wish we could say quite—incredible. It will be a satisfaction to all decent men that an attempt in good faith has been made by Congress to break up the shocking traffic to which the speech refers.

There is some satisfaction in reflecting that there is a very slender prospect of the passage of any bills which may be introduced to the Legislature after this date. According to the rules, no such bill can reach its final reading, unless by unanimous consent, till after the disposal of all bills introduced before the 15th of March. The possible legislation of the year has now, therefore, become something like a fixed quantity. Judged by numbers, it is already formidable enough. Of bills introduced in both Houses to date, there are 1,881, of which 399 have been passed in either House. Public opinion will certainly sustain the Legislature in adjourning, as has been proposed, on April 20, no matter what may be the unfinished business before it. At the rate of progress which has already been maintained, it is extremely probable that two or three hundred of the bills now on the files will fail of getting any attention at all up to the close of the session. Very few people will be disposed to regard this as a public calamity

The Federal Republic spectre has not, by any means, been laid in Spain. Barcelona is reported as being determined to stick to the proclamation of "state rights," and this determination is probably shared by the rest of Catalonia. Meanwhile, the unitarian Republicans have the crumb of comfort that there is a reaction somewhere among the Radicals in favor of the "indivisible" Republic. What the Carlists are doing is not, at present, very obvious. The mail files bring the text of a rather adroit manifesto in which one of the Generals of "CARLOS VII." appeals to the prejudices of the Spanish Army, on the ground that as "the men who are now in power have pledged themselves to abolish the conscription," and have stigmatized the soldiery as "slaves" for being compelled to adopt the military profession, said leaders might very properly be rebelled against to the profit of the cause of "legitimacy." There is no evidence that this appeal has produced the slightest result.

Town and County Debts in the State of New-York.

To an ordinary reader of the newspapers it would appear that the people of this country are more absorbed in politics than in any other occupation. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Politics not only does not receive undue attention, but it does not receive nearly so much attention as it ought. Experience is everywhere developing the most astonishing evidences of crudeness and inefficiency in some of our methods of government. While absorbed in the restless pursuit of gain, our people have placed in the hands of office-holders powers capable of vast abuse, and have exposed themselves to risks of pecuniary loss which nothing but the grossest indifference to public affairs can explain, and which can in no way be justified.

A striking illustration of this fact is to be found in the extent to which local indebtedness has been allowed to be incurred, until there are localities, and that in this wealthy and fertile State, in which it is almost impossible that the property of the inhabitants can ever meet the obligations imposed upon it. Of this statement we shall presently give some startling instances.

According to a report just submitted to the Constitutional Commission, the counties, towns, and cities of the State are under indebtedness, independent of the debt of the State or of the United States, to the enormous amount of $214,344,676 58. This indebtedness has been incurred for the following objects:

In aid of railroads	$26,946,662 09
For war purposes	26,934,696 19
For public buildings	10,416,864 84
For roads, streets, bridges, &c.	36,658,144 59
For water-works and fire departments	29,335,383 79
For parks and local improvements	84,062,655 08
Total	$214,344,676 58

The entire real and personal property of the State, as valued for taxation, amounts to $2,124,034,143 16. Of this amount the indebtedness above recited is 10 1-12 per cent.

This is the average indebtedness. It is, of itself, sufficient to give rise to the gravest sense of uneasiness. But this average is made up from a very unequal distribution. Some of the counties owe but one per cent., or less, of their assessed valuation. This is true of Washington, Schuyler, Rockland, Putnam, and Genesee. Other counties owe less than five per cent. These are twenty-eight out of the sixty counties of the State. Other counties, however, have reached incredible ratios. In Delaware the rate is 14¼ per cent.; in Oswego, 16 per cent.; in Kings, 17 9-16 per cent.; in Richmond, 18¼ per cent.; in Chenango, 20 1-5 per cent.; in Sullivan, 22¾ per cent.; in Ulster, 24 9-16 per cent.

If, now, we turn from these remarkable percentages to the record of the indebtedness of single towns, we will find some instances of the kind we have referred to—instances where it is hardly possible that the property of the towns can meet the obligations imposed upon it. In Chenango County the total indebtedness is twenty per cent. of the valuation of the property. There are twenty-one towns in the county, all but two of which are in debt. Five of them are bonded as follows:

	Debt.	Valuation.	
Norwich	$371,600	$1,459,827	25 per cent.
Smyrna	120,000	462,000	25 per cent.
Greene	198,700	1,059,680	19 per cent.
Oxford	200,000	915,856	21 per cent.
Guilford	182,440	588,585	31 per cent.

In Sullivan County the indebtedness is 22¾ per cent. of the assessed property. There are fifteen towns in the county, of which eight are bonded. Of these eight, four present the following record:

	Debt.	Valuation.	
Mamakating	$175,000	$497,540	35 per cent.
Liberty	108,500	274,988	39 per cent.
Fallsburg	99,507	250,750	40 per cent.
Forestburg	23,000	55,688	41 per cent.

In every one of the above instances the indebtedness was incurred in aid of railroads. The usual custom has been to exchange the bonds of the towns for stock of the railroads. The latter securities have in some cases been sold, and in some cases have not.

In estimating the significance of these statements, it should be borne in mind that the assessed valuation of property given above is very much below the real value; that a large amount of personal property is not assessed at all; and that most of the indebtedness dates from a very recent day, and is payable in from fifteen to twenty-eight years. During that interval, of course, property may add to its ability to bear taxation. But it is plain that the power of incurring indebtedness has been greatly abused. It is small comfort to think that the apparent magnitude of the abuse has been exaggerated by neglect or fraud on the part of assessors. The Constitutional Commission wisely proposes to limit the right of towns to bond themselves—the limit suggested being ten per cent. of the assessed valuation. The proposition is a very moderate one, and does not exceed, if, indeed, it fully meets, the requirement of the public interest.

A Great Corporation.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad, read at the meeting of the stockholders, on the 11th of this month, shows a considerable increase within the past year in the business transacted and interests controlled by that previously not insignificant corporation. A still larger increase is contemplated during the present year. A recent legislative act allows the company to double the amount of capital previously authorized. The present actual capital is about $54,000,000. The amount authorized before the act of the Legislature was $75,000,000. The act, therefore, permits an addition of nearly $100,000,000 to the capital now held. Twenty-five millions is the addition which is expected to be made this year, thus bringing the aggregate of actual capital to nearly $80,000,000.

But even the whole amount of capital stock authorized by the Legislature would by no means represent the total value of property controlled by the company. It is impossible to say exactly what this value is. Very exaggerated ideas are held by some persons in regard to it, on the same principle that causes the property of a man worth $500,000 to be reckoned by his neighbors at about $1,500,000. The amount, however, cannot, at a moderate estimate, be less than $250,000,000 or $300,000,000.

The lines of travel owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by this great corporation, include either the whole or much the greater part of the nearest route from New-York to any point in two-thirds of the area between the Delaware and the Mississippi on the east and west, and between latitude 42° on the north, and the southern line of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River on the south. In addition to this, it controls in part not less in any case than ninety, and in many instances several hundred, miles of the nearest land route from here to every point in twenty-four States and all the Territories of the Union. But these statements need explanation. Taken by themselves, they might convey, in regard to some of the Northwestern States, a partially false impression. The distance from here to Chicago, though less by the Pennsylvania than by the New-York lines, is not enough to make much difference; and what difference there is, is considered by a great portion of travelers, and of business men who have freight to be carried, as more than counterbalanced by circumstances favoring the more northern routes.

The question is often asked, in view of what the Pennsylvania Railroad controls, "Who controls the Pennsylvania Railroad?" To this the answer is of even more importance than the inquiry itself would indicate. The City of Philadelphia controls it. We do not mean the Municipal Government. The stockholders and others interested in the road would have derived small profit if such had been the case. But we mean that the capital, the business ability, and the industrial interests of the city control it. The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that about twenty-eight per cent. of the stock is held in that city, fifteen per cent. abroad, and the rest "scattered wide all over the United States." It is very evident what power this concentration of over one-fourth of the stock in Philadelphia would give, considering the fact that there is no considerable concentration of it anywhere else. But the manner in which the road is spoken of by the Philadelphia newspaper Press shows, more fully than any mere figures in reference to the way the stock is held, the closeness with which the company is connected, or at any rate with which it is looked upon as connected, with the business interests of the city. And here we may remark that one portion of what appears to have been, in some respects, the policy of the company in relation to Philadelphia's interests, has only lately begun to develop itself. It would have been impossible to create such a power as the Pennsylvania Railroad possesses by means of Philadelphia freight and travel alone. New-York trade was needed to build up the road, in order that the road might be used to build up Philadelphia trade. The degree of success in reference to the first of these two objects is obvious enough. What success will attend the latter remains to be seen. We make no comment upon this. We merely state what seems to us to be the fact. Philadelphia is sometimes spoken of as a "way-station" on the road from New-York to the West. We are not exactly sure how much good it bodes to some of the business of our own City to have between us and so large a part of our customers a "way-station" that controls the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The power of the Pennsylvania Railroad brings up very forcibly the question: "What are our great corporations coming to?" It is impossible for any thoughtful and patriotic man to contemplate this question without a good deal of anxiety. Thus far, our great railroad companies, although they have done some harm, have on the whole produced far more benefit than injury; but their power is of fearful extent, and its capacity of mischief, should it be turned in a wrong direction, is incalculable. But there is one check upon them to which attention is not so frequently called as its importance demands. We allude to the very large numbers of stock and bond holders who are interested in keeping an eye upon the management of affairs. The care of a man's pocket is, under certain circumstances, a wonderful stimulus to his vigilance in behalf of the public welfare. Undue exercise of power on the part of the managers of a corporation is quite as apt to be used against the stockholders as in their favor, and of this truth the great majority of American stockholders are, notwithstanding some very marked instances of its neglect, intelligent enough to be fully aware.

New Remedies for Over-Crowding.

A well-known physician, Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, one of the members of the Board of Health, has put forth a pamphlet, recently, of great value, on *The Improvements and Present Condition of the Tenement-House Population of New-York.* The statistics in this document show a remarkable and constant movement of the poorer classes from the lower to the upper Wards of the City. Twenty-five years ago the tenement-house population lived below Canal-street. At that time business began to encroach upon them, and the poor to migrate from the First, Second, and Third Wards, to the cheap Wards on the east side of the City, below Fourteenth-street. In 1850, the population of the First Ward was 19,754; in 1870, 14,463. That of the Second Ward, in 1850, was 6,665; in 1870, 1,312. That of the Third Ward, 10,355, in 1850, and in 1870, 3,715. In the years 1855-60, commerce began to press upon the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards, and another emigration of the poor took place toward the eastern Wards, namely, the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth. The Fourth Ward remained, between 1850 and 1870, stationary in population. The Fifth decreased from 22,686 to 17,152. The Sixth, from 24,698 to 21,153, while, in the same period, the Eleventh increased from 43,758 to 64,230; the Seventeenth from 43,766 to 95,411, and the Eighteenth from 31,546, in 1850, to 59,598 in 1870. During nearly the same period, the dwelling-houses in the First Ward decreased from 660 to 415; in the Second Ward, from 256 to 41; in the Third Ward, from 419 to 142. There were at the same time, in these three Wards, over 5,200 stores and warehouses.

This pressure of population on the upper wards upon the east side of the City, has produced a degree of overcrowding never before experienced in the civilized world. The maximum density for health is set down by English sanitarians at eighty persons to the square acre. The highest French authority allows one hundred to the acre. One of the most crowded portions of London—Holborn—has 229; the miserable district of East London is crowded with 266, and Saint Luke's shows 259; but in New-York, the Fourteenth Ward contains 275 to the square acre; the Seventeenth, 289; the Thirteenth, 311, and the great German Ward, the Eleventh, shows the horrible density of 328.

With such fearful overcrowding, it cannot be a matter of much surprise that 75 per cent. of the diseases of the City, and 90 per cent. of its crimes, come from the tenement-house population. For a relief from these evils, Mr. SMITH suggests various plans. He believes that a great deal can be effected by the improvement of existing tenement-houses. Very considerable reforms have already been brought about by the Board of Health, principally in ventilation, drainage, the care of domestic offices, and general cleanliness. In a single year, upward of 49,000 ventilating windows were opened in these houses, and in every Spring and Autumn a thorough inspection of them was made. The result of these labors has been remarkable. The mortality in the tenement-houses has fallen from 75 per cent. of the total mortality to about 66 per cent., and in three years the deaths in the First, Second and Third Districts have decreased from 14,550 to 12,744, though at the same time, in private dwellings, the deaths increased from 6,025 to 9,043.

Another relief suggested by this authority is the reconstruction of the present tenement-houses. Some remarkable instances are given of the rebuilding by the board of certain notorious houses, with all the modern sanitary improvements. The effects have been equally beneficial to the health of the tenants and the pockets of the landlords. The improvements often pay from ten to fifteen per cent. on the expense. It is believed that nearly all the old dens of fever and crime could thus be overhauled, and made into healthy and decent tenement-houses. Dr. SMITH recommends, also, the erection of "model lodging houses," but on this important topic he has nothing new to offer. His final recommendations, however, are novel. He believes that the movement of the laboring classes from the down-town to the up-town Wards can be turned back again, and that the pressure on the eastern districts can be relieved by opening new homes for the poor in the lower Wards. Here, he states, are large numbers of gigantic warehouses, which are becoming each year more and more unused or abandoned, as business moves up-town. These, he thinks, can be converted into model tenements for the laboring classes, and can be made to pay from ten to fifteen, and even twenty per cent., upon the cost of the buildings, together with the expenses of reconstruction.

We have not space to discuss this novel suggestion. The obvious objection is, that property-holders will not let such splendid buildings to a class like the tenement population, and that they expect soon a new tide of business to the lower Wards. The great remedy, however, for overcrowding in this City lies undoubtedly in the direction indicated by this sanitarian—in "dispersion."

Copyright.

The uncertainty in which the rights of dramatic authors are left under the English copyright law has been rather increased by a late decision of the Court of Queens Bench. In the case of TOOLE *vs.* YOUNGE, the plaintiff, who is the well-known actor, sued for infringement of copyright under the following circumstances: Some years ago, Mr. HOLLINGSHEAD, present manager of the Gaiety Theatre, in London, wrote and published in a monthly magazine a story which he called "Not Above His Business." A foot-note gave warning that all rights of dramatization had been reserved and exercised by the author, who did, in fact, dramatize the story himself, and in the shape of a farce, called "Shop," sold it for £40 to Mr. TOOLE. That gentleman, however, never produced it. Recently the defendant, who is the manager of a provincial theatre, brought out with great success a farce entitled "Glory," which was identical in plot with "Shop," and which the defendant did not deny having taken from Mr. HOLLINGSHEAD's story. He claimed, nevertheless, the right to play it, and continued to do so, in defiance of Mr. TOOLE's protest.

On this statement of facts, the present action was brought, avowedly rather to ascertain what were the rights of dramatic authors and their assignees in similar cases, than to obtain redress for the individual injury. In this philanthropic design Mr. TOOLE was only partially successful. The two farces, as well as the original story, having been read for the enlightenment of the court, Chief-Justice COCKBURN decided that there was not such a resemblance between the two plays as to constitute an infringement of copyright under the British law, and that the action could not be maintained. At his suggestion, therefore, it was agreed to enter a nonsuit, with leave to the plaintiff to move to set it aside. This was not a very satisfactory return for Mr. TOOLE's trouble and expense, since it left untouched the real point at issue in the controversy, viz., whether a writer of fiction had such a property in his writings as to make their dramatization and production on the stage unlawful in the face of his published prohibition. By way of an *obiter dictum*, the Chief-Justice expressed the opinion that there was no such property, and "that any two persons might take a novel and dramatize it, and the right of one was not interfered with by the fact that the other was the author of the novel."

Such, therefore, must be taken to be the present attitude of the English law toward story writers who seek to be also their own dramatists. Its injustice seems manifest, and will be made even clearer by the statement that the late Mr. ROBERTSON's comedies, the value of which is roughly computed at £50,000, were all originally published by him as stories. Under this ruling, apparently, any playwright may go back to the original stories, dramatize them afresh, and hold the stage side by side with the Robertsonian versions, and in the teeth of right and justice. On the other hand, if the play precede the story—that is, if the playwright *novelize* his drama after its production on the stage—his rights on both will be saved, as was decided in the case of READE *vs.* CONQUEST. A distinction like this has no foundation in reason or equity. The elements which lend value to a novel are the plot, the incidents, and the characters, and they are the same in a play. Why should these products of the author's labor and invention be protected in the one shape and left absolutely defenseless in the other?

This is the question which dramatic authors in England are asking themselves and the newspapers, with some anxiety and a little reasonable indignation. In this country, neither our dramatists nor our novelists are as yet sufficiently numerous to demand an inquiry into the provisions of our own laws on the subject. But the workers in both these fields of intellectual labor are multiplying sufficiently fast to give promise of a not very distant future, when the issue raised by Mr. TOOLE's suit will have for us something more than an alien interest. On the motion to set aside the nonsuit, the question will doubtless be argued in full, and the discussion, it is to be hoped, may result in a re-examination and amendment of the law.

Fish.

The fifth annual report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New-York, is a document that ought to greatly interest the philanthropist as well as the naturalist. To make food plentiful and cheap is one of the worthiest labors in which the State can engage, and there is every reason to believe that the efforts of the Fish Commissioners will before very long place the most delicious varieties of fish within the reach of the poorest class of our population.

Before the creation of the Fish Commission, the recklessness and stupidity of fishermen and mill-owners had extirpated the salmon from our waters, and were rapidly driving the shad from the Hudson. Dams were erected across the rivers, and the fish were thus prevented from ascending to their spawning grounds, while pound-nets indiscriminately destroyed young and full-grown fish, the former being thrown away as worthless, and the latter killed while full of spawn. The appointment of the Fish Commissioners was undoubtedly the only measure that could have saved our rivers from being completely swept of all edible fish.

Our readers are already familiar with the general character of the work so ably carried on by the Commissioners—Messrs. HORATIO SEYMOUR, EDWARD M. SMITH, and ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, aided by the veteran pisciculturist, SETH GREEN, the superintendent of the State hatching-house. During the past year, 8,736,000 shad spawn were taken from the Hudson, 7,498,000 of which were successfully hatched, and the young fish turned loose in the river. When it is remembered that the ordinary production of the Hudson River does not exceed a million of full-grown shad annually, it is plain that the immense addition made to the supply last year by the Fish Commission must soon result in a very evident increase of the annual catch, and greatly cheapen the price of shad. It is, moreover, the intention of the Commissioners to continue the work of artificially stocking the Hudson with this delicious fish, and in the course of a very few years, shad will probably be as plentiful and cheap along the river banks as are the mossbunkers along the Long Island shore. Immense quantities of less valuable fish, including black bass, yellow perch, and bullheads, have been hatched by Mr. GREEN and placed in the smaller rivers and lakes. Nineteen thousand salmon-trout have been placed in various lakes and ponds throughout the State, under the immediate direction of the Commissioners, and probably a million of the same fish were taken from the hatching-house by private parties, to be placed in public and private streams and lakes. Brook-trout have also been placed in streams where they formerly abounded, but from which ignorance and recklessness had driven them; and even gold-fish, which, by most persons, are regarded merely as ornaments for the drawing-room, but which are really extremely well suited for the table, have been placed in localities where they will have a fair chance to thrive and multiply.

The stocking of the Genesee River with shad was undertaken as an experiment, to determine whether shad could survive without an annual migration to the sea. The result has proved that the fish were entirely satisfied with a Winter's trip to Lake Ontario; and while an important addition to our knowledge of the necessities of shad-life has thus been gained, the feasibility of stocking with shad the streams that empty in our large fresh-water lakes has been established. Other interesting facts in relation to the habits of fish have been incidentally discovered by the Commissioners, whose labors thus tend to the benefit of science, while aiming at a purely philanthropic end.

The results thus far accomplished show that the Fish Commissioners are doing their whole duty in the matter which they have in charge. It remains for the Legislature to aid them, by granting such legislation as will put an end to the wholesale destruction of fish by pound-nets, and the building of dams without fish-ways. Let the efforts of the commission be adequately supported, and the day will not be far distant when salmon, shad, salmon-trout, and brook-trout will be as plentiful throughout the State as they were when the first settlers were astonished at the abundance and variety of its fisheries.

MINOR TOPICS.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been figuring up the debts of the world, and comes to the conclusion that the aggregate indebtedness of all nations reaches the respectable total of $21,000,000,000, at an annual interest rate of four and one-half per cent. This involves a burden of $945,000,000 a year. The chief national debts of Europe and their interest charge are thus tabulated:

Country.	Debt.	Interest.	Rate ₩ ct.
Italy	$1,800,000,000	$151,500,000	8½
France	3,740,000,000	138,500,000	3¾
England	3,950,000,000	134,000,000	3⅜
Portugal	320,000,000	9,500,000	3
Denmark	60,000,000	5,500,000	9
Belgium	135,000,000	5,000,000	4
Total	$10,005,000,000	$444,000,000	4½

The above comes pretty near the truth, save in the case of France, where the actual debt certainly amounts to $4,500,000,000, and the interest charge to at least $60,000,000 more than the amount stated. The chief debts of the five great divisions of the world are thus tabulated:

Europe	$17,000,000,000
America	2,865,000,000
Asia	675,000,000
Africa	195,000,000
Australasia	190,000,000
Total	$20,925,000,000

The Ohio Legislature has passed a resolution condemning in strong terms the Congressmen from that State who voted for the back pay salary grab. The resolution was amended in the Senate—in which there is an equal number of Democrats and Republicans—so as to include in the condemnation the members who, though voting against the back pay, pocketed the stealings. This ought to be a broad enough hint for the members from that State, and it is one the members from all the States can take to advantage. As yet we believe but two members, one Republican and one Democrat, have had the grace to refuse or surrender the spoil. The country would like to hear from the others. An expression from local organizations in the towns where Congressmen live would do no harm.

In another column will be found a lengthy communication from Gen. FREMONT, in which he defends himself against the charges made in regard to his connection with the negotiation in Paris of the bonds of the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad Company. The chief points of this defense are that the transactions in question did not occur while he was President of the road, but existed at least nine months before he assumed that position; that the French courts have taken a kind of snap judgment against him, and that whatever may have been the mistakes and misrepresentations committed in the matter, they originated in Paris, and were neither suggested by nor known to Gen. FREMONT.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not forget, amid the multitude of private bills before it, the existence of the bill providing for the consolidation of the City and County of New-York. We have noticed a good deal of not very wise abuse directed against the new charter, for its failure to provide against the continuance of the powers of the Board of Aldermen, acting in regard to County affairs, as a Board of Supervisors. Presuming that the papers which have been troubled over the matter, have become awake to the fact that a city charter can hardly be expected to deal with the status of County officers, pending the abolition of the present mischievous distinction between City and County, it is to be hoped that the journalistic opponents of the charter will show some kind of zeal in urging the necessity for removing such a distinction.

The brute creation resents the impudence of human beings who attempt to eat or drink inordinate quantities for the sake of winning paltry wagers. This was to be expected, and it was also to be expected that the four-legged animal would utterly eclipse its human imitators in this branch of gastronomy, if it once undertook the task. No one will be surprised, therefore, to hear that a Massachusetts cat has recently eaten twenty-four mice at a single meal, doubtless for a wager with some other profligate and brutish Tom. The cat still survives, and challenges the Kentuckian, who, the other day, ate ten pounds of oysters in fifteen minutes, to a competition in point of mice. Let him try to surpass or even to rival the feat of the Yankee cat, if he dare. Any sporting friend will supply him with the necessary mice, and the result will confer upon him a lasting and enviable reputation.

It is announced that the Germans are about to undertake a thorough exploration of Western Africa, starting from the coast, and exploring the western boundary of LIVINGSTONE's discoveries. Such an expedition is a predestined failure. Between the high table-land of Central Africa and the coast, there is a region so deadly in its malarious poison, that no expedition can pass through it without terrible loss of life. The rivers are the only pathways into the interior, and these become impracticable cataracts, bordered by impassible jungles, as soon as the edge of the table-land is reached. No successful expedition has ever penetrated Africa from the West, except in the southern latitudes where the country is a sandy desert. CAILLE, DENHAM and CLAPPERTON, and BARTH, entered Central Africa from the Barbary States; BAKER and SCHWEINFURTH ascended the Nile, and BURTON and SPEKE entered from the east coast, as did also LIVINGSTONE on his last two expeditions. The record of exploring expeditions starting from the west coast, is one unbroken tale of hardships, failure, and death.

Ohio Congressmen Censured.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 14.—In the Senate to-day, after a long discussion, the House joint resolution to censure the Ohio members of Congress who voted for the Retroactive Salary bill was adopted, after being so amended as to censure those members who voted against the bill but nevertheless took the extra pay.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Nominations by the President—Visitors to the Naval Academy—Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

George W. French, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota Territory; David Noggle, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court for Idaho Territory; J. P. Kidder, to be Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court for Dakota Territory; W. W. Brookings, to be Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court for Idaho; H. S. Johnson, to be Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court for New-Mexico; John W. Kingman, to be Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court for Wyoming Territory; Oliver Fiske, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York; Thomas A. Spence, to be Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-office Department; George M. Duskin, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama; Wm. E. Parker, to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas.

Postmasters.—Henry King, at Topeka, Kansas; L. J. Worden, at Lawrence, Kansas.

Cornelius A. Logan, of Kansas, to be Minister to Chili; John A. Foster, of Indiana, to be Minister to Mexico; Frank W. Potter, of New-Jersey, to be Consul at Marseilles; James F. Casey to be Collector of Customs at New-Orleans; Walter Harriman to be Naval Officer at Boston; George H. Sharpe to be Surveyor of Customs at New-York; Alexander Sharp to be United States Marshal for the District of Columbia.

William H. H. Terrill, of Indiana, Pension Agent at Indianapolis; John A. Burbank, of Dakota, Governor of Dakota Territory; W. D. Blaxham, surveyor-General of Florida; W. J. Small, of Oregon, Register of the Land Office, Linkville, Oregon; Cyrus Northrup, Collector of Customs, New-Haven, Conn.; Byron O. Carr, Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats, Sixth District.

Members of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia.—S. M. Golden, J. W. Baker, Adolphus Hall, Joshua Riley, J. W. Thompson, William Stickney, Daniel Smith.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—Lewis Weitzel, First Ohio; John W. Ross, Fifth Indiana; Cole Nott, Fifth Iowa; James Ashworth, Fifth Pennsylvania; Edward Buke, Sixth Pennsylvania.

First Lieut. William L. Foulke to be Captain of the Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. William Davis, Jr., to be First Lieutenant of the Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. C. P. McTaggart to be First Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Infantry.

Visitors to the Naval Academy.—The President has appointed the following visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.: Hon. Alvah Sabin, Vermont; Gen. J. J. Reynolds, United States Army; Victor Dupont, Wilmington, Del.; William H. Hackett, Portsmouth, N. H.; Judge A. A. Wright, Florida; Prof. David A. Wallace, Monmouth College, Ill.; Prof. C. G. Rogers, Tennessee, and Judge D. A. Pardee, Louisiana.

The Light-house Board.—In accordance with the request of the Treasury Department, Major William E. Merrill, Engineer Corps, has, in addition to his present duties, been ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty under the Light-house Board.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Samuel Plummer, United States Marshal for New-Jersey; David B. Parker, Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia; Ephraim Browne, of Massachusetts, Consul at Paso del Norte; Frank W. Potter, of New-Jersey, Consul at Marseilles; Wm. A. Arnold, Receiver of Public Moneys, Central City, Colorado; Franklin B. Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy; Francis M. Ashton, Second Assistant Engineer in the Navy.

Postmasters.—Frederick L. Richter, Council Grove, Kansas; Melvin B. Baldwin, Elgin, Ill.; Chauncey Harris, Elizabeth, N. J.; John B. Tyer, Wabash, Ind.; William C. Stewart, Marengo, Ill.; Gustavus A. Pfrangle, Aurora, Ill.; Harwood M. Redington, Elyria, Ohio; Thomas W. Collins, Coshocton, Ohio; Henry Stevenson, Greenville, Ohio; Benjamin L. Winans, Newport, Ky.; Samuel W. Price, Lexington, Ky.; John M. Stockton, Maysville, Ky.; Basil H. Crapster, Shelbyville, Ky.; A. B. Hilpp, Lebanon, Ky.; Peter Prints, Lewistown, Penn.; James S. Plummer, Tyrone, Penn.; William F. Stair, Hanover, Penn.; J. E. Benton, Oakland, Cal.; Eldridge L. Ware, Key West, Fla.; Robert Blair, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; John D. Lewis, Pulaski, Tenn.; A. G. Sharpe, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Henry Boyd, White Plains, N. Y.; William Rule, Knoxville, Tenn.; James P. Baird, Columbia, Tenn.; Mrs. Julia P. Woolford, Jackson, Tenn.; A. E. Blount, Cleveland, Tenn.; Arthur D. Downs, Wyandotte, Kansas; Simon Motz, Hays City, Kansas; John A. Rusling, Belvidere, N. J.; Hiram P. Bennett, Denver, Colorado; Lorenzo J. Worden, Lawrence, Kansas.

REV. DR. HUSTON.

The Charges of Immorality Sustained, and the Accused Expelled.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—The case of Rev. Dr. L. D. Huston, charged with gross immorality and licentiousness, which has excited such deep interest in this community and the entire Methodist Episcopal Church South for the past year or more, was concluded this morning in the session of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Shortly after the meeting of the Conference, this morning, Bishop Doggett presiding, inquired if the committee in the case of Rev. Dr. Huston were ready to report. The Chairman, Rev. Dr. Register, responded that they were, and handed the following to the Secretary, which was then read:

The committee to whom the case of Rev. L. D. Huston, D. D., was referred beg leave to report that we have come to the conclusion that the charge of immorality is unanimously sustained, and said L. D. Huston has been expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Bishop Doggett asked if any representative of Dr. Huston appealed from the decision. Dr. Register said that Dr. Rozsell, as counsel for Dr. Huston, had intimated a purpose to appeal to the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. All the papers in the case were then handed over to the Secretary of the Conference. Bishop Doggett then remarked, "According to the report of the committee, L. D. Huston is expelled from the Methodist Church South, upon the charges as reported, and that is an end to this solemn question."

It will be remembered that the charges against Dr. Huston were for seduction of a Sunday-school scholar attending Trinity Church, of which he was pastor at the time, and grossly immoral conduct with other young girls. A committee, appointed by the Conference a year since to investigate the charges, found that they were sustained, and on the 6th of this month on the meeting of the present Conference, submitted their report, which was referred as required by discipline to a Constitutional Conference, the committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Busey, Rev. J. L. Clark, and Rev. A. P. Bond. On the following day the latter committee submitted their report, to the effect that, after careful examination of all the testimony, they deem it necessary to present the charge of immorality, with specifications, against Rev. L. D. Huston, and recommended the appointment of a committee of trial, as required by the discipline of the church. The Bishop announced Rev. Samuel Register, D.D., Rev. I. R. Finley, D.D., Rev. T. B. Sargent, D.D., Rev. J. C. Dice, Rev. A. B. Dolly, Rev. L. R. Jones, Rev. P. B. Smith, Rev. F. C. Tebbs, Rev. J. L. Shipley, Rev. D. Ball, Rev. G. G. Brooks, Rev. J. M. Grancer, Rev. J. Higgins, and Rev. S. Townsend as such committee. It is the report of this latter committee, consisting of divines all eminent in the Church, which was submitted this morning. Dr. Huston was represented before the committee by Dr. Rozsell as counsel, aided by outside legal counsel.

The General Conference of the Church, to which appeal will be taken, does not meet until May, 1874. Dr. Huston has not been present during the session of the Conference, nor before the committee. His parchment as deacon in the church was handed in to the Conference this morning.

Startling Revelations Expected—Robbery and Incendiarism in Kansas City.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14.—Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the office of the United States Collector of Internal Revenue, in Kansas City, and immediately afterward fire was discovered in the Union German Savings Bank, in the front part of the same building. Both fires were promptly extinguished, when it was found that the books and papers and from $25,000 to $30,000 worth of revenue stamps in the Collector's office had been so badly damaged as to be valueless. The bank vault was open and had been robbed of about $7,000. The papers in the vault were burning. The lock of the bank vault was a combination, and had been unlocked, not broken open. It is expected that some startling revelations will be made in connection with these occurrences.

Arrest of a Brooklyn Burglar—Recovery of a Large Amount of Property.

Edward Hannon, who is supposed to be connected with several recent robberies in the Twenty-first Ward, broke into the house of Dr. Wilson, at the corner of Marcy-avenue and Halsey-street, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but was followed and secured by Archibald Buchanan, a private watchman and a police officer, who conveyed his prisoner to the Ninth Precinct Station-house. Hannon was arraigned before Justice Maben, and committed for examination. Yesterday afternoon the police of the Ninth Precinct searched the house of his sister, Mrs. Ann Wilkie, No. 24 St. Andrew's-place, and there found, concealed in various parts of the house, property of every description, including 120 dozen yards of lace, two watches, jewelry, napkin-rings, silver-ware of all kinds, furs, clothing, and an endless variety of smaller articles, valued in all at about $1,000. On several of the articles were found the initials of the owners. The property was removed to the Ninth Precinct Station-house for identification.

GENERAL NOTES.

Thursday, April 3, will be Fast Day in Massachusetts.

Key West, Fla., manufactures 472,000 cigars every week.

The moss trade is brisk in Florida. The town of Gainesville gets from $1,000 to $1,200 per week by it.

The Providence Young Men's Christian Association intend to put up a substantial building for their use.

A Western Democratic paper tried to say that the moneyed men of Massachusetts favored Mr. Boutwell for Senator, but the types would get it the married men.

Rev. Dr. David Winters, of Dayton, Ohio, has solemnized 3,825 marriages. The last couple made happy was a wealthy farmer aged seventy and a maiden of fifty years.

Vermont papers are boasting of eight old farmers in Franklin County, who live within two miles of each other, and who have had twenty-five wives among them.

A family of five persons have been poisoned badly, in Troy, by eating head-cheese, which was probably made in a copper vessel. Antidotes, promptly administered, saved their lives.

Mr. George Gouge furnished breakfast and dinner to sixty snow-bound passengers on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, last week, and refused to receive any remuneration therefor.

The colored people of Wilmington, N. C., are kept away from the evening prayer-meetings by a rumor that kidnappers are at work upon the streets of that city at night, and sending the dead bodies of negroes off to medical colleges.

The Utica *Herald*, edited by Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, understands that several members of Congress who voted against the increase of salaries, are in consultation to devise some uniform action which, without ostentation, shall be manly and honorable.

Charleston, S. C., with a population of 50,000, has imported, during the past season, thirty-one cargoes of fruit from the West Indies, consisting of 2,136,605 oranges, (besides over 500,000 from Florida,) 16,683 bunches bananas, and 507,191 cocoanuts.

Can it be true that the "Liberal" Governor of a Western State has had houses built by State-prison labor at the expense of the State? And that a New-England railroad manager has furnished his house with furniture made in the railroad car-shop?

The House of Representatives of West Virginia has consumed a whole day in wrangling over a proposition to take the appointment of the janitor of the State House from the Governor, and vest it in the Board of Public Works; and it adjourned without coming to a decision.

Philadelphia has taken a census of its school children, but as it falls some 15,000 below its extravagant estimate, is crying out that it cannot be accurate. All sorts of hard things are said about the crude and bungling manner in which it was done—after the manner of the Philadelphians.

A Lynchburg negro, who had $14 50 at the close of the war, now owns a good farm, almost paid for, and has on hand a crop of 2,500 pounds of tobacco. He has done all the work himself, with the assistance of his wife and a son now about twelve years old, and a horse. He has raised enough corn, wheat, potatoes, and hogs for his own use and to spare.

The people of North Carolina are to vote upon eight amendments to their State Constitution at the August election. Among other things, they strike out the clause requiring the Legislature to levy a tax to pay the public debt, provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature, and make Federal and State officers ineligible to seats in that body.

A prominent business man of Pittsburg, Penn., is accused of forgeries to the amount of $70,000 or $75,000. One broker alone, it is said, negotiated $45,000, some of which is held in Philadelphia. The *Dispatch* says that the accused has held, for many years, high rank in Pittsburg as an honorable, correct business man, and was very generally esteemed for his social qualities. He was not addicted to extravagant living, and his business, so far as known, has been prospering.

A romantic young Chicago woman of respectable family took it into her foolish head to visit some friends in Joliet without notice, and on her return explained her absence by asserting that two men seized her in broad daylight, while she was crossing the street, placed her in a hack, blindfolded her eyes, drove to a house in a part of the city strange to her, and kept her under lock and key, guarded by an old woman, until the next afternoon, when she was permitted to escape and found her way home.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* bids fair to become noted rather for flippancy than accuracy. One of its latest errors is the assertion that a lunatic, who escaped from the Hartford Asylum last week, is a brother of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of the *Independent*. The only brother Mr. Bowen ever had has not been in Hartford for many years, and has never been in an insane asylum. He is now, and has been for nearly twenty years past, a resident of Brooklyn, and during business hours may ordinarily be found at No. 4 Wall-street, in this City.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Der Freyschütz" was repeated at the Academy of Music, last evening. To an earlier reference to the performance, we need at present add but little. It must, however, be said that yesterday the representation was distinguished by increased smoothness, and that the personations of *Max* and *Caspar*, to be credited respectively to Signor Vizzani and M. Jamet, were in all respects worthy the record of these conscientious and hard-working artists. *Caspar's* drinking song, in act the first, was redemanded. Of the impressiveness of Mme. Lucca's picture of *Agatha*, much has already been written. Last night, as on Wednesday, the exacting grand air in the first act was superbly sung, the highly expressive verses of the opening passage, the deep pathos of the prayer, and the heartfelt joy of the allegro, being freighted in turn with equal significance. A unanimous recall marked the fall of the curtain a few minutes later.—At the matinée today, "Mignon" will be recited.

Miscellaneous.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.

Prof. and Mrs. Lyman are, this evening, to read and recite at Association Hall. The lady and gentleman are highly commended as instructors and performers.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, at No. 457 Fourth-avenue, Mr. W. McQuade presiding, the following resolution in relation to the City Charter was proposed by Mr. Spencer Kirby, and unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That inasmuch as this organization, although politically designated Republican in national and State politics, has no other theory than that of the greatest good to all, it is our firm conviction that at the present time the welfare of the people of the City of New-York, as a corporate governing institution within its own limits, ought to have and should have at once some means by way of amendment, or amendments, to its organic law, to enable its people to accomplish the object designated; and further, in view of the object thus designated, that it is our opinion that no better plan for the purpose can be successfully adopted than, in the main, that now before the State Senate as reported from the Assembly.

Resolutions indorsing the School bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Patterson, and the Police bill, by Solon B. Smith, were also adopted.

THE ERIE REVOLUTION.

The Erie Revolution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although your reporter has given my long verbal account of Atlantic and Great Western Railway matters with extraordinary accuracy, there are a few errors in it, but none of sufficient importance to necessitate correction.

You must allow me, however, to disclaim any responsibility for the head-line under which my narrative is introduced. I neither gave to your reporter, nor do I mean to give you, the "secret" history of the road. I have only related—for the first time, it is true, and consecutively—such facts as were, each of them, known to others beside myself, and such as it was proper to make known to all interested in this unfortunate road.

Every corporation (unless, indeed, we could find one with none but Congressmen on the direction,) must have its secrets. To me those of the road I was so long connected with are inviolable. If it were otherwise, I might have enabled you to provide for your readers a much more highly-spiced and amusing narration.

But when I come to speak of Erie affairs, I will have no such reserves. I have never occupied any position, official or other, in that company, and although in the way of knowing much of its inner working, my only connection with it has been, as I have already said, that of a dealer. I bought and sold a certain old coat which had been in the market on sale for years before, and which may, no doubt, be had from the present possessor for a suitable consideration.

In your editorial you ask what became of the money drawn out of the reorganization by Barlow, the trustees, and McHenry, from which I infer that, on this point, my narrative was not so explicit as I had intended. The various securities, amounting to about a million in nominal value, given to Barlow, were for his services and that of his firm. But, in addition, he received very large sums in cash and other valuables. These form, it is true, a munificent fee—probably the largest ever paid to any professional man in this or any other country. But let me be just; and as Mr. Barlow is still suffering from paralysis of the tongue, permit me to say for him that few persons ever worked so hard, or so successfully, (assuming, however, that what he accomplished was a success.) Other lawyers might, no doubt, have managed the mere law affair as well as he did, but I do not believe, (and no one will accuse me of a bias in his favor,) that any other man in America could have accomplished what he did in this reorganization.

The trustees took the $300,000 in cash for their services. I have my own opinion as to the value of these to the creditors of the road. But they are highly respectable—indeed, very eminent men. Not cheap men, of course; and trusteeships, like bishoprics, fall to the lot of but few men, and the first prizes in a lottery are always put at a high figure.

I have every reason to believe that McHenry disbursed the whole of the immense sum he drew for expenses. Although he behaved shabbily and ungratefully to me, he is usually extremely liberal; and I happen to know that rapacious lawyers, hungry stock-jobbers, and venal newspaper men are quite as common in England as elsewhere.

As to my motives in making these disclosures, you are right in assuming that they chiefly concern myself. I dare say they will become apparent as I proceed. I am in no hurry to make them public. But there is another point on which, for reasons which will presently appear, it is desirable there should be less doubt—my intentions.

Let me make known, then, that I mean to continue my exposures and exertions until I shall have forced the foul birds whose talons I helped to fix on the throat of Erie to loosen their hold, and retire into the darkness from which they emerged.

When I have accomplished this—and I usually succeed when I try hard—I will retire for ever from the railway filibustering business. This may be considered certain.

I am led to say as much thus publicly from what I hear of the sayings and doings of "the Street," a place into which (as I have often the change of a fifty dollar bill in my pocket) I never venture.

A friend who has just left me, and is well posted in such matters, has been telling me, in his artless and simple manner, what people say of me. Some think me mad, others only a fool, while still others are kind enough to say I am more of a rogue than of either. A certain large firm is known to be manipulating Erie stock in the interests of a pool in which I am largely interested. I am a Bear of C., C. and I. C. and a Bull of Gold. Considerable anxiety is evinced to know what I am going to turn my attention to after Erie. The Commodore is said to have shown much less than his usual nerve in "the Lane," and to have become suddenly silent and thoughtful. Tom Scott has been actually heard to swear, and to elevate his voice above his accustomed whisper. On the other hand, I hear that a strange, expectant fire has been remarked in the unfathomable black eyes of Jay Gould, while Uncle Dan has not been seen to rub his hands so heartily or appear so cheerful as he has done lately ever since that naughty boy Gould put him into a corner. Gentlemen of the Ins and Outs, your fears and hopes are alike vain. I am at work on my last job.

But, as is not unusual at the tail of such an announcement, let me, in retiring, recommend to the notice of my late patrons and the general public one who, from a severe personal affliction, is unable to say a word for himself, and who will be out of employment about the time I retire. To any one who may require his services, and who has a million or so to pay for them, I can confidently recommend the late Dictator of Erie, Mr. S. L. M. Barlow.

I remain, Sir, faithfully yours,

W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14, 1873.

Dr. G. R. Daphtary.

In the Fall of 1870, a young medical student from India visited this country, and became, during his few months' residence, well known to a large circle of literary and scientific men in and around New-York. He was introduced to President Grant and several other leading public men, and enjoyed the distinction of being the first pure Hindoo that had ever visited these shores. This visitor from the Orient was known among his English-speaking friends as Dr. Daphtary. This, however, was a mere professional appendix to his family cognomen, which was Ghirdharlal Ruttenlal. After leaving the United States, the young Hindoo, who had been thoroughly educated in the British schools in Bombay, entered upon a course of studies in England with the view of obtaining the position of army surgeon for the first opened by the British Government to the competition of natives of India. Dr. Daphtary was successful in the competitive examination, and returned to his native country toward the close of last year, holding a surgeon's commission in the British service. From a native journal, called the *Gujerat Mitra*, (or Friend,) we extract the following account of his reception among his friends at Surat. As a specimen of the *naive* style of native Indian reporting, the extract is not a little amusing:

> We regret we could not give the full particulars of this young Suratee Surgeon's reception in Surat at a proper time. We expressed our regret in our issue of the 24th ultimo at our absence in the public meeting convened to welcome him in Surat, our readers will, therefore, find themselves the cause of delay. We think that though late, that circumstance will not weaken the effect produced and the impression made by the very satisfactory reception he got in Surat.
>
> He was received by his friends and relatives on the Delhi-gate station on the 21st ultimo and was cordially brought home, where he met the old and young with the greatest joy after a separation of about three or four years. It was afterward proposed by some of the most respectable people to welcome him publicly. Accordingly a public meeting was arranged on the 23rd inst. in the Raichund Dipchund's Girl school, and invitations were sent round in the name of six gentlemen, two of them were the Deputy Collectors, (Messrs Jugjivandas Khooshaldas and Oomedram Annundram,) representing castes of Navi Sandhas, Kavest and Kshatrys, one Mr. Mukunrae was the first class Subordinate Judge representing a third Class of Navi Sundhas, one of them (Dr. Doosabhai Pestonji) was the sub Assistant-Surgeon representing the fourth class of Navi Sandhas. Among the other two one was a pensioned subjudge and one of the maternal uncles of the young surgeon, and the other Devanji of the respectable representative of the Kayest community in general. The meeting assembled at the time appointed. The house was full of young as well as old. The Surat public, to whom the name of Dr Ghirdharlal was not very familiar, were anxiously waiting to see who that was for welcoming whom they were called. In the meantime the young surgeon entered the room in his uniform, accompanied by his friend and cousin our young pleader, Mr Kallabhai, and a little Shreemuttee miss. Kallabhai dressed, it appeared, to the fashion of the young surgeon.
>
> On his alighting the carriage, the band which was kept for the occasion began to play. He was received by the Nuggursett, and was seated by him. Mr Jugjivandas next gave a short account of the young surgeon. Mr. Nurbudashunker, our well-known poet, then rose, and in a very interesting and effectual manner spoke about him, which, on account of this poet's well-known figurative expressions, made a very good impression to the assembly. He was followed by our Government Pleader, Mr. Kakhoshro Hormusji, whose moral advises were very attentively listened by them all. The young surgeon afterward got up, and slowly though clearly answered in Guzerati to all. The assembly broke up and the young surgeon was then introduced to all present by Mr Kallabhai, and after the distribution of flowers and *Pan Soparee* he left with the little Shrimuttee in his lap and his friends on his side.
>
> He left after this, the next day, for Bombay, to proceed to Calcutta, where he is attached. He left Bombay for Calcutta on the 30th of November.
>
> The aspect of the meeting was particularly interesting on account of the presence of all the young as well the old gentlemen of all Castes Parsees, Hindoos, Mahomedans, &c., and particularly at the great pleasure they took in cordially welcoming this young surgeon.

OBITUARY.

Right Rev. Charles Pettit McIlvaine, D. D.

A private dispatch received in Cincinnati yesterday, announces the death of Bishop McIlvaine at Florence, Italy.

Charles Pettit McIlvaine was born at Burlington, N. J., Jan. 18, 1798, and graduated with high honors at Princeton College in 1816. He was admitted to deacon's orders in July, 1820, and appointed, in 1825, Professor of Ethics at West Point, which position he resigned two years later on being chosen Rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of the Evidences of Revealed Religion and Sacred Antiquities in the University of the City of New-York. He was consecrated Bishop of the State of Ohio in 1832, and holding that position up to the day of his demise, exercised great influence over the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1853, and in 1858 that of LL. D. from the University of Cambridge. Among the published works of this celebrated man which were extensively read and commented upon were his *Oxford Divinity, Compared with that of the Roman and Anglican Churches*, published in 1841, and *Lectures on Evidences of Christianity*, in 1832. This latter work passed through more than thirty editions. Among his other notable works are *The Sinner's Justification Before God*, 1851; *The Holy Catholic Church*, 1844; *No Priest, No Altar, No Sacrifice but Christ; Valedictory Offering—Five Sermons*, 1853; *A Word in Season to Candidates for Confirmation; The Doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church as to Confirmation; Chief Danger of the Church; The Truth and the Life*; a series of twenty-two discourses in 1855, and *Directions to Inquiring Souls*, which appeared somewhat later. Bishop McIlvaine has also edited *Select Family and Parish Sermons*, two volumes, 1839, and *Memoirs of Rev. Henry W. Fox and of Rev. Charles Simeon*. During the rebellion, deceased was an active and earnest member of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and was chosen to visit England and to explain to that Government the position of the United States in the great and important question then at issue.

It is thought that the body of Bishop McIlvaine will be brought to Cincinnati for interment. He resided at Clifton, near that place.

Hon. E. G. Kilbourn.

Hon. E. G. Kilbourn, a prominent politician, died on Thursday, at his residence, in Anne Arundel County, Md. He was a lawyer by profession, and was Speaker of the House of Delegates in 1860, and presided at the famous extra session held at Frederick City in 1861, when a number of the members were arrested. The deceased was a native of New-England.

O. G. Howard.

O. G. Howard, a prominent lawyer and highly-esteemed citizen of Ithaca, N. Y., died very suddenly, yesterday morning, of apoplexy. He had just entered the bath-room, when his wife heard a fall, and hastening in the direction of the noise she found him prostrate on the floor, where he almost immediately expired.

Another Suicide.

Elie Penn, a French laborer, fifty years old, committed suicide at his residence, No. 404 East Eighth-street, yesterday, by cutting his throat from ear to ear. He had for several months past been so ill that he could not work, and poverty and despondency consequent on his physical condition, are supposed to be the predisposing causes of the suicide. Capt. Murphy, of the Eleventh Precinct, took charge of the remains, pending the orders of Coroner Herrman, who will investigate the case.

Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company, of New-York.

Unprotected by insurance, what would become of our vast mercantile interests? Disastrous fires, occasioning enormous losses, are of daily occurrence; yet, through this beneficent system of care and forethought, the burden is so distributed among the masses that, after all the sums borne by each becomes inconsiderable; and as we find by the balance sheet of 1872 that, notwithstanding the extraordinary losses of that period, yet the total premiums were much greater than the total loss, thus leaving some of the companies even stronger than ever. Take, for example, that sterling and vigorous young incorporation, the Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company, of New-York, head-quarters No. 139 Broadway, which was organized one year and a half since, with a cash capital of $200,000; and although it paid over $100,000 for the Chicago and Boston conflagrations, besides all its other liabilities, has its capital yet intact, besides over $100,000 surplus, making a total of over $300,000 cash assets. This success has been arrived at mainly by the judicious and conservative management of the President, Charles W. Standart, Esq., who, as a successful, experienced, and reliable underwriter, has no superior in our country. Mr. Standart's efforts are ably and effectually seconded and aided by his urbane, energetic, and capable associate, the Secretary, W. B. Ogden, Esq. Although the stock of the "Brewers' and Malsters'" is wholly owned by persons engaged in those callings, yet the company transact a general business in fire and inland underwriting, principally for this City and vicinity, and no organization, we know, has more friends in the business community.—*Evening Commercial.*

Prof. F. G. Welch, M. D., well known for many years as the accomplished instructor in the Department of Physical Culture in Yale College, author of *Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Culture*, and otherwise prominently identified with the subject of physical education, has removed to this City and become identified with the Health Lift Company, having charge of the exercise-room at No. 46 East Fourteenth-street. The company propose soon to establish a normal institute of cumulative exercise, to which end the services of Prof. Welch will be devoted.—*Graphic.*

Selfish or Thoughtless.

The man is a very selfish or a very thoughtless one who indulges in costly luxuries for himself, while he omits to provide inexpensive comforts for his family; and yet how many of us are there who, with hundred dollar watches in our pockets, fail to furnish decent ten or twenty dollar clocks for our homes. The salesmen of the American Clock Company, No. 581 Broadway, can help you in selecting.—*Evening Mail.*

The "Goulet" Champagne was the only brand of fine Champagne used at the inauguration dinner at Washington.—*Exchange.*

While waiting for a cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all coughs and colds.—*World.*

Except upon some remote plantations and in a few little shops, the old Spanish weighing apparatus on the Island of Cuba has given place to Fairbanks' Scales.—*Correspondent.*

TEXAS JACK, the Living Scout, now performing with Buffalo Bill and Ned Buntline in the drama of the "Scouts of the Prairie," is the hero of an exciting story just commenced in the *New-York Weekly*.

"MARRIED IN MASK," a new story by MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH, will be commenced next Monday in the *New-York Weekly*.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures Deafness, Rheumatism, and all Pains, in ten minutes. $1 per bottle. Dr. De Grath will personally see patients at the drug-store, No. 11 Carmine-street, each day and evening.—*Advertisement.*

SNOW'S PECTORAL PEARLS, a noted confection for coughs, sore throats, and hoarseness. Sold by druggists. Twenty-five cents per box. H. H. SNOW, sole manufacturer, New-Haven, Conn.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts are the best—the only kind I handle."—G. G. YVELIN.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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Bold Operation of Burglars.—The Louisville and Fall River Bank robberies would have been prevented had the banks been properly protected with E. Holmes' Electric Bank Protector.
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For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

For a superb dress or business hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED.
No. 118 Nassau-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CHANDLER—MILLIGAN.—In South Orange, N. J., at the First Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening, March 12, 1873, by Rev. John H. Worcester, Dr. WILLIAM J. CHANDLER and JENNIE H. MILLIGAN, daughter of the late Gilbert M. Milligan, Esq.

SUMNER—SMITH.—On Thursday evening, March 13, by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, CHARLES P. SUMNER to MARION W., daughter of Isaac T. Smith.

NEWBOULD—CLARK.—On Thursday, March 13, at the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, GEORGE H. NEWBOULD to ELLIE A. CLARK, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

YOUNGS—WHITE.—In this City, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., by Rev. Geo. W. Blagden, D. D., ALFRED YOUNGS to EMMA THERESE, daughter of Ezra White, Esq.

DIED.

ALZAMORA.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 14, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM WICKES, son of Juan and Kate Alzamora, aged 5 years, 4 months, and 22 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 268 Cumberland-st.

COX.—On Thursday, March 13, WM. COX, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence No. 206 Putnam-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CURTIS.—In this City, March 14, ISABELLA H., wife of S. M. Curtis and daughter of John Wilkie, Esq.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 212 East 14th-st., on Monday, at 1 P. M.

COOLEDGE.—On Wednesday, March 12, LEILA, youngest daughter of William P. and Susan Cooledge, in the 16th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at No. 16 East 30th-st., on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 12½ P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

DIX.—At Rome, Italy, on Tuesday, March 11, CHARLES TEMPLE DIX, youngest son of John A. Dix, aged 36 years and 14 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GIRARD.—On Thursday, March 13, WM. GIRARD, eldest son of Sarah M. and the late Wm. Girard, in the 37th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at No. 47 East 23d-st., on Sunday, March 16, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

GURLEY.—On Thursday, March 13, MARGARET L. GURLEY, widow of John A. Gurley, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the Second-street M. E. Church, between Avenues C and D, on Sunday afternoon at 1½.

HAMILTON.—On Wednesday, March 12, at White Plains, Westchester County, JOHN R. HAMILTON, eldest son of George J. Hamilton, of this City, in the 32d year of his age.

Funeral from the Memorial Methodist Church, of White Plains, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Trains leave Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., at 9¼ and 10:40 A. M.

The members of Manhattan Lodge, F. and A. M.; Manhattan Chapter, R. A. M.; White Plains Lodge, No. 473, F. and A. M.; Westchester Commandery K. T., No. 42, and the fraternity generally are cordially and fraternally invited to attend.

HENRY.—At Jersey City, on Friday, March 14, Rev. JAMES V. HENRY, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the clergy, are invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, on Monday, March 17, at 4 P. M.

IRISH.—On Thursday, 13th inst., at the residence of her brother, J. P. Fellows, HARRIET P. IRISH, late of Stamford, Conn.

Funeral Saturday, 15th inst., at 11 A. M., at No. 146 West 125th-st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LLOYD.—At Newark, N. J., on the 13th inst., MARGARET LLOYD, in the 91st year of her age.

Her funeral will be attended from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James M. Loweree, No. 22 Centre-st., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

McGRATH.—On Thursday, March 13, FRANK M., infant son of William J. A. and Henrietta McGrath, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Benj. D. Brush, No. 32 West 28th-st., on Sunday, March 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PATERSON.—At Paterson, N. Y., on Wednesday, 12th March, JAMES PATERSON, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

STUYVESANT.—On Thursday, March 13, at his late residence, No. 221 East 20th st., JOSEPH R. STUYVESANT.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral on Sunday, 16th inst., at 4 P. M., from St. Mark's Church, corner 2d-av. and Stuyvesant-st.

Relatives will please meet in chapel.

THOMAE.—On Thursday, March 13, OSLAND, son of Henry K. and Emma J. Thomae, aged 8 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, at No. 308 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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From the New-York Herald.

Mr. Beaumont is a connoisseur, and bears something of the same relation to the ordinary picture-dealer that he who paints *con amore* does to the fribbling *dilettante*. A year ago he went to Ems and Kissingen to drink the waters. But the Pierian spring proved more attractive, and, going for health, he remained for art. He took with him a quenchless appetite for good pictures, and drank at the fountain of art as insatiably as Baron Munchausen's horse. The result is the present collection of 181 paintings. To say that there is not a mediocre one among them is to say little. The gathering is the most valuable that the owner has ever shown, and the significance of this fact will be felt when it is borne in mind that Mr. Beaumont has been interested in pictures for nearly half a century.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Of the 181 pictures which form the collection there is scarcely an example which does not exemplify some high motive in its composition, and what is more to the point, there is not a picture which would not form a welcome addition to any private collection in the City.

From the Boston Post.

This collection of paintings, the fame of which has already been rumored, was opened for a private view at the Leavitt Art Rooms, and the occasion was enjoyed by one of the largest gatherings of ladies and gentlemen assembled there this season. The collection represents nearly all of the great European names, in many instances by works of great merit and of more than ordinary beauty.

From the Express.

Mr. J. P. Beaumont, the veteran and well known art collector, astonishes the connoisseurs of this City with an exhibition of pictures, before which all others of former renown assume a place of secondary importance.

From the Home Journal.

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The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	23	Molasses,(N.O.)bbls.	50
Cotton, bales	3,862	Resin, bbls.	76
Dried Fruit, pkgs	100	Pork, pkgs	452
Eggs, bbls	2,163	Beef, pkgs	1
Flour, bbls	8,064	Cut-meats, pkgs	4,460
Wheat, bushels	12,160	Grease, pkgs	143
Corn, bushels	18,500	Lard, pkgs	2,254
Oats, bushels	23,825	Stearine, pkgs	50
Malt, bushels	2,400	Butter, pkgs	893
Barley, bushels	1,600	Cheese, pkgs	1,022
Grass-seed, bags	503	Tallow, pkgs	134
Flax-seed, bags	2	Dressed Hogs, No.	350
Beans, bbls	29	Pea-nuts, bags	790
Corn meal, bbls	800	Rice, pkgs	10
Corn-meal, bags	850	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	10
Hemp, bales	72	Starch, boxes	1,290
Hops, bales	14	Tea, half chests	344
Hides, No.	4,320	Whisky, bbls	221
Hides, bales	2,589	Wool, bales	165
Leather, sides	3,916	Skins, bales	5
Moss, bales	33	Oil, bbls	50

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a more active trade noted in all seasonable styles of work, both privately and at auction, with a generally firm market. The demand has been much more satisfactory for the better class of goods, though the confident views of holders, (who have been insisting on the recently-advanced figures growing out of the increased cost of production,) have tended to check operations. The inquiry for supplies has been especially good, (largely in the order form,) from South-western and Western sources, with, however, an encouraging recovery also in the near-by trade, and also some improvement in the local business.

COFFEE—In the absence of transactions, quotations remain nominal, as in our last. Buyers are unwilling to pay asking rates.

COTTON—Has further receded ⅛c. ₱ lb. for early delivery, on a free offering of stock, and a moderate demand. Sales of 1,900 bales, (of which 97 bales were to arrive,) including 303 bales to shippers, 928 bales to spinners, 19 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been an unusually brisk movement, but at much easier prices, quotations showing a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb. on other than July contracts, which indicate a decline of ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing weak, in view of the liberal receipts at the ports. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,800 bales (of which 11,100 bales last evening, and 30,700 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with March contracts closing at 19c., April at 19⅛c., May at 19 7-16c., June at 19¾c., July at 19⅞c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,862 bales, including 657 bales from New-Orleans, 1,178 bales from Norfolk, 726 bales from Galveston, 1,192 bales from Charleston, 109 bales per rail. The receipts at all the ports to-day were 19,463 bales, and for the week, 82,902 bales, against 80,773 bales the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 2,870,374 bales, against 2,336,450 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅛	18¼	18⅝	18⅝
Low Middling	18¾	19	19¼	19⅜
Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Good Middling	21⅞	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜

EGGS—With increased offerings, and easier prices, the demand is more active, fresh ranging from 23c.@25c. for ordinary to fancy marks of Western and near-by stock, ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The general market has been very dull for State and Western Flour, with prices favoring purchasers, on rather freer offerings. Sales have been reported of 7,850 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 65, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; inferior to good Extra State, $7@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 35, at which latter rate about 1,000 bbls. were taken for the West India market; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 90@$7 45, chiefly at $7 10@$7 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 60 ₱ bbl.; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour slow of sale, within the previous range. Sales, 500 bbls., at from $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Shipping, and $8 25@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl.... California Flour dull at $10@$10 50 ₱ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in moderate demand, at from $3 65@$6 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine, chiefly at $5@$5 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 240 bbls.... Corn-meal has been in less request, at from $3@$3 40 for inferior to very good Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 35 for fair to good; $3 25@$3 45 for White do., and $3 75@$3 85 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 500 bbls.... Bag-meal inactive, and quoted at from $1 17½@$1 20 for coarse; $1 20@$1 25 for fine Yellow; $1 25@$1 30 for White; 85c.@95c. for Cob.... Oat-meal at $7 65@$8 15 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—For foreign dried there has been only a limited jobbing demand, with values, however, not quotably changed. Sales have been reported of 1,280 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 15; 500 boxes Valencia Raisins at 7¾c.; 100 casks Turkey Prunes at 7⅞c.@8c.; 700 boxes Shelled Almonds on private terms; 110 bbls. Currants, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 5 half-cases Citron, 39c.; 1,000 boxes loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 40@$2 50.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales have been reported of 2,000 boxes on private terms.

GRAIN—The wheat market has been dull and weak, with prices of Spring quoted a shade easier, and of Winter, irregular and somewhat nominal. The demand from all sources has been very limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,000 bushels at $1 65 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for export; $1 50@$1 52 for inferior do., in car lots; $1 85 for Red Western; $1 87½@$1 92 for ordinary to good Amber do., and $2 10 for prime White Western, in odd lots, for milling. The scarcity of freight room has been against the shipping movement.... Corn has been very quiet, since our last, and prices have been quoted rather less firm, with the main inquiry for new stock; old Mixed Western attracting little attention. Sales have been reported of 31,000 bushels at 65c.@66c. for new Mixed Western; 63½c. for old do., in store; 65½c.@66½c. for new Yellow Southern and Western; 70c. for prime White Western. For forward delivery, there has been rather more demand noted, but the bids have been unsatisfactory, and no transactions have been reported.... Rye neglected and nominal.... Barley steady, but quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels prime Canada West at $1 25, and 2,000 bushels Western, in store, at $1 10.... Malt nominally unchanged; dull.... Oats in limited request at about former figures. Sales, 44,000 bushels at 47c.@50c. for new Mixed Western; 46½c.@49c., chiefly at 47½c.@48½c. for new Black do.; 50c.@51½c. for new White do.; and, nominally, 51c.@51½c. for old Mixed Western, in store. Feed in demand, at $23@$25.

HEMP—Has been quiet since our last within the previous range; 1,750 bales Jute Butts sold at Boston at 2 3-16c., currency, 60 days, and 200 bales, in lots, here, at 2¼c., currency, same credit.

HOPS—In the absence of any important transactions, quotations are, for the most part, nominal for full lots. Holders decline to yield on prime stock. Buyers purchase only as they urgently need supplies. The offerings of desirable lots are moderate. The week's arrivals have been limited; those of domestic, 119 bales all told, embraced only 17 bales New, with 102 bales Old. The arrivals of domestic have been only 119 bales for the week, making the total since Sept. 1, 20,311 bales. The imports of foreign for the week, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, have been 130 bales, all told, making the total since Sept. 1, 20,083 bales. The week's exports have been confined to 2 bales. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Western, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; crop of 1870, 8c.@15c.; Old Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@50c.; English, 35c.@40c.; Belgian, 35c.@40c.; California, 50c.@60c.

LEATHER—The general market has been quiet, the dealings apart from the continued free-export purchases of suitable Hemlock tannages, having been on a limited scale, on the basis of former quotations, which, however, are well maintained for desirable supplies. Manufacturers are buying very moderately, and only to provide for immediate wants. The outward movement in Hemlock stock serves to prevent the accumulation of goods in the local market. It embraces most weights, heavy overweights recently finding increased favor with shippers, to the marked diminution of the offerings of such grades. The exceptional feature of weakness as to values is in the instance of imported Calf Skins, which are yet pressed for sale, seemingly regardless of the cost of importation.

METALS—Copper has been rather more sought after at firm prices; sales, 110,000 lbs. at 34½c.@35c., cash; 500,000 lbs., for forward delivery, at 31½c., and 20 tons English at 30c.... There has been a restricted movement in Pig-iron, on, however, a steady basis as to prices; offerings of Scotch light. Sales, 150 tons Scotch, in lots, within our range, and 300 tons American, Nos. 2 and 1 at $46@$48, and $50. In Iron Rails there has been a brisk business reported in American, for early delivery, sales reaching 14,000 tons within a range of from $80@$85. English product quiet but held firmly. Other kinds of Iron stock quiet. We quote: Glengarnock Pig at $55@$58; Eglinton do. at $56; Gartsherrie at $60; Coltness at $64@$65; No. 1 American Pig at $50; No. 2 do. at $46@$48; Wrought Scrap at $57 50@$60; English rails at $70@$71, gold.... Lead has been much more freely dealt in, and quoted stronger, some 3,000 tons foreign Pig having been reported sold at 6⅛c.@6⅜c., now held at 6¼c., gold, for ordinary lots, with Bar quoted at 9¼c., and Pipe and Sheet at 10½c.... A livelier trade has also been reported in Spelter at much firmer rates; sales, 150 tons at 7⅝c.@8c. gold.... Pig Tin has been in much better request and quoted dearer, influenced, in part, by the more favorable foreign advices. Sales have been reported of about 5,000 slabs Straits, here and at Boston, at from 32½c.@33c., and 30 tons English, part to arrive, at 31½c.@32½c., gold, closing at the outside rates.... Tin Plates have been less active, but held with confidence; sales, 1,000 boxes Charcoal at $12, gold; 500 boxes Charcoal Terne on private terms, and 500 boxes Coke, 14x20, at $10 50, gold; Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 87½@$12 25; Charcoal Terne, $10 50@$11; Coke, $10 25@$10 75, and Coke Terne, $8 87½@$9 87½ ₱ box.... Zinc quiet at former figures.

MOLASSES—A more active business has been reported in foreign. New Crop at comparatively firm prices; sales 979 hhds. and 135 tcs. New Crop Cuba Muscovado, at 34c.@37c.; and 20 hhds. Porto Rico, at 50c. ₱ gallon. Of New-Orleans, 80 bbls. were placed, in lots, at 70c.@75c. ₱ gallon. New-Orleans quoted at from 62c.@75c.; New Crop Cuba at 30c.@40c.; Old Crop Porto Rico at 38c.@52c.; New do., 50c.@65c.; English Islands, 26c.@40c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive since our last, with Strained quoted at $3 60@$3 65; sales, 450 bbls.; also, 500 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 25 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar dull; 100 bbls. Washington sold at $4 ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine very quiet at 62c.; sales, 75 bbls.

OILS—In a jobbing way, trade has been moderate on a steady basis as to values, but otherwise the general market has been very tame.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quoted stronger, on a more confident inquiry, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls., early delivery, at 8½c.... Refined quiet here at about 19c.; sales, 2,000 bbls. at this price; 1,000 bbls., April, at 19c.; and 2,000 bbls. high test, April, at 20c.... At Philadelphia, sales made of 5,000 bbls., first half of April, at 18⅞c.; 5,000 bbls., last half of May, at 19c.... Refined, in cases, quiet at 28½c.@28⅝c.; sales, 2,000 cases on private terms.... Naphtha dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather quiet, since our last, but held with increasing confidence, on limited offerings. Sales, for early delivery, 480 bbls. new Western Mess at $15@$16 12½; 50 bbls. extra prime, March and April option, at $12 50; 550 bbls. prime Mess, part Western, $14 50@$15 for wood-bound pkgs.; and for forward delivery, 2,250 bbls. Western Mess, April option, at $16@$16 05; and 250 bbls. do., May, at $16 10.... Dressed Hogs have been saleable and steady at 7c.@7⅝c. for City, and 6⅝c.@7c. for Western, chiefly at 7c. for the latter.... Cut-meats have been quoted firm, with a fair inquiry noted, mainly for Pickled Hams and Dry-salted Shoulders. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 tcs. Pickled Hams, 14½ lbs., at 12c.; 1,200 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11½c.@12c.; 125 boxes Bellies, 16 to 12 lbs., at 7⅞c.@9¾c.; 23,000 lbs. Bellies, mostly 10 lbs., at 9¼c.; 250 boxes dry-salted Shoulders at 6⅛c.; 250 boxes do., March, at 6⅛c.; 250 boxes do., April, at 6¼c. We quote: Pickled Hams at 10½c.@12¼c.; Shoulders at 6⅛c.@7½c., and Bellies at 7⅝c.@10c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; do. Hams at 9½c.@11½c.; Smoked Hams at 12c.@13½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7⅝c.@8c., ₱ lb.... There has been a moderate movement in Bacon at essentially unaltered prices; sales, 150 boxes Long Clear at 7½c.; 200 boxes Short Clear at 8⅛c.; 1,000 boxes Long and Short Clear, March, at 8c.@8⅛c.; 100 boxes Cumberland at 8c.; 6,000 lbs. Short Rib and Short Clear, in bulk, at 8c.... Lard has been less active and quoted easier, though closing with more steadiness. Sales have been reported for early delivery, of 680 tcs. Western Steam, at 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; 325 tcs. City do. at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 100 tcs. Kettle at 8⅞c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 at 8c. And for forward delivery, 250 tcs. Western Steam, March, at 8 5-16c.; 1,500 tcs. do., May, at 8½c.; 250 tcs. do., reported, at 8⅝c.; 3,250 tcs. do., June, at 9c.... Beef has been in fair demand on a steady basis as to prices; sales, 320 bbls., in lots, within the previous range.... All the finer grades of Butter are in quite moderate supply and very good request for home trade purposes, on a decidedly firm market. Fancy lots bring extreme prices as readily as offered. In low grade stock the current movements are moderate within our range. We quote from 20c.@44c. for fair to very choice State Dairies; 35c.@45c. for fair to very choice State firkins and tubs; 46c.@50c. for fancy State tubs, in small lots; 25c.@40c. for fair ordinary to choice Welsh Dairies; 12c.@28c. for poor to strictly prime Western; 30c.@33c. for very choice do.; 18c.@28c. for common to very choice Western Roll, and 7c.@9c. for Grease stock.... The inquiry for Cheese has been fair for home distribution, though moderate for shipment, with prices ruling firm on really desirable goods. We quote from 12c.@17c. for fair ordinary to strictly fancy Factory, with the main inquiry for fair to choice stock, at 14½c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover quiet, but without material change as to price; sales, 850 bags, in lots, at 8⅜c.@8⅝c. for fair ordinary to good, and 8¾c. for prime, with 9c. asked for choice.... Nothing new in Flax, Timothy, or Calcutta Linseed.... We quote: Clover, 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 25@$2 35; Timothy, $3 50@$4, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 65@$2 70, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Business in Raw has been again fairly active to-day, with prices of desirable grades quoted steady. The demand has been mostly for Muscovado and Centrifugal stock, for refining purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,755 hhds., 2,698 boxes, and 3,235 bags, including 2,354 hhds. common to prime refining Cuba at from 8c.@8⅝c., chiefly good to prime at 8⅛c.@8⅜c., of which were 1,030 hhds. good refining old crop at 8⅜c.; 344 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@9 11-16c., chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 9-16c.; 2,430 boxes do., part at 9 9-16c.@9 11-16c.; 26 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 9c.; 13 hhds. Cuba at 9c.; 134 boxes low grade Clayed at 8c.@8⅜c.; 18 hhds. Texas at 7⅜c.; 132 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c., and 3,235 bags Bahia at 8⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; prime do., 8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock, 9⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9⅛c.@9⅝c. Refined in rather more demand, with Hards quoted at 11⅛c.; A's, 10½c.@10⅝c., and Yellows at 9⅛c.@10⅛c.

TALLOW, &c.—The demand for Tallow has been moderate, with prices quoted essentially unchanged; sales, 136,000 lbs. at 8⅛c.@9c. for good to prime. Of Stearine, 60 hhds. were placed at 8⅝c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in more demand, and quoted somewhat steadier as to price, especially in the instance of desirable Greens. Sales, 4,080 half-chests Green, and 354 half-chests Japan on private terms, and, by auction, 400 half-chests Oolong, at 28c.@45c.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in moderate demand at steady rates; the scarcity of freight room checks the export movement. Sales, 200 hhds. at 7⅛c.@12c. Seed Leaf has been quiet at former figures; sales, 200 bales, 1871 Connecticut, at 55c.@65c.; 100 cases, 1870 Sundries, at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb. Havana sold to the extent of 200 bales at 95c.@$1 05 ₱ lb. Manufactured in demand at uniform quotations.

WHISKY—Has been in more confident demand and quoted firmer; sales, 350 bbls., in lots, at 91½c.@92c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Vessels have been offered quite moderately, even to arrive, and rates have been quoted firmer, with a good demand noted, especially for tonnage suited to the Petroleum, Lumber, and West India trades. Berth freights quiet; room scarce; owners more confident in their views.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton, mostly compressed, at ⅜d. ₱ lb., 8,000 bushels Corn at 6⅞d. ₱ bushel, 2,000 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 40s.... For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs.... For Cardiff, by steam, 700 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs.... For a direct port in the United Kingdom, an Austrian bark, 663 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 7s., with option of Antwerp at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl.... For Cork and orders, a German bark, 440 tons, (to arrive,) with Resin, from Wilmington, at 5s. 6d. to the Continent, and 5s. 9d. to the Baltic.... For Havre, 50 bags Sea Island Cotton, reported at 2c., gold, ₱ lb.... For Antwerp, by sail, 200 bales Cotton, at 1c. ₱ lb.; 250 boxes Bacon, at 46s. 3d., and by steam, 200 tcs. Lard and 50 Boxes Bacon at 45s. ₱ ton.... For Bremen, an American ship, 1,278 tons, (to arrive,) with about 7,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For the Continent, a British bark, 829 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, and another, 745 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,300 bbls. do., from do.; reported at about 6s. 6d.; another, 599 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. do., from do., at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and another, (to arrive,) with about 4,500 bbls do., from do., on private terms.... For Rotterdam, a Dutch brig, 178 tons, with about 1,200 bbls. Lubricating Oil, from Baltimore, reported at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For the Baltic, a German bark, (to arrive,) with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 7s. 6d.; a Russian ship, 596 tons, (to arrive,) with about 400 bbls do., from do.; and a Russian brig, 678 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,600 bbls. do., from do., on private terms.... For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 397 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 3d., excluding Spanish ports, or if direct at 7s. ₱ bbl., and £5 gratuity.... For a Mediterranean port direct, an Italian bark, 374 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl.... For Gonaives, St. Marks, and Port-au-Prince and back, the Swedish steam-ship Bylgia, 934 tons gross, with general cargo, at £1,100 per month.... For the River Platte, a bark, (to arrive,) with Lumber from Savannah, at $28; another, from Brunswick, Ga., at $28 50, and another, rumored from a Southern port, at $29 and primage.... For St. John, P. R., and back, a British bark, 399 tons, and two American brigs, 436 and 244 tons, at 52½c.... For St. Thomas, an American schooner, 628 tons, (now at Boston,) with Coal, from Baltimore, at $5 50, gold.... For Boston, a British bark, 321 tons, with Wool, reported from Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., at ⅜d. ₱ lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14, 1873.

The uncertainty of the arrivals of the Cattle trains due has rendered trade in horned Cattle slow and small. Still, however, rates of sale have held firm. The quality of the Cattle on hand has been generally fair, ranging from coarse to good. On yesterday and to-day Beeves sold from 11c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight from 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 59 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows slow, and only sold in small lots, from $25@$45@$55@$72 50 ₱ head. Veals have fallen about ½c. ₱ lb.; extreme range of prices from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.; general sales from 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Sheep continue to arrive of nice quality; prices from 6¼c.@8c. ₱ lb., few Spring Lambs of good quality have come to hand and have sold by the head from 7c.@9c.@10c.@11c., estimate weight 45 lbs. ₱ head. Trade in Hogs firm and active; Live Hogs almost nominal from 5⅜c.@6c. ₱ lb.; City-dressed, from 6⅞c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; Light Pigs, 7⅜c. ₱ lb.; Western-dressed almost nominal, from 6⅛c.@7⅛c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

Coney & McPherson sold for Meyers & Co., 54 good Illinois Steers, from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb. I. & D. Waixel sold for selves 67 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. S. Schuster sold for N. Morris 119 coarse Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 80 common Illinois Steers at 11⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 52 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for self 45 Illinois Steers, from coarse to fair, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 to 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmitt sold for Greenwold & Co. 65 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ to 8 cwt.; for Rothschild & Co., 16 good Ohio Steers, from 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; had 13 cars due. Fuller & Co. had 4 cars due. C. Khan sold for M. & N. Khan 63 rough Kentucky Steers, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for L. Brown, 49 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Rice & Co., 16 fair Missouri Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. V. Pidcock sold 124 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 15,004 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; 150 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 18,750 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 543 Ohio Sheep, weight 50,155 lbs., at $6 85 ₱ lb.; 179 Indiana Sheep, weight 19,153 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Lerch & Barnes sold 167 Illinois Sheep, weight 15,279 lbs., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 334 Illinois Sheep, weight 30,060 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 223 Illinois Sheep, weight 21,185 lbs., at $6 68¾c ₱ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Communipaw Yards, 126 head of horned Cattle, 124 Sheep, 2,451 Hogs, with 17 cars due.

Arrivals on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards, 608 head of horned Cattle.

Arrivals on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards, 976 head of horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, March 14.—The Cattle receipts to-day were 340 head, making a total supply for the week thus far of 6,783 head, or 399 cars, against 299 cars for the same time last week. The market was very slow, on account of the scarcity of cars for shipping on the Central Road, at about yesterday's prices; about 150 car loads are in the yards waiting facilities to ship East before changing hands. Rumor says there will be plenty of cars to-morrow. At the same time there are enough disabled cars lying about East Buffalo which if repaired would accommodate the trade; buyers are afraid to buy lest they would have to hold stock at extra expense; about 500 head were disposed of to-day; sales, 117 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,118 to 1,260 lbs., at $5 50@$6 12½; 18 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,075 lbs., at $5 25; 32 head Canada Steers, ranging from 1,127 to 1,355 lbs., at $5 25@$5 62½; 17 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,194 lbs., at $5 75; 14 head Missouri Oxen, averaging 1,426 lbs., at $5; 20 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,058 lbs., at $5. The Sheep and Lambs receipts to-day amounted to 2,200 head, making a total supply for the week thus far, 16,200 head, against 6,800 head for the same time last week. The market closed heavy at ¼c. decline on last week's closing prices; Western Sheep, $4 50@$5 50, with choice lots a shade higher; no Canada stock arriving; sales, 893 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 88 lbs. to 92 lbs., at $5@$5 75; 191 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 80 lbs., at $5 10; 405 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 75 lbs., at $4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,000 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 19,200 head, against 20,700 head for the same time last week; market slow at slight advance on yesterday's prices; most of the arrivals through consignments; sales, small lots of Illinois and Ohio Hogs, ranging from 200 lbs. to 280 lbs., at $5 37½@$5 55.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 14—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92¼ for money and 92⅜@92½ for the account. American Securities—There have been no transactions thus far to-day, and prices are nominally as last sent.

2½ P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 52½.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, to-day, is £35,000. Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 53⅛.

PARIS, March 14.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,333,000f. during the past week. Rentes closed at 56f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 73,000 bales, including 7,000 for export, and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 632,000 bales, including 302,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 110,000 bales, including 81,000 bales American. Actual export, 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 18,000 quarters, including 17,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. The stock at sea bound to this port is 518,000 bales, of which 253,000 are American.

2½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat 11s. 7d.@11s. 10d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 12s. 3d.@12s. 4d. for club do. Corn, 26s. 9d.@27s. ₱ quarter. Flour, 28s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Provisions—Lard 38s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

Produce—Tallow 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, at 9 5-16d.

Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics, at Manchester, is dull, but not quotably lower.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s. 2d.@12s. 3d. ₱ cental for Red Western Spring. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 22,000 quarters, including 20,000 American.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, £34@£35 ₱ ton.

LONDON, March 14—2½ P. M.—Sugar, 32s. 6d.@33s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 27s. 6d.@28s. for do., afloat. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 16⅛d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 64s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10 05 ₱ ton. Linseed Oil, £32 15@£33 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, March 14.—Petroleum, 42f. for fine pale American.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and weak; closing steady; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 25¼@$1 26¼, cash; $1 22 seller April; $1 25¼ seller May; No. 3 do., $1 09¼@$1 10; Rejected, 92½c.@93c. Corn in fair demand and lower; closed quiet; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 32c. for Regular; 33⅛c. for Fresh, cash; seller April, 32c.; seller May, 36c.; Rejected, 28½c. Oats steady at 26½c.@26⅝c. for No. 2; Rejected, 23½c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 64c.@65c. for No. 2. Barley firm and in fair demand at 70c.@72½c. for No. 2 Fall; 58c.@61c. for No. 3. Pork advanced and in fair demand at $14 65@$14 75 cash; seller May, $14 95 bid; $15 asked. Lard in fair demand and lower at 7⅞c. cash; 8c. seller May. Bulk Meats in good demand at 5⅛c.@5¼c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c.@7⅜c. for Short Rib Middles. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs—Season about over; sales at $5 60. Whisky firm; sales at 86c.@87c.; closed at 86½c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, and 11,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sample lots of No. 2 Spring at $1 22; do. soft, $1 30; No. 3 Fall, $1 70; No. 2 Winter, $1 85. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 32c.@32½c., at East St. Louis, on the track; 35c. in elevator. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 26c.@26½c., at East St. Louis, on the track; 27c.@27½c. in elevator. Barley—Only sample lots on the market. Rye—Nothing done. Whisky quiet at 88c. Pork active and firm at $16, spot. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 5⅛c., spot; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c., spot; Clear Sides, up-country, 7⅜c., April. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Sides, 8⅛c.@8⅜c., spot; Clear Sides, 10c., August. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c., August, packed; 15c. May, loose. Lard quiet; prime kettle-rendered, in kegs, up country, 9c. Live Hogs firm, at $4 50@$5. Cattle quiet; Texans, $1 75@$4 25; native Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$4 25; prime to choice shippers, $5 25@$6 37½. Receipts—5,000 bbls Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,800 Hogs.

BUFFALO, March 14.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; sales of small lots Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 68; 5,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 on private terms; quoted, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 60; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 40; White Canada, $1 75@$1 93; White Michigan, $1 80@$2. Corn quiet; sales, 4,500 bushels Western, on track, at 51c.; small lots of No. 2 Western, on track, at 51c. Oats quiet; Western held at 42c. Barley steady and active; sales, 3,000 bushels Canada at $1 03; 2,500 bushels Western, per sample, at 90c.; 3,000 bushels two-rowed State, on track, at 82c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 18; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Balance unchanged.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Cotton dull; Low Middling at 18⅝c. Flour dull and prices depressed; market favors buyers. Wheat dull and weak; choice White, $2 05@$2 10; fair to prime do. $1 80@$2; choice Amber, $2@$2 05. Corn firm for Southern; White Southern, 62c.@63c.; Yellow do., 58c.@59c.; mixed Western dull and nominal at 59c. Oats dull; Southern, 46c.@48c.; mixed Western, 46c.@47c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay firmer at $26@$31. Provisions strong; Mess Pork, $16 25; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6c.; Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c. Bacon Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Rib Sides, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.@9c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@15c. Lard, 8½c. Western Butter steady and in good demand; fair to good Roll, 24c.@26c.; Choice, 28c.@30c. Whisky nominal at 90c.

TOLEDO, March 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $2 05; Amber Michigan Spot, $1 65; seller April, $1 68; seller May, $1 76; No. 1 Red, $1 68; No. 2 do., $1 65; No. 3 Red, $1 55; Rejected, $1 35. Corn dull and a shade lower; sales of High Mixed Spot at 39c.; seller April, 40c.; seller June, 43c.; Low Mixed, 38½c.; White, 40c.; No grade, 37½c.@37¾c. Oats steady at 37c. for No. 1; 33½c. for No. 2; 34½c. for Michigan. Clover-seed sold at $4 80 for choice. Dressed Hogs sold at $6@$6 25. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; sales of Amber at $1 85. Corn active, at 40c.@42c. on arrival; 52c.@56c., in store, sacked. Oats in good demand at 32c.@33c. on arrival; 42c.@43c. sacked, from store. Rye quiet and steady, at 80c. on arrival. Pork firm at $15 75@$16. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9⅜c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@13½c.; plain, 12½c. Lard in fair demand and steady; choice Leaf, in tcs., 8⅞c.@9c.; kegs, 9⅜c.@10c.; Steam, 8c.@8⅛c. Bulk Meats in good demand and firm; Shoulders, 5⅛c.@5⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Hams, 10c., all loose; ⅜c. higher packed; futures active, especially for Hams. Hams—Sales, 500 tcs. Sugar-cured, delivered Aug. 1, at 15c.; 300 tcs. do., at 14c.@14½c.@15c., deliverable June 1, July 1, and Aug. 1; 100 tcs. do., spot, at 14c. Whisky held at 86c. Tobacco strong and active; sales, 235 hhds.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Clover-seed in light request at $8 50 for old, $9 for new. Timothy is quoted at $3 to $3 40. Flax-seed, $2 10. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $5; Extras, $6@$6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 50; State Ohio and Indiana do., $8 50@$9 25; high grades, $10@$11 50. Wheat steady for Prime; other grades neglected; Red, $1 95@$1 97; White, $2 30; Spring, $1 75. Rye dull at 85c. Corn more active; Yellow, 59c.@60c.; Mixed, 61c.; White, 65c. Oats in improved demand; White, 49c.@50c.; Mixed, 47c.@47½c. Provisions—demand good at full prices. Lard advanced to 8⅝c.@9c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 15⅛c.; Refined, 18⅛c. Whisky steady at 90½c.@91c.

ALBANY, March 14.—Wheat steady but quiet. Rye dull. Corn steady. Barley firm. Oats dull. In the Cattle market but little life manifested as yet and but few sales made; holders of heavy-weight Illinois Steers asked 7⅛c., but found no takers; tendency of market downward, with a decline of ⅛c. to ¼c. ₱ lb. on all grades; no change in Milch Cows. The market for Sheep and Lambs very dull; buyers holding off for a decline.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Flour dull at $7 75@$8. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 39c. Rye quiet at 80c. Oats unchanged. Barley unchanged. Butter—Demand good at full prices. Pork, $15 25, spot; $15 50, buyer March. Lard weak; steam, 7⅞c.; Kettle, 8⅛c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 5⅛c.@5¼c.; generally held 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅜c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c.@9c. Whisky steady at 86c.

OSWEGO, March 14.—Flour steady; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 00 for Double Extra. Wheat firm. Corn dull; sales of 2 cars at 60c. Barley unchanged; sales, 7,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 19. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted; $1 25 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $33, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 27½; No. 2, $1 20¼. Oats steady; No. 2, 26c. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 34½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 65c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Fall, 74c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Mich, March 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 92½@$1 93 for Extra; $1 85¼ for No. 1 White; $1 66 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 42c. Oats in good demand at 35½c. Clover-seed sold at $5 12@$5 20. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—Flour steady and unchanged. Corn active and higher at 60c. for Ear. Oats active and higher at 47c.@49c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard firm at 8⅛c.@10c. Pork firm $16 50@$16 75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 14.—Spirits of Turpentine lower at 57c. Resin quiet at $2 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $3 for Hard, and $4 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $3 15.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 Winter Red held $1 70; No. 2 Red, $1 65. Corn, dull and inactive, held 45c.@46c. Oats dull; No. 1, 40c. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, March 14.—Cotton easy; Middling 18⅝c.; Low Middlings, 18⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; Ordinary, 16c.@16⅛c.; net receipts, 873 bales; not before counted, 500 bales; gross receipts, 1,378 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,670 bales; coastwise, 560 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 22,280 bales; weekly net receipts, 5,780 bales; gross, 6,280 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,670 bales; to the Continent, 287 bales; coastwise, 5,227 bales; sales, 3,800 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—Cotton—Supply fair; demand limited; Middling, 19⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 14,017 bales; gross, 14,096 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,724 bales; sales, 700 bales; last evening, 4,100 bales; stock, 208,593 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 41,289 bales; gross, 42,773 bales; exports to Great Britain, 28,521 bales; to the Continent, 23,825 bales; coastwise, 5,655 bales; sales, 30,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 14.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 19c.; Low Middling, 18⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 17⅛c.; Ordinary, 16⅛c.@16⅜c.; net receipts, 950 bales; exports, coastwise, 893 bales; sales, 394 bales; stock, 54,564 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,693 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,352 bales; to the Continent, 21 bales; coastwise, 3,934 bales; sales, 6,266 bales.

GALVESTON, March 14.—Cotton unsettled; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; net receipts 876 bales; exports, coastwise, 975 bales; to the Continent, 1,195 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 67,433 bales. Weekly net receipts, 8,491 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,548 bales; to the Continent, 2,295 bales; coastwise, 3,660 bales; sales, 4,750 bales.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Cotton dull; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 30 bales; gross, 258 bales; exports coastwise, 75 bales; sales, 215 bales; stock, 9,711 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 272 bales; gross, 1,386 bales; exports to the Continent, 605 bales; coastwise, 487 bales; sales, 793 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 14.—Cotton weak; Middlings, 18⅝c.; receipts, 152 bales; sales, 255 bales; stock, 1872, 15,813 bales; 1873, 14,127 bales; taken by mills, 410 bales; weekly, receipts, 2,505 bales; shipments, 2,470 bales; sales, 2,754 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—Cotton nominal; Low Middlings, 18c.@18⅛c.; receipts, 2,143 bales; shipments, 1,913 bales; stock, 1873, 45,590 bales; 1872, 36,195 bales; weekly, receipts, 13,924 bales; shipments, 9,434 bales; sales, 7,200 bales.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 19⅛c.; receipts, 176 bales; shipments, 388 bales; stock, 10,302 bales.

Petty Business by a Railroad Company.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch, March 13.

It is a common practice for persons coming from New-York or other Eastern cities to Pittsburg, to purchase through tickets to points further West, and when they arrive here sell the coupons for the rest of the journey. By this means they save a considerable percentage on the price of tickets from the East to this city. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in order to put a stop to this practice, has recently had a special act of Assembly passed making the sale of their tickets by any other than a regularly authorized agent a misdemeanor, to be punished by a fine and imprisonment. Under this act Mr. J. N. Abbey entered suits at Alderman McMaster's office against James Hazlewood, Abram Weller, Emanuel De Roy, Israel De Roy, Isaac De Roy and others, yesterday, for misdemeanor, in illegally selling tickets issued by the company.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

Present—Hon. S. B. H. Vance, President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

To continue the printing of the ancient records of the City.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be flagged.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues, be flagged.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth streets, be flagged.

That street lamps be lighted in Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth streets.

LAID OVER.

That the Commissioner of Public Works notify the New-York and Harlem and New-York and New-Haven Railroad Companies to remove all the switches and turn-outs from the carriage-way and sidewalk on the Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, and repair such carriage-way and sidewalk in the most thorough manner, and in case of refusal, to remove such switches and turn-outs, and repair the carriage-way and sidewalk at the expense of the City, and to sue for and recover from said railroad companies the expenses incurred.

That Ninety-fifth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That One Hundred and Second-street, from First to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That One Hundred and Fifth-street, from First to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That One Hundredth-street, from First to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That on both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and re-flagged.

That Eighty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Boulevard, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Ninety-ninth-street, from First to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That on the west side of Third-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to the northerly side of Sixty-ninth-street, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That Eighty-fifth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Ninety-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Fifth-avenue, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Ninety-fourth-street, from First to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Ninety-seventh-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Seventieth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged.

That on the west side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-fifth-street, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That on the west side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh-street, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That the vacant lots on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, be fenced in.

That the vacant lots on the south-west corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue be fenced in.

That Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That Fifty-second-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That on the north side of Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That the vacant lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, be fenced in.

That on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That the Commissioner of Public Works notify the Eighth and Sixth-avenue Railroad Companies, jointly and severally, to remove the track on the west side of College-place, between Chambers and Warren streets, and in the event of a neglect or refusal on the part of the said companies to remove said track for thirty days after being so notified, the Commissioner of Public Works is directed to enforce the provision of that part of the resolution approved by the Mayor Dec. 21, 1852, which directs that "except they build a single track only through said streets, the said Commissioner is directed to have said streets restored to their former condition," at the expense of the City, and to sue for and recover from the said railroad companies, jointly or severally, and respectively, the cost of the work.

That street lamps be lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

That lamps be lighted in Seventy-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.

That street lamps be lighted in Forty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

That the Controller draw a warrant in favor of Martin B. Brown, for the sum of $4,315 50, in full payment for bills for printing for the Board of Aldermen, Sept. 26 and 30, 1872, and from Dec. 2, 1872, to Jan. 6, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS ADOPTED.

That crosswalk of Broadway and Maiden-lane be grooved.

By the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Billings, Cooper, Falconer, Flanagan, Kehr, Koch, Lysaght, McCafferty, Monheimer, Morris, Ottendorfer, and Reilly—13.

Adjourned until Thursday next, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk.

A Visit to the Rulers of Japan.

A lady correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* gives in a letter from Yokohama, Feb. 15, an account of a reception granted to Mr. and Mrs. De Long, and the Russian Minister and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Butzow, by the Mikado and Empress of Japan. She says:

We were received by high Japanese officials, after which we were conducted through corridors innumerable, heavily carpeted so as to exclude sound, by a body guard, to a room at the extremity of the palace, where we were welcomed by Soyeshima, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the household, and the grand Chamberlain.

Shortly, two ladies of honor, dressed beautifully, entered, and, after being presented, informed us that the Mikado and Empress were in readiness to receive us. The ladies of honor preceded us to the throne-room, we being escorted by Soyeshima and Ishebashi, the court interpreter, followed by the officers of the royal household. We found the Emperor and Empress standing to receive us, which honor we were hardly prepared for, and which might have overwhelmed us if we had not remembered that we were royal Americans, representatives of a nation second to none. After being, through the interpreter, presented, the royal couple shook hands with us most graciously, when they seated themselves, and signified to us that we should follow suit, side screens having been pushed lightly one side, and armchairs of crimson and blue brocatelle wheeled into the department and placed at our disposal. The Emperor was attired in a rich purple silk, with overdress of white, and large flowing sleeves. His "consort" was attired in a dress of heavy brown silk, with overdress of crimson wrought with gold. I was seated at the Emperor's right hand, Mrs. Butzow being in a line with me, and beyond Mr. Butzow, Mr. De Long, while Soyeshima was near my right. Upon the other side from the Empress, in a corresponding line with our party, were seven maids of honor, all attired in crimson silk, though not as elegant or elaborate as that of the Empress. The latter had her hair dressed very tastily, puffed at the side, drawn back from the forehead, and low, while stuff at the ends and fastened with ribbons. Her sleeves of the overdress were wide and full, and reached nearly to the floor. Her face was white with powder, her lips vermilion with paint, eyebrows not to be seen, having been pulled out, while the teeth were blackened to the utmost. The room was handsomely covered with rich carpet of foreign manufacture, but had little in the way of furniture. I noticed a handsome stand of silver covered with Japanese crystals of various sizes, all remarkable for their brilliancy.

The Emperor thanked Mr. De Long for his kindness to the Japanese embassy while with them abroad, and furthermore expressed himself as greatly indebted to the American people generally for their uniform kindness and courtesy to the embassy while in America. The Empress kindly inquired after the welfare of my family and hoped upon a future occasion I would bring my little daughter with me. I made some remarks concerning the importance of the event, making it a day and occasion long to be remembered, and which, in America, our ladies would hail with joy, and hoped they would never have cause to regret the kindly feeling which prompted them toward a social interchange of interest between this and foreign nations.

The ceremony was remarkable for its extreme informality, and lasted about thirty minutes, when Soyeshima gave the signal for departure, which we were not loth to act upon. As we rose, the Emperor and Empress again cordially shook us by the hand, and we retreated in court style, two pretty little Japanese girls carrying our train after the most approved manner, though this was their first experience in such matters. Our own servants not being admitted, the Foreign Minister was notified when we arrived that we should need such assistance, and he attended to the matter admirably, apologizing in advance if everything should not be what we desired, as the children needed experience in that rôle; but as intimated, nothing could have been improved upon. We were again ushered into the same apartment as before, where we were served with refreshments, consisting of fancy cakes of chocolate and rose color—very pretty to the eye, but heathenish to the taste—candies, dried chestnuts, dried shellfish, seaweed and oranges, besides white wine, in which our health was drunk. Two large, well-filled boxes were sent to our homes, there being such a quantity we could not well dispose of it, and it is a Japanese custom to send to the house what may remain over after a guest has partaken of refreshments.

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AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 3, 1873.

The undersigned will sell, by public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Army Building, Main Plaza, San Antonio, Texas, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of April, 1873, the following military stores:

721 Great Coats, cavalry.	249 Trousers.
161 Uniform Coats.	7 Sashes.
398 Uniform Jackets.	

ALSO,

500 Wagon-spokes.	20 Saddles.
110 Wagon-hubs.	

Besides other clothing, equipage and Quartermaster's stores, condemned and unserviceable.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to take away the articles immediately after the sale.

BENJ. C. CARD, Quartermaster.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSHUA M. WHITCOMB against ROBERT H. ROBINSON.—By virtue of the authority vested in me as Receiver in this action, and pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made herein, I will sell at public auction, on the 18th day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following-described property, to wit, Sundry bills receivable, past due and unpaid, and balances of book accounts, full particulars of which will be furnished at the time and place of sale, and can be procured on application to the Receiver, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 54 Trinity Building, (No. 111 Broadway,) New-York; also, one safe, one desk, one chair, and one letter-press, to be seen at my office, No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 6, in the City of New-York.—New-York, March 12, 1873.

J. M. WHITCOMB, Receiver.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1873.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Mare Island, California, on the 27th day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steam-ship *Vanderbilt*, of 3,187 tons measurement.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandant of the yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of such adjudication.

The government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on March 17, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 278 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each, and 89 mortgage bonds of Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to

THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 15, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo P. Ayello, and can be seen on Pier No. 6 East River. Also, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo N. Rattier, and can be seen on Pier No. 18 East River. Also, balance steam-ship Alexandria, and can be seen on Pier No. 4 North River.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAMS, HARRIS & CO., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the sales-rooms No. 391 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the 17th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of furs, parasols, straw goods, caps, &c., &c., &c., composing the stock in trade of the aforesaid bankrupts.

ISAAC F. BISSELL, Assignee, &c.

BANKRUPT'S SALE.—I WILL SELL BY auction on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., through Messrs. WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church-st., for cash, a bankrupt's stock of dry goods, consisting of silks, ribbons, worsted, and cotton dress goods, trimmings, white goods, &c., &c.

S. P. HOLMES, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM H. WAUSER, of Jersey City, has made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors are required to present their claims, under oath or affirmation, to the undersigned, or either of them, at No. 18 Wall-street, New-York, or No. 38 Montgomery-street, Jersey City (office of Potts & Linn, Attorneys), within three months from this date, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate. And said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said William H. Wauser will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Hudson before the ensuing May term of the Orphan's Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.—Dated Jan. 21, 1873.

NATHANIEL NILES,
SARGENT V. BAGLEY,
Assignees.

m8-1aw6wS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON GOODMAN and ISRAEL STONE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the late firm of Goodman & Stone, and of the separate estates of Aaron Goodman and Israel Stone, members and partners of said firm, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1873.

JULIUS HYMES, Assignee,
No. 474 Broadway, New-York City.

m8-1aw3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS OXNARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas Oxnard, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1873.

ALONZO GREEN, Assignee,
No. 4 Warren-street, New-York City.

mh8-1aw3wS*

NO. 3,365.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BALDWIN and HENRY D. SANGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Baldwin and Henry D. Sanger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 27th day of February, A. D. 1873.

SAMUEL P. HOLMES, Assignee,
No. 315 Broadway, New-York City.

mh1-1aw3w*

NO. 3,806.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON GRUHN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 7th day of March, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Gruhn, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

JOHN J. HINCHMAN,
Assignee.

mh8-1aw3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN BOEHM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—At the City of New-York, the 11th day of February, 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nathan Boehm, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

mh15-1aw3wS*

NOTICE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in the matter of SOLOMON RAPP, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Jas. F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Solomon Rapp, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Feb. 21, 1873.

JNO. J. BONIFACE, Assignee,
No. 86 Front-st.

mh8-3w1aw8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL C. BOEHM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel C. Boehm, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1873.

JOHN H. PLATT,
Assignee.

mh14-1aw3wS*

HARDWARE.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, ANVILS, VISES, tongs, swedges, hammers, bellows, portable forges, horse and mule shoes, shoeing tools, grindstones, lathes. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortland-st., near Greenwich.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN AN AGRICULTURAL warehouse and seed-store, a boy between fourteen and sixteen years of age, residing with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, B. & CO., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT SEVENTEEN; active and correct; good writer; as general clerk in an iron establishment. Address Post-office Box No. 2,386, stating reference and salary, which must be moderate.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS growing vegetables, cold graperies, flowers, &c. L. H. MACE, No. 111 East Houston-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FAREWELL SERVICES IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st., will be held on SUNDAY, 16th inst. At 10½ A. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., will preach. At 3½ P. M., Children's Church, with Baptism. At 7½ P. M., addresses by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church, Rev. Dr. DYER, and others. Former parishioners are invited. After 16th inst. Divine Services will be held on every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M., in the Temporary Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 47th-st.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR,
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW
AND HEREAFTER; the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, until their new church is built.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, Irving-place and 15th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, lecture in the course on the Gospels—*The Feasts of Tabernacles and Dedication.* Seats free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st.—Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Strangers are cordially invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts. Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.; Rev. L. S. WEED will address the Youths' Missionary Society at 2 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All made welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M. Continuation of sermons on "Heroes of the Bible." Subject—*Joseph, the Successful Slave.* Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector, will preach at each service.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON Hudson-st., near Spring, Rev. J. G. OAKLEY, Pastor. The services SABBATH MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING will be conducted by Samuel Halsted's praying band. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

A NARRATIVE OF THE LORD'S work of preparation in our day for His Coming again, will be given at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY at 9 A. M. Seats free.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—Miss JENNY LEES, inspirational speaker, will address a few remarks to the Lyceum children, their parents and friends, at 10½ A. M., and will lecture for the society at 7½ P. M. Conference 2½ P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-av. and 23d-st.—Service of song SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ P. M., followed by an address by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D. Bible class at 5 P. M., conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED by Rev. JAMES KENNEDY in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church on TUESDAY EVENING, March 18. Subject—*Siege of Derry.* Tickets, 50 cents.

A BENEFIT FOR A MISSION.—STEINWAY HALL, March 18. BRET HARTE on *Argonauts of '49.* See Amusements.

A HALL TO LET FOR RELIGIOUS services. Apply to
S. SOMERVILLE, No. 89 5th-av.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING at the Young Men's Universalist Association Rooms, No. 1,288 Broadway, and in the EVENING at Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square. EVENING subject, by request—*Why I Am a Universalist.*

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts. Rev. Dr. E. Hopper, pastor. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

"CHURCH MUSIC—ITS PLACE AND INfluence."—Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor, will preach on this subject next SABBATH EVENING, March 16, at the Central Baptist Church, West 42d-st. All are welcome.

COMING EVENTS.—S. S. SNOW, PASTOR of the Church of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Impending Destruction of Earthly Kingdoms by the Kingdom of Christ.*

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. HENRY MORGAN'S new, last and best lecture, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.—*Why Men Don't Marry! How Some Act Who Do!*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st.—MORNING, Rev. Mr. MELLEN; EVENING, Rev. HENRY POWER'S lecture to young people on *Old Age.* All are invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av.—Rev. W. T. TRACY, Rector. Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, 31st-st., west of 2d-av.—Divine services, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., the Pastor, Rev. E. GOLLIDAY WIDDEMER will officiate. Seats free.

ENOCH—"AND HE WAS NOT, FOR GOD took him." Sudden Death, Sudden Glory.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av. The subject above named for the EVENING sermon.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, NO. 9 UNIversity-place.—Prof. JULES DELAUNAY will speak in French SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Church in the Catacombs,* (illustrated by canvas maps.)

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. The old mission improves with age.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Park-av. and 39th-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock evening by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D. Lord's Supper at 3½ P. M.; Prayer-meeting at 7 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FOUND.—IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, LADY'S FUR. The owner can have the same of the Sexton, No. 407 4th-av.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor.—Sunday services, MORNING and EVENING in the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday-school at 3½ P. M. Weekly meeting for Conference and prayer, WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

J. SEAVER PAGE, ESQ., WILL GIVE an entertainment of humorous and dramatic recitation on WEDNESDAY, March 19, at Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., for the benefit of the Eastern Branch Young Men's Christian Association. Prof. ANTONIA L. MORA will preside at the organ, and prominent vocalists will assist in the entertainment.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Man as God's Fellow-worker.*

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. Please note the change in time.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY in the Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at 3 P. M., at Mission No. 279 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at 3½ P. M., at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, at Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st. Rev. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D. D., will teach the lesson *Jacob at Bethel,* and Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., will give an address.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner of 53d-st., Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M.

R. W. HUME, ESQ., WILL GIVE A lecture upon *The Progress of the Religion of Humanity* at Mohawk Hall, No. 302½ West 18th-st., corner of 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Admission free.

REV. DR. HOPKINS, OF WILLIAMS College, will preach at the University-place Church, corner 10th-st., (Rev. Dr. Booth's,) SUNDAY, 16th inst. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. DR. CHEEVER WILL PREACH in the Chapel of the University, on East Washington-square, SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Subject—*What the Seed of an Elm Tree May Teach as God's Scientific Word.* Seats free.

REV. GEORGE C. ESRAY WILL DELiver his famous lecture, *Idols, and Why They Fall,* in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, March 17, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE
in Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner 42d-st.,
EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON
at 3½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ALEX. R. THOMPSON. Seats free.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick-st.—SUNDAY, March 16, Rev. G. M. MCCAMPBELL will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Spiritual Defection;* at 3 P. M., special subject. All are cordially invited.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 21st-st.—Rev. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, commencing at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Gospel sustained by voluntary contributions on each Sabbath. Strangers are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Seats free. SUNDAY, Holy Communion; 7 A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. Services for deaf mutes, 2½ P. M. Mr. E. P. KEMBLE will speak on *Church Work Among the Indians* at 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av. Children's Church on SUNDAY, March 16, at 10½ A. M., with preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL; preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEO. C. ESRAY. Seats free and all made welcome.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, (opposite Amity-st.)—Rev. J. J. SMITH, of Tarrytown, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school monthly. Missionary meeting at 2½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

THE FORM OF SPIRITS.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture upon the above subject SUNDAY EVENING, in the new Church House of Worship, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. The public are invited; services commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the young people's prayer meeting of Spring-street Church, near Varick-st., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, March 16, at 7½ o'clock. Former members, and all friends of the Church are cordially invited to meet with us.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by pastor, Rev. S. J. STEWART, on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10½ and 3. Subject for afternoon—*The Love-mark of God.* All invited.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., SABBATH, by Rev. RICHARD MEREDITH, of Simpson Church, Brooklyn. Prayer-meeting at 6½. Preaching at 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. K. DEMAREST preaches SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½. Strangers welcome.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverly-place and 11th-st., Rev. W. T. EGBERT, Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. SEYMOUR will preach in the EVENING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COPYIST, corresponding clerk, or phonographer, by a young lady of experience and with references of highest character. Address J. W. SIMONTON, Office Associated Press.

YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 64 Irving-place, corner 18th-st.—Persons seeking governesses, teachers, copyists, saleswomen, seamstresses, machine operators, or companions, can be well supplied by calling at the above address; references required.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PARISIAN LADY—NOW IN PHILAdelphia, wishes to travel with a party or family going to Europe; she speaks English, and will, by a thorough knowledge of Paris, save care and money to those traveling with her; best references. Address Mme. A. E., No. 108 South 13th-st., Philadelphia.

AT COLORED RELIEF ROOM, NO. 8 East 10th-st., (formerly Bible House,) colored servants just from the South; a man and wife, with a boy of fourteen, capable of filling any position; also, a first-class man cook, and chamber-maid.

COOK AND COARSE WASHER—Wages, $20; three years and three months' City reference; does all kinds of nice cooking required in a gentleman's family; age thirty-two. Apply at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a young Protestant girl a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or general house-work in a private family; City or country; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, $18; or laundress, $16; City reference for either work; good strong, stout girl of about twenty-eight. May be seen at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN AS cook; is a very excellent cook; is very competent in all kinds of cooking; fifteen years' City practice. Call at French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 307 West 20th-st.

EUROPE.—A VERY RELIABLE YOUNG woman, now employed, desires to return to Europe as attendant to a family; satisfactory reference. Address L., Box No. 591 Morristown, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT lady, as housekeeper to a widower; would assist in the house-work; no objection to children; best City references. Address E. Kells, 454 West 33d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG EDUcated German lady as housekeeper with a widow or widower, with or without children. Further particulars at Mrs. Gramer, No. 9 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Huld's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN LADY in an American or German family, to do house-work. Apply at No. 31 1st-st., near 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS; NOW IN A place; refers to her lady, at whose house she can be seen; will do chamber-work, if required; wages, $16. Apply at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a baby from birth, or would take care of growing children; no objection to the country during Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 32d-st., three flights up, front room.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant nurse for one or two grown children; has good City references; would like to go to England with a family. Can be seen at No. 405 6th-av., French Office.

SEAMSTRESS AND YOUNG LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; can do dress-making and millinery work with taste; well experienced English and American; reference. Call at No. 479 9th-av., second floor.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-WORK.—Wages, $16 or $15; a very good waitress; neat and tidy; will wear caps and calico dresses; excellent City references; lady can be seen. Apply at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A RELIABLE woman to assist in and who will take an interest in looking after the general house-work, who will make herself generally useful and not be afraid to work when the other domestics are absent; she will be made very comfortable and treated kindly; none but an American Protestant, or a Protestant woman from the old country who can bring satisfactory testimonials need apply. Address, with age, where she can be found, copy of references, and what compensation desired, Box No. 3,707 New-York Post-office.

MALES.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COPYists, mechanics, laborers, porters, office boys, or any kind of male labor, are requested to apply to W. B. Churchill, at No. 134 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., personally or by letter; no charge to employer or employé; office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A respectable man and wife, no children; he is a good coachman and groom; will assist in the garden and make himself generally useful; wife is a good plain cook, and will assist in washing, or up-stairs work; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—WANTED—A FARM TO WORK on shares; Scotchman and wife without incumbrance preferred; easy terms. Apply at No. 140 West 26th-st., after 6 o'clock in evening.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches, and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place in this country, and has had twenty years' experience in some of the best places in it; the best references given. Address H. H. G., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED man, aged twenty-five years, who fully understands all branches of gardening, such as hot and cold graperies, forcing, hot and green houses; fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; best recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried Protestant man with six years' reference from last employer; understands fully all branches, hot-house, graperies, pruning, vegetables, &c.; prefers a cottage to live in. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, thoroughly practical in all departments; greenhouse grape-growing; all kinds of work out-doors and would take charge of the farm if required. Address F. L., in the florist store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY AN American man, single, aged twenty-six years; understands all branches of farming, stock, keeping machinery in order; also plain gardening; best references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN who understands the care of green-houses and graperies, or farm, if required; highly recommended from last place. Address H. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; hot and cold graperies, fruits, and vegetables; the best City references given. Address M. N., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, married, who thoroughly understands flowers, fruits, and vegetables; has first-class references from last employer. Address O. S., Box 222 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS willing to make himself generally useful in any employment. Address P. Y., Box 227 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

JAPANESE EDUCATION.

The Official Decree—Its Import and Objects—Liberality of the Document.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14, 1873.

The recent decree of the Japanese Government, establishing a system of education in that Empire, has been, by the kindness of Minister Mori, translated into English for the benefit of the Bureau of Education. I am indebted to the courtesy of the Commissioner for an opportunity to examine a most interesting and peculiar production of a very peculiar people. The document is quite lengthy, embracing thirty-five manuscript pages, although perhaps a terse writer would easily have said all or more than it contains in ten. Many of the passages are somewhat obscure, reminding us of the question Disraeli makes the Queen Astarte ask, in one of his tales of the days when carrier pigeons were almost the only postmasters, and not a bad substitute for the telegraph: "What are these pigeons you are flying without letters?" But criticism of a state paper so admirable and charming as this, and coming from such a people as the Japanese, is almost ungenerous, and it is manifestly unjust to apply to anything emanating from them our rules or criticism.

The decree begins with the following declaration:

> The way by which everybody can establish himself, and find means for support and prosper in his occupation and live this life, requires no other than to better his being, to widen his knowledge, and increase his power to work.
>
> To attain these ends, education is the only means. Hence, the establishment of schools. All that pertains to human occupations, including official life, and those of farming, trading, the various industries, sciences, arts, and daily life depend upon education.
>
> One should persevere in that pursuit of life for which he is most suited. This will enable him to attain those ends. Education, therefore, is the means of establishing one's self. Why should not everyone attain it? Those who are vagabonds, and those who ruin their families and themselves, owe their miseries to ignorance. There have been schools for many years already, but from their imperfection or misdirection they have benefited the upper classes of our people only. Farmers, mechanics, traders, and women were left in ignorance, so that they knew not what education was.
>
> It is requisite that there should be none in ignorance in any class of our people, male or female. Parents and guardians should fully understand this, and deepen their convictions in this respect, and assist their wards.
>
> Education has been regarded only to serve as the means of obtaining food and clothing, and if it were not offered by the Government, it was thought by the people a thing not to be acquired. This kind of absurdity should be dismissed at once; and let everyone be persuaded to awake for the advancement of education more than anything else.

Article 1 provides that "The educational government throughout the whole country shall be conducted by one band—of the Department of Education." The country is divided into eight great divisions, each to be called a Great Learning District, and to contain a college. Every Great Learning District is subdivided into thirty-two "Middle Learning Districts," each of which must contain one high school. Each Middle Learning District is divided into 210 "Small Learning Districts," and every one of these must contain one school, thus providing for 6,720 schools under one Great Learning District, or 53,760 in the Empire.

Every Middle Learning District is to have from ten to thirteen directors or superintendents, each controlling from twenty to thirty schools. "These officers," it is decreed, "shall devote themselves to the business of persuading the people in behalf of education, and shall attend to all affairs concerning education in the district. It is further provided that "All the superintendents shall be selected from those who are most popular among the people."

It is also decreed that "The names of all children above six years of age, whether male or female, irrespective of their caste, shall be reported to the superintendent, even those who are instructed privately."

Of the public schools in the small learning districts, the following divisions or varieties are enumerated: "Common schools, girls' schools, village schools, charity schools, private schools, infant schools, and special schools for those who cannot be made useful to the Government on account of imbecility of mind or deformity, or weakness of body. The village schools, it is explained, are to be established where the population is sparse. In the girls' schools, besides the regular studies, there will be taught some of the domestic arts, specially appropriate for women."

"Public schools," it is announced, "are classified in two grades, and all the children of the land, male and female, shall be compelled individually to attend and go through them." A very sweeping and comprehensive declaration, and probably the decree-makers had some misgivings as to their power of enforcing it, for they follow in true Japanese spirit with a loop-hole of escape.

"There may be found," it is explained, "some who cannot pursue their education according to the foregoing rules, and who receive a school education in some other way. These shall be regarded as having received an education in irregular schools."

Such a subterfuge as this in the school law might be expected of a people who, while regarding with great abhorrence the wearing of shoes in presence of high officials, have compromised their conscience upon the shoe-leather question by permitting Americans to wear slippers, calling them, for the time being, "leather stockings."

Article 46 provides that: "Teachers of public schools will be selected, irrespective of sex, according to their merit and ability." Article 47 might with advantage be incorporated into the school laws of nations with an older educational system than Japan. It is this: "Teachers, whether in private or public schools, who have special merit, shall be rewarded.

"Scholars who, having great ability, cannot well defray the expenses of the schools, may be allowed to borrow money and refund the same in the future, or compensate for it by personal services."

Two classes of students to be sent abroad are provided for, namely, 30 graduates of colleges, and 150 graduates of seminaries, the latter selected from graduates of academies and high-schools, to be called freshmen or second-class. The first class to remain abroad is limited to three years, and to be allowed $1,500 to $1,800 per annum for expenses; the second class, of whom 150 are provided for, to remain abroad five years, and to receive a yearly allowance of $900 to $1,000 per annum, which they are expected to pay back to the Government upon their return, either in money or in service.

In article 88, students are specially directed to be cautious in regard to what they do and what they say, their language and their action, and to persevere in the course of studies, and never lose their adherence (allegiance) to the Constitution of the country. If they neglect to perform or fail in these particulars, they shall be recalled.

It is declared that "in accordance with the magnitude of the importance of extending popular education, the Government will assist the people as much as possible, but with perfect impartiality as between rich and poor.

Article 91 declares that the custom heretofore followed by the Government of providing the students with clothing and food shall cease forthwith. In respect to this Mr. Mori states that it has been a custom of the Government to give a certain amount of money or rice to induce persons to attend schools in order to learn the arts of the Western nations. Many poor people went into the schools under these circumstances in order to get their support. This very common custom made it so much the more difficult to get the public interested in the liberal movement, because they had been induced to receive civilization for the sake of the food and clothing.

Article 95 provides that if a family send two children to school, they may pay the lower rate of tuition; if a family send more than three children they need not pay the tuition of more than two.

Article 105 declares that, the building of colleges, academies and schools, whether public or private, must be carefully managed, and should not be done hastily, even because of the urgent necessity of the time. The great object should be to have complete and the best kind of institutions, although it may require years for its accomplishment. "It is important that the whole field of educational labor be carefully surveyed, and the work determined upon without undue preference for any particular section on account of the urgency of education."

The foregoing gives the main provisions of the law, which is of itself one of the great events of the century, not to Japan only, but to the Mongolian race, for China and other Asiatic nations are rapidly following Japanese innovations. To decree is, perhaps, one thing, and to establish in the depths of a nation of more than 30,000,000 of people, such a fundamental, and to the Japanese, novel institution as a public school system will be another matter, a work of time, and will require an era of peacefulness and prosperity. J. A. H.

NEW-JERSEY.

Her Army and Navy—The History of the Stevens Battery.

The offensive and defensive preparations of New-Jersey, while not arranged upon any very extended scale, are yet pretty thorough in their organization. The State has a National Guard which embraces fifty-seven companies of infantry and two batteries of artillery. This completes the force allowed by law, with the exception of two companies, and there are of those now mustered six companies of colored infantry, only organized under an act of last year. These men receive no pay or emoluments whatever, only being exempted from jury duty and the payment of poll tax after serving seven years. To each company of infantry the State allows $560 per annum, to provide uniforms with and pay the rent of their armories; and to each battery $1,000 per annum. Arms and accoutrements are furnished by the State, the rifles being Springfield muzzle-loaders. Besides the National Guard there is the Militia of the State, which includes every man over eighteen and under forty-five years of age. This shows a strength of about 130,000 men, the strongest county being Essex, with 20,552, and the weakest Cape May, with only 1,218.

The State has an arsenal at Trenton, an old building, once the State Prison. In it are stored the military supplies of New-Jersey, and a number of men are constantly employed keeping them in order. There are on hand 5,000 new Springfield rifles and 9,000 rifles of various patterns. The intention was to turn these muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders, but the State authorities have been awaiting the action of the United States in selecting a model breech-loading pattern, and do not propose to change their rifles until they learn by the experience of others as to which is the best pattern. The State also has twelve twelve-pounder bronze Napoleon guns, smooth bore; four three and one-half inch bronze guns, smooth bore; four three and one-half inch bronze guns, rifled; eight three-inch Griffin guns, rifled, and two Billinghurst and Requa batteries, good and serviceable; and two six-pounder bronze guns, French; two four-pounder bronze guns, English. These guns are kept in order for immediate service, and everything requisite for placing them in the field at an hour's notice are kept on hand, with the exception of horses. Besides these, there is an immense collection of uniforms, tents of every description, colors, drums, canteens, camp kettles, and every kind of camp utensils, and it is believed that nothing is lacking to equip a good sized army at a day's notice and send them forth into the field with everything requisite.

THE NAVY OF NEW JERSEY.

New-Jersey is the only State in the Union that aspires to the dignity of possessing a navy of its own. The word "aspire" is used advisedly, for though she has a navy by the will of the donor, by an act of the State Legislature and by an act of Congress, she yet has not got the tangible vessel nor now has much expectation of ever being able to say that she owned, if only for a brief hour, the most powerful navy (condensed into one vessel) in the world. By the will of the late Edwin Stevens of Hoboken, his last experiment in naval architecture, then lying in a yard at Hoboken in but a skeleton condition, after having been built partly up and then taken down half a dozen times, to suit the ideas of the projector, was bequeathed to the State of New-Jersey as a gift, *so soon as it should be completed by his executors at an expense, to his, Stevens', estate of not more than one million of dollars.* It is these words in italics which have prevented the realisation so far of New-Jersey's dreams. The executors of Mr. Stevens at once set about completing the vessel, and employed Gen. McClellan and Capt. Isaac Newton as their engineers. These gentlemen estimated that the vessel could be completed, and even partly equiped with her guns for the million, and yet leave a leeway of some $112,000. Accordingly, work was energetically pushed, and the vessel, then named the Stevens' Battery, was to be done in three years. The Legislature of New-Jersey accepted the gift by an appropriate act, and authorized the Governor to appoint three commissioners on the part of the State to keep an eye on the war vessel of New-Jersey. In a following year the Legislature discussed what should be done with the money coming from the proposed sale of the battery, and while certain persons favored its being placed in the school fund, Gov. Randolph would have liked to have had the sum credited to the general fund of the State, so that on his retiring from the gubernatorial chair the State might be said to be largely ahead in its financial possessions, the amount to be received being variously estimated at from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000. Congress also was petitioned, and did validate the prospective passing over of the vessel to New-Jersey's possession, but said that she must dispose of it by sale, and therefore not keep the monster in defiance of the Constitution. Everything was working very smoothly, and New-Jersey almost felt the money rattling in her State Treasury. So certain was she that a contract was made between the State Commissioners and a large New-York firm, whereby the latter were to have the vessel at the price of $1,500,000, provided that firm could dispose of it as they expected, to the Government of Turkey. This contract was ratified by the Governor of New-Jersey and her Chief-Justice, but, alas, it was but a conditional contract, and though renewed for a second term, the New-York house did not make their sale to Turkey nor their handsome commission.

But after the work on the Battery had been pushed energetically for some time, it was discovered that the estimates were far under what the real amount needed would be to finish the vessel. Other estimates were made, and it was learned that $800,000 had been expended already, and that fully $600,000 more would be needed. This would bring the cost some $400,000 beyond the $1,000,000 to be spent, and here troubles at once broke out. By the will, not only must the amount to be expended not exceed $1,000,000, but also the vessel could not be passed over to the State until she was fully completed. The widow of Mr. Stevens and her children then threw the whole matter into the Court of Chancery, where it has remained ever since, and now is awaiting a decision. The bill in Chancery claims that as they cannot use more than the million, nor give up the vessel till she is completed, the will of Mr. Stevens in regard to this vessel must be deemed inoperative and void, and they ask the Court to decide upon the future disposition of the partly finished vessel. The State authorities probably feel disposed to themselves furnish the needed $400,000, finish the vessel, sell it and then repay the State her advance, and hand her over the balance. But this was not the will of Mr. Stevens, nor is it to the interests of the Stevens estate. And so the Chancellor is called upon to decide as to what disposition can or may be made of the vessel either now or when, if ever, completed, and till he does this, New-Jersey has only her navy *in esse and not in posse.*

Sword for Gen. Hancock.

A new sword has just been completed at the Springfield Armory for Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, which is thus described by the *Republican*:

> The designs on the blade, which is entirely executed by etching, are as follows: On the front, near the hilt, is the American eagle, and directly over it the national motto, "E Pluribus Unum." Near the centre and on the same side of the blade, is the inscription, "Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock," also on the same side a pair of revolvers crossed, and surrounded by cartridges and field-glasses. On the opposite side of the blade the letters "U. S. A," inscribed in old English, while further along is the armory card, reading "U. S. Armory, Springfield, Mass." Above the General's name are distributed such accoutrements as knapsack, haversack, cartridge-box, &c. The ground work around the inscriptions is finished in gold and silver. The remainder of the blade is covered with beautiful scroll-work, commencing near the hilt with an imitation of morning glory blossoms, which gradually grows finer and terminates at the end of the blade in minute lines. The pattern is pronounced the handsomest ever designed. The gripe of the sword is nickel-plated. On the guard is a spread eagle, surrounded by stars and several military emblems. The scabbard is of steel, nickel-plated, with gold-plated mountings. At equal distances between the bands of the scabbard are two gold-plated stars.

Divorces for Limited Periods.

The Binghamton *Republican* recalls to mind instances of divorces for limited periods in this State, the statute reading: "A separation from bed and board forever or for a limited time may be decreed by the Supreme Court on the complaint of a married woman." The *Republican* says: "A few years ago Judge Balcom, acting under this statute, at a special term of the Supreme Court in Tioga County, made a decree in a divorce suit, that the husband and wife should live separate for two years, the wife to have the custody of their only child in the meantime. He advised them to consider the matter as husband and wife. He thought a separation during two years would satisfy the husband the best thing he could do would be to treat his wife kindly and properly, and not cruelly and inhumanly. The report is that before the end of the two years the old love between this couple was revived and they forgave each other, and are now living together happily and as lovingly as they did during their honeymoon. Judge Balcom informs us, while practicing law he obtained an absolute divorce for a wife from her husband; but that they remarried each other within ninety days from the time the wife obtained her divorce, and thereafter lived happily as husband and wife many years, until the wife died. Also, that the husband became his personal friend, and so remains.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Additional Property to be Purchased—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, March 13, 1873.

The Naval Academy authorities are now engaged in securing the property they propose to add to the institution. The section from which this addition will be made is one which will be of comparatively little cost, being a portion of our town inhabited mostly by colored people, who live not in palatial residences. Mr. James R. Howison, who has the negotiation of the purchases of the property for the academy, has already made the purchase of a portion of the most needed part. The jurisdiction over the same had already been granted by the Legislature of Maryland, as far back as 1867. This body has always ceded to the academy the property it needed—a few years ago giving up even its Gubernatorial mansion. Congress has appropriated for this present addition $45,000. The Admiral proposes to proceed immediately about the work. There will be additions made to the midshipmen's quarters on this new property.

The academy had a number of Japanese visitors, last week, who registered themselves at "The Maryland," as all the way from "Yedo, Japan," from which city they have friends in the academy. They went the rounds of the institution, and then passed over to look at the double-turreted monitor, the Amphitrite, lying off the school. They were also shown through our venerable State House, which, by the way, was struck by lightning, but not injured, on Tuesday morning.

Sailmaker Thos. S. Gay, of the gallant old Constellation, of L'Insurgente and La Vengeance fame, received a short time since $24,000 as prize money for being on a steam torpedo-launch which ran into and sank the Confederate steamer Albermarle, off Cape Fear, North Carolina. Mr. Gay resigned his warrant as sailmaker, United States Navy. Mr. Richard Houghton, of this city, was also in luck. He had a brother in the cutter, and as his heir he received some $7,000 or $8,000.

Three bootmakers of Annapolis have received the contract to furnish the boots and shoes to the Naval Academy denizens. Lieut.-Com. Benj. Lamberton reported for duty at the Naval Academy, yesterday. Cadet Midshipman Chas. Winslow, lately dropped from the rolls of the navy, has been reinstated.

The midshipmen at Washington on the 4th did not suffer so seriously, as has been reported. There were only two frostbitten; some few met with contusions, and a good lot of sore eyes and sore feet—the former caused by dust, and the latter by walking. The day after the parade eighty-two were on the sick-list, and sixteen excused. R.

SNOW-BOUND.

Ineffectual Attempt of a Train from St. John to Reach Halifax—Five Days on the Road—Fifteen Feet of Snow and a Resistless Storm.

From the St. John (N. B.) News, March 8.

About 12½ this morning, the train which left here on Monday last for Halifax got back to this city. The passengers on board, many of whom returned to this city, and the officers and employes have passed through dangers and difficulties, to which the history of railroading in this province scarcely furnishes a parallel. From one of the officers who was on board the train our reporter has gathered the following particulars of their five days' experience on Tantramar Marsh and vicinity.

The express train for Halifax left Sackville on Monday afternoon last between 4 and 5 o'clock, being about two hours behind time. At this time the wind was beginning to blow freshly, with indications of a storm. While crossing the Tantramar Marsh, and within about two miles of Au Lac Station, the squall struck the train. Those on board say they never experienced anything so sudden and terrific. The train was almost immediately brought to a standstill, the fury of the storm and the quantity of snow clogging the wheels, so that it was impossible to advance or go backward. After several ineffectual attempts to start the engine, all hands saw that from the fury of the storm they must make the most of the circumstances in which they were placed, and the fireman proceeded to clear the boilers. In doing this the engineer and fireman were so completely enveloped in snow and ice from the escaping steam and the pelting snow, and so benumbed and exhausted from the cold, and from their exertions, that they were forced to draw their fires and creep into the box. After getting thawed out they made their way with the greatest difficulty to the passenger and mail cars. This they had to do by feeling their way, the storm raging with such resistless fury that they could see nothing before them.

In the passenger-cars the wind was so terrific that no fires could be kept up, and the fine snow sifted through every crevice and drifted into the cars to such an extent that they soon became untenantable, and the only place of refuge left was the mail-car. This was protected from the storm by the passage way through it, which, when morning came, was drifted half full of snow. There were about twenty-five male passengers on board the train, and four female, one married lady, two unmarried ones, and a colored girl. These were made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, and after the first great fury of the storm had spent, they succeeded in keeping on a fire. Nearly everything within the car had been used as fuel except the mail-boxes, and it was thought that these would have to be sacrificed, but Conductor Cannon and Mr. Blizzard, the postal clerk, determined to make an attempt to reach the engine and get some coal. This they succeeded in doing, after which the inmates of the car were made more comfortable.

Previous to this, an attempt had been made by one of the employes to reach the fence, in order to procure fuel, but he lost his way, and being unable to see the cars or the fence, became bewildered, and with difficulty made his way back to the train, being guided only by the shouts of those on board, which could scarcely be heard above the din of the elements.

When the morning dawned, nothing could be more cheerless than the prospect which presented itself. The inmates of the postal car had to shovel their way out of it, the snow being nearly as high as the door. They had no provisions on board but a barrel of crackers, which had been opened and the contents distributed during the night, but as they had neither butter nor water, it was impossible to eat them. The ladies exhibited the greatest coolness and courage in the trying position in which they were placed, and not a murmur escaped their lips at the privations they endured. At great personal risk Conductor Cannon and Postal Clerk Blizzard tramped through the storm to Sackville and reported their condition, and a force was sent out to clear the track. The freight-train from Truro, in charge of Conductor Allingham, had also worked well down toward the snow-bound train, and communication was thus re-established. The snow at Brown's Cut, between Au Lac and Amherst, was reported by Conductor Allingham to be two feet deep, and at Fort Lawrence it was from ten to fifteen feet deep.

Great praise is due to Conductor Cannon for his unwearied and kindly efforts to provide for the comfort of the passengers and employes of the train. When the storm had somewhat abated, he went to Cole's Island, a distance of about a mile and a half, and, procuring a team, conveyed the lady passengers to the house of a farmer named Patterson, where they were most kindly treated, and provided with food and rest. He then procured other teams and sent them forward to Amherst. Residents in the vicinity state that no such storm as that of Monday last has been experienced there for ten years, and the railway employes say that no drifts have previously formed where they were compelled to endure such a night of danger and discomfort.

Singular Occurrences—Death-Bed Visions.

From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, March 11.

It is a historical fact that Rev. Joseph Buckminster, who died in Vermont in 1812, just before his death announced that his distinguished son, Rev. J. S. Buckminster, of Boston, was dead. It afterward turned out that his son had breathed his last about the moment his father made the announcement. The Eaton, Ohio, *Telegraph* of the present week, tells the following incident, which may be taken as a parallel to that of the Buckminsters: On Wednesday morning last, at 4 o'clock, Gen. John Quinn breathed his last. But a few moments after that Joseph Deem, who also died on the 14th, aroused from his sleep and said to his son John, who was at his side, "John, Gen. Quinn is dead." To this John said, "I reckon you are mistaken, father; you have been dreaming; I guess Gen. Quinn is not dead. He is not even sick, but goes down-town every day for his mail." "Yes," said father Deem, "I know he is dead," and he had scarcely finished speaking till Benj. Heman walked in, about 5 o'clock, as was his habit, and said to them, "Gen. Quinn is dead!" What is strange about it is that father Deem did not know of Gen. Quinn's illness, and, in all probability, had not heard his name mentioned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union.... 85¾	500 Ohio & Miss......... 46¼
100 do..........c. 86	300 Lake Shore......... 96
1000 do.......... 86	100 do.......... 95⅞
200 do.......... 86⅛	1900 do.......... 96
100 do.......c. 86	700 do.......c. 96
100 do.......... 86⅛	3400 do.......... 96⅛
100 do.......... 86⅛	700 do.......... 96
600 do.......... 86⅛	200 do.......b3. 96
800 do.......... 86⅛	200 do.......c. 96
900 do.......c. 86⅛	500 do.......... 96
600 do.......... 86⅛	500 do.......... 95⅞
400 Pacific Mail.... 56¾	800 Rock Island...... 116
800 do.......... 56¾	500 do........c.115¾
200 do.......... 56⅝	100 do.......... 115⅝
200 do.......c. 56⅝	100 do.......... 115⅝
300 do.......... 56⅝	100 do.......s3.115⅝
100 do.......... 57	700 do.......... 115⅝
100 do.......c. 57	100 do.......... 115⅝
900 do.......... 57⅛	1900 do.......... 115⅝
600 do.......... 57⅛	100 do.......... 115⅝
100 do.......s3. 57⅛	600 do.......... 115
400 do.......... 57⅛	100 St. Paul Pf....... 75
200 do.......b3. 57⅛	100 St. Paul.......b3. 55
200 do.......... 57⅛	300 do.......... 55
100 do.......s3. 57⅛	100 do.......c. 55
300 do.......... 57	300 do.......... 55⅛
600 N. Y. C. & Hud....105⅜	400 do.......... 55⅛
700 do.......... 105⅜	400 do.......... 55⅛
100 Harlem.......s3.135	100 Bos., H. & Erie...c. 8⅛
200 do.......... 135⅛	400 do........s3. 8⅛
100 do.......... 135⅛	100 do.......... 8⅛
300 do.......... 135¼	200 do.......... 8
200 do.......s15.135¼	800 Union Pacific...... 34⅝
1070 Erie Railroad.... 65¾	100 do.......s3. 34⅝
5000 do.......... 65¾	100 C., C. & I. C........ 41⅞
300 do.......s3. 65⅜	100 do.......... 41¾
200 do.......c. 65⅜	300 do.......c. 41¾
1900 do.......... 65⅜	500 do.......... 41¾
1500 do.......c. 65⅜	500 do.......... 41¾
200 do.......c. 65⅜	300 do.......s3. 41¾
100 do.......... 65⅜	100 do.......... 41¾
400 do.......... 65⅜	300 do.......... 41⅝
300 do.......... 65¾	400 do.......... 41⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$1,600 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.114¾	500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., Small..........110
5,500 do.......... 114⅛	4,000 U. S. 6s, '81.. R.116⅛
650 U. S. 5-20 C., '85, Small.......... 114⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 84¼	50 American Ex...... 68
10,000 do.......... 84¾	20 Cleve. & Pitts. Gd. 90
5,000 do.......... 85	182 do.......... 89¾
4,000 Tenn. 6s, new... 84¾	900 Erie Railroad.b. c. 65¾
95,000 do.......... 85	100 do.......... 65¾
1,000 N. Y. St B. L. C.105⅝	300 do.......c. 65¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 94⅞	300 do.......... 65⅝
5,000 Erie R. 4th M.. 99⅞	200 do.......b3. 65⅝
500 Erie 5th M....... 97	100 do.......... 65⅝
5,000 Mich So. S. F....104	200 do.......... 65⅝
3,000 Un. Pacific 1st.. 86	200 do.......b30. 65⅝
500 Ill. Cen. Bds....105	200 do.......s3. 65⅝
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st. 98⅞	500 do.......b30. 66⅛
500 do.......... 99	1200 do.......s3. 65¾
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. G. B........ 95⅛	200 do.......... 65¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. 90⅞	200 do.......s3. 65⅝
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 39⅜	100 do.......... 65⅝
10,000 do.......... 39⅝	200 do.......... 65⅝
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st.... 95	600 Harlem.......... 135
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.... 93⅛	200 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 96⅛
500 P., F. W. & C. 1st. 105	300 do.......... 96
10,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 102	100 do.......s30. 95¾
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 95	200 do.......... 95¾
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. c. 91⅞	1100 do.......... 95¾
5,000 C. & I. C. 2d.... 72⅛	100 do.......s30. 95¾
1,000 do.......... 72⅛	100 do.......s3. 95¾
1,000 do.. bet. call. 73	500 do.......s3. 95⅞
8,000 L., B. & M. 1st. 88	100 do.......... 95¾
20,000 C., C. & I. 1st. 103	100 do.......c. 95¾
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 88	100 do.......b3. 95¾
5,000 M. & St. Paul, 1st La C. Div.. 91	111 C., C. C. & In.... 88
20 Manhattan Bk.... 157	200 T., W. & W. b. c. s3. 74
26 Mech. Bank...... 137	100 do.......... 74
22 Mer. Bank....... 117¾	100 B., H. & E. b. c. b3. 7⅛
50 Manuf. & Mer. Bk. 98	300 do.......s3. 7⅛
23 Bk. of Commerce. 117	100 do.......... 7⅛
5 Del. & H. Canal.. 119	300 do.......... 7⅛
25 do.......... 119⅛	100 do.......... 7⅛
200 Md. Coal Co...... 26⅞	100 do.......... 7⅛
200 do.. bet. call. 26⅞	300 do.......... 7
300 Mar. L. & M. b. c. 15⅛	100 do.......... 6⅞
100 do.......... 15⅛	100 do.......... 6⅞
100 New Cen. Coal.... 46	200 do.......... 6⅞
100 do.. bet. call. 46⅛	300 do.......... 7
100 Quick. Pf......... 52⅛	100 do.......s3. 7
2000 W. U. Tel....b. c. 86⅛	100 do.......... 7
100 do.......s3. 86⅛	100 do.......... 7⅛
100 do.......... 86⅛	800 do.......... 7⅛
700 do.......... 86⅛	100 do.......s3. 7⅛
2600 do.......... 86⅛	300 do.......... 6⅞
800 do.......... 86	100 do.......... 6⅞
100 do.......... 86⅛	500 do.......... 6⅞
500 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 105⅛	3500 do.......... 6⅞
100 do.......... 105⅜	200 do.......... 6⅞
100 do.......... 105⅛	60 Chi. & Alt........ 115
100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 57⅛	10 Chic. & Alton Pf.. 113
200 do.......... 57⅛	1000 Chic. & R. I....b. c. 115⅛
100 do.......... 57⅛	200 do.......... 115
200 do.......... 57⅛	800 do.......... 115
600 do.......... 57⅛	300 do.......... 115
300 do.......... 56¾	500 do.......s3. 115
900 do.......... 56⅝	100 do.......s3. 114⅞
500 do.......... 56⅝	300 do.......... 114¾
1800 do.......... 56¾	300 do.......s3. 114⅞
1500 do.......... 56⅝	100 do.......... 114⅞
800 do.......... 56⅝	100 do.......... 115
700 do.......... 56⅝	200 do.......... 114⅞
600 do.......... 56⅝	100 Del., L. & West.... 101⅞
200 do.......... 56⅝	5 Alb. & Susq...b. c. 94⅛
100 do.......... 56⅝	100 Mor. & Essex...... 90⅛
100 Atlantic Mail. b. c. 3⅛	100 Chi., B. & Q....... 112⅛
100 U. S. Ex.......b5. 74⅛	20 do.......... 113
100 do.......... 74⅛	100 M., K. & T......... 35
100 do.......... 74⅛	1100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 46
10 do.......... 74⅛	500 do.......s3. 46
100 do.......b30. 74⅛	100 Ohio & M. Pf...... 73
400 do.....s. b5. 74⅛	400 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 41⅛
	200 Spring M. Coal b. c. 60

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81, 116⅞	$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 116⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65. 115⅛	10,000 U. S. 6s, cur.... 113⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100 Maryland Coal.... 27	100 Atlantic Mail...... 3⅛
100 do.......b3. 27	400 Harlem.......... 136
100 Consol. Coal...... 54⅛	400 do.......... 136⅛
200 Pacific Mail...... 56⅝	400 Union Pacific...s3. 34⅛
500 do.......... 56⅝	100 Rock Island....c. 115⅛
100 do.......c. 56⅝	200 do.......... 115⅛
100 West. Un. Tel..... 86⅛	200 do.......c. 115⅛
600 do.......b3. 86⅛	100 B., H. & Erie..s3. 6⅞
100 do.......... 86⅛	200 do.......... 7
400 do.......... 86⅛	100 do.......... 6⅞
200 do.......b3. 86⅛	400 do.......... 7⅛
200 do.......s3. 86⅛	200 do.......b3. 7⅛
600 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 105⅜	200 do.......... 7⅛
2100 Lake Shore........ 95⅝	100 do.......s3. 7⅛
300 do.......b3. 95⅝	200 do.......b3. 7⅛
100 Erie Railroad..... 65⅝	100 do.......... 7
2900 do.......... 65⅝	100 do.......... 7⅛
2000 do.......... 65⅝	600 do.......... 7⅛
100 do.......b30. 66⅛	200 Ohio & Miss...... 46⅛
300 do.......c. 65⅝	500 St. Paul.......... 55⅛
200 do.......b3. 65⅝	200 do.......... 55⅛
600 do.......... 65⅝	200 C., C. & I. C....... 41¾
200 do.......... 65⅝	100 do.......b30. 41¾
1000 do.......b3. 66	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Mo. State 6s.... 94⅛	100 Un. Pac.......b. c. 34⅛
50,000 Erie 1st.......... 103	200 do.......... 34⅝
13,000 Erie 2d.......... 100	200 Mar. Land & M'g. 15
10,000 L. & N. Con., '98. 98	300 do.. bet. call. 14⅞
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 86	100 do.......b3. 14⅞
2,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. 72	100 do.......... 15
1,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 93⅛	100 do.......b10. 15
1,000 O. & M. Con..... 92⅛	300 do.......... 15
1,000 Gt. West. 2d..... 89⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.... 105⅜
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st 99	400 do.. bet. call. 105⅜
4,000 T. & W. 1st St. Louis Div.. 89	300 Erie R.....b. c. s3. 65⅝
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d. 85	100 do.......... 65⅝
14 Cen. Nat. Bank.. 97⅛	100 Erie Pref.....b. c. 75⅛
6 Del. & Hud. Canal. 120	700 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 89
300 Maryland Coal.... 26⅞	36 do.......... 89⅛
100 do.. b. c. b30. 27	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 89⅛
100 Cum. Coal & Iron. 30	200 do.......b3. 89⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md. c. 51⅛	300 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 95⅝
900 do.. bet. call. 55	200 do.......... 95⅝
200 New Cent. C'l. b. c. 45⅛	1000 do.......b3. 95⅝
200 Amer. Coal....b. c. 61⅛	3000 do.......... 95⅝
200 Amer. Express.... 68⅛	100 do.......... 95⅝
600 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 86⅛	200 do.......... 95⅝
500 do.......... 86⅛	2300 do.......... 95⅝
100 do.......c. 86⅛	200 do.......s3. 95⅝
400 do.......... 86⅛	200 do.......c. 95⅝
1000 do.......... 87	100 do.......... 95⅝
300 do.......c. 87	15 do.......... 96
200 do.......... 87⅛	200 do.......... 95⅝
2400 do.......... 86⅞	400 do.......b3. 95⅝
1600 do.......... 86⅞	1100 do.......... 95⅝
1700 do.......c. 86⅞	200 do.......... 95⅝
900 do.......... 86⅞	800 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 115⅛
1000 do.......... 86⅞	300 do.......... 115⅛
300 do.......... 86⅞	100 do.......... 115⅛
1200 do.......... 86⅞	300 do.......... 115⅛
300 do.......... 86⅞	1100 do.......... 115
400 Harlem Railroad. 136⅛	100 do.......b3. 115
100 do.. bet. call. 137	200 C., C., C. & I. R.... 88
200 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 56⅝	60 do.......... 87⅛
100 do.......... 56⅝	500 Mil. & St. Paul.... 55⅛
100 do.......s3. 56⅝	300 do.. bet. call. 55⅛
200 do.......... 57	50 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 75⅛
100 do.......... 57⅛	100 do.. bet. call. 75⅛
300 do.......c. 57⅛	100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 74⅛
100 do.......... 57⅛	600 do.......... 74
600 do.......... 57⅛	800 Bos., H. & E. b. c. 7
100 do.......... 57⅛	300 do.......... 7
200 do.......... 57	100 do.......... 6⅞
500 do.......... 57	200 do.......... 7⅛
200 do.......... 57⅛	100 O. & M......b. c. b3. 46⅛
200 do.......... 56⅞	200 do.......... 46⅛
300 do.......... 56⅞	100 do.......... 46
100 do.......... 56⅞	900 C., C. & I. C.... b. c. 41⅛
800 do.......... 56⅞	200 Wells Far. Sc. b. c. [illegible]
400 do.......... 56⅞	5 Adams Express.... 94⅛
1800 do.......... 56⅞	100 do.. bet. call. 9[illegible]
	100 U. S. Express. b. c. 74⅛

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old, b30.. 85⅛	100 Lake Shore....s3. 95⅝
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 73	900 do.......... 95⅝
200 Consol. Coal...... 55⅛	100 do.......... 95⅝
100 do.......... 55⅛	300 do.......c. 95⅝
200 do.......... 55⅛	500 do.......... 95⅝
300 Maryland Coal.... 27	300 do.......b3. 95⅝
100 New Cen. Coal.... 45⅛	200 do.......... 95⅝
100 do.......... 45⅛	100 do.......... 95⅝
200 Western Union.... 86⅛	300 do.......s3. 95⅝
200 do.......b3. 86⅛	100 do.......... 95⅝
300 do.......... 86⅛	500 do.......b3. 95⅝
200 do.......... 86⅛	200 Tol. & Wab....... 73⅝
400 do.......... 86⅛	600 Union Pacific..... 34⅛
1100 do.......... 86⅛	100 do.......... 34⅛
200 do.......... 86⅛	1200 do.......... 34⅛
200 Wells-Fargo Ex... 82⅛	300 do.......s3. 34⅛
100 U. S. Express..... 74⅛	500 do.......... 34⅛
300 Pacific Mail...... 56⅝	100 do.......... 34⅛
100 do.......b3. 56⅝	100 Rock Island...b3. 115
100 do.......... 56⅝	100 do.......b3. 114⅞
100 do.......... 56⅝	100 do.......... 114⅞
700 do.......... 56⅝	1700 do.......... 114⅞
300 do.......... 56⅝	500 do.......... 114⅞
100 do.......... 56⅝	100 do.......... 114⅞
200 do.......... 56⅝	100 N. J. Central...... 103⅞
200 do.......b3. 56⅝	200 St. Paul.......... 55⅛
1300 do.......... 56⅝	100 do.......... 55⅛
100 do.......... 56⅝	35 do.......... 55⅛
400 do.......... 56⅝	200 St. Paul Pref..... 75⅛
300 do.......... 56⅝	500 Bos., H. & Erie... 7⅛
600 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 105⅛	100 do.......... 7⅛
700 do.......... 105⅛	300 do.......... 7
200 do.......b3. 106⅛	100 do.......... 7⅛
300 do.......... 105⅛	400 Ohio & Miss...... 46
100 do.......... 105⅛	200 do.......b3. 45⅞
30 Erie Railroad..... 65⅝	100 do.......... 45⅞
400 do.......b3. 65⅝	300 do.......... 45⅞
1000 do.......... 65⅝	100 C., C. & I. C....... 41⅞
400 do.......... 65⅝	100 do.......... 41⅛
300 do.......b3. 66	1100 do.......... 41⅛
	300 do.......... 41⅛
	400 do.......... 41
	100 Kansas & Texas.. 35⅛
	500 Harlem.......... 137

FRIDAY, March 14—P. M.

The sales of Gold were ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. easier than yesterday, and the market free from speculative excitement. The Cash Gold for present delivery is easy. The decline in price and let up on the Gold for immediate use have not improved the Foreign Exchanges, although the pressure to sell was less urgent than yesterday at 107⅞@108 ℘ cent. for 60 days, and 108⅛@108⅜ ℘ cent. for Sight Bills on London. We hear of no large Cable transfers to-day, but the rate is only a small fraction dearer than Sight Bills—the difference of twelve or fifteen days' Interest at 3½ ℘ cent. per annum.

Money worked cheaper than yesterday to the Stock Brokers, and the rate left off at 7 ℘ cent., Gold Interest. The demand continues active to carry over Stocks, and the Brokers have gone through the operation of extra rates so long that they seem slow to encourage additional purchases of Stock for the *Bull* account, because the *Shaves* for the use of Money are less extravagant than a week ago. Indeed the general temper of the market to-day was in the opposite direction. The sales of the New-York and Western Roads and of Pacific Mail were pressed with much freedom, the exceptions to this remark being the Stock of the Erie Road and Western Telegraph, both of which were well sustained. The Public Funds were again weak. The Southern State Bonds dull, except on Tennessees, which advanced to 84½@85 ℘ cent. on the prospect of some funding measure in the Legislature, now on the eve of adjournment. The shape of the Bill on the subject is yet to be determined. The Railway Bonds of the old issues, dealt in at the Exchange Board, are steady. The New Loans, on private sale, are going off slowly for Domestic investment, and the orders from abroad are limited to a few favorite lines like Erie, Central Pacific, &c.

At 4 o'clock P. M., on the close of the Exchange Room, the general speculation was barely steady. Rock Island was weak, and Western Telegraph lower than in the forenoon. The following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

Closing Quotations—March 14.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	113½	113½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116½	116½
American Gold	114½	114¼
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅞	107⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105½	105⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	115½	114¼
Pacific Mail	56½	56⅝
St. Paul Preferred	75	75½
St. Paul Common	55	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46	45⅞
Western Union Telegraph	85½	86½
Erie	65	65½
Union Pacific	34⅝	34¼
Lake Shore	95½	95½
C. C. and Indiana Central	41⅞	41⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73⅞	74
Hannibal and St. Joseph	45	45⅛

The following are the latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81....116⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....114⅛
6 ℘ cent. coup. '81....116⅜	5-20 reg., '67....114⅛
5-20 reg., '62....115⅛	5-20 coup., '67....116⅛
5-20 coup., '62....115⅛	5-20 reg., '68....114⅛
5-20 reg., '64....115⅛	5-20 coup., '68....116⅛
5-20 coup., '64....115⅛	10-40 reg....110⅛
5-20 reg., '65....115⅛	10-40 coup....110⅛
5-20 coup., '65....116⅛	5s coup., '81....113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....114⅛	6s currency....113⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old.... 84⅛	Kentucky 6s.... 97⅛
Tennessee 6s, new.... 85	Illinois Coupon 6s, '77. 96
Virginia 6s, old.... 45	Illinois Coupon 6s, '79. 96
Virginia 6s, new.... 51	Michigan 6s, '78.... 96
Va. 6s, Cons. Bonds.... 55⅛	Michigan 6s, '83.... 96
Va. 6s, Deferred Bds. 14	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n... 105
N. C. R. Co. Coupon.. 59	N. Y. Cou. B'ty L'n... 105⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 18⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75. x105⅛
Missouri 6s.... 93⅞	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77. 105⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss. 80⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78. 105⅛
California 7s.... 109	N. Y. 6s, C. G. L., '87. 115
Connecticut 6s.... 101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74. x103
Rhode Island 6s.... 100⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75. 101
Ohio 6s, '81.... 104	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76. 101
Ohio 6s, '86.... 106	

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

Gold receipts	$585,558 69
Gold payments	1,573,103 15
Gold balance	37,846,840 98
Currency receipts	1,978,311 15
Currency payments	978,068 50
Currency balance	20,790,597 18
Customs	376,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96⅜	
City 6s, new	100⅜	100⅜
Camden and Amboy	121⅜	
Pennsylvania Central	59⅜	59½
Reading	116	About.
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	44⅜	44⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	26	26¼
Northern Central	39	39½
Lehigh Navigation	38⅜	39
Lehigh Gold Loan	90⅜	91

At the tri-annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, held in this City to-day, the following Directors were chosen for three years: Geo. W. Cass, Wm. B. Ogden, R. D. Rice, Wm. G. Moorhead, J. Gregory Smith, Frederick Billings, Chas. B. Wright, Wm. G. Fargo, B. P. Cheney, A. H. Barney, Wm. Windon, James Stinson and A. L. Catlin. The Directors elected the following officers: George W. Cass, President; C. R. Wright, Vice-President; R. D. Rice, Resident Vice-President on the Pacific Coast; A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer; and Samuel Wilkinson, Secretary.

The Trustees for the Land Grant Mortgage of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road advertise to buy $50,000 of the Bonds, on sealed proposals, to be left with Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on or before March 21.

The following is the aggregate quarterly condition of the National Banks of the City of New-York, as compared with the previous return:

	Dec. 27, 1872.	Feb. 28, 1873.
Capital	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Surplus	31,569,600	30,312,700
Circulation	28,089,700	28,111,900
Due banks	71,471,700	83,147,400
Depositors	111,090,400	109,069,908
Dividends, &c.	158,000	256,000
Totals	$320,264,400	$322,202,900
Loans	$191,304,800	$199,934,100
Stocks	44,003,800	43,206,400
Real estate	8,320,500	8,487,500
From banks	13,827,200	14,804,500
Cash items	6,874,000	3,186,300
Gold and silver	13,784,800	1,977,700
Greenbacks	37,485,500	37,461,100
Overdrafts	164,500	146,300
Totals	$320,264,400	$322,202,900

The present Capitals of the above Banks are as follows:

New-York	$3,000,000	Citizens'	$400,000
Merchants'	3,000,000	Market	1,000,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	St. Nicholas	1,000,000
Union	1,500,000	Shoe & Leather	1,000,000
Phenix	1,800,000	Continental	2,000,000
City	1,000,000	Commonwealth	750,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	Marine	400,000
Fulton	600,000	Atlantic	300,000
Chemical	300,000	Importers'	1,500,000
Merch. Exchange	1,235,000	Park	2,000,000
Gallatin	1,500,000	M. Association	500,000
Butchers'	800,000	East River	350,000
M. and Traders'	600,000	Fourth	5,000,000
Leather	600,000	Central	3,000,000
Seventh Ward	500,000	Second	300,000
State	2,000,000	Ninth	1,500,000
Am. Exchange	5,000,000	First	500,000
Commerce	10,000,000	Third	1,000,000
Broadway	1,000,000	N. Y. Exchange	500,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	Tenth	1,000,000
Republic	2,000,000	Bowery	250,000
Chatham	450,000	County	200,000
Hanover	1,000,000	Fifth	150,000
Irving	500,000	Sixth	200,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	Currency	100,000
		Total	$71,285,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY, MILWAUKEE EXTENSION FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FOR SALE AT 90, AND RECOMMENDED AS AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.
WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

Instruction for the Young—The Literati of the Celestial Empire—The Conferment of Degrees.

Peking Correspondence of the London Daily News.

Education begins at a very early age in China, and one meets very small dumpy boys in the street on their way to school, with an armful of books—the satchel being a piece of blue cloth. I entered a school the other day—they are easily distinguished from the noise of voices proceeding from them—and found an old man with about twenty pupils. The boys do not sit on forms as in England; there were a number of small tables, each with a boy or two sitting at them. A very prominent object was a large new coffin, which the schoolmaster had evidently provided to be ready when he should require it. It was decorated at the end with a piece of bright red paper, and the character "Shih" upon it, which is used as a symbol for happiness. This would indicate that they have not the same sepulchral and dismal ideas in connection with a coffin that we have. A school is a very noisy place; all the boys are bawling at the same time at the very top of their voices. They do this to get by heart the books which they are reading, and when they have done so they come to the schoolmaster, and standing with their backs to him, so that they cannot see the book in the master's hand, they repeat what they have learned. It is a system of cramming, in which the boy with the best memory will stand highest; and this seems to be the Chinese plan all through in education. I was rather astonished to find that instead of horn-books these little fellows were reading the Chinese classics. One boy was pointed out to me as reading Mencius; and whoever at last gets the most of these works by heart is the best scholar. Imagine boys at home in a village-school, reading Plato, Homer, or Milton, and being able to repeat them by memory, and you will realize the Chinese mode of education. All this is working up to the public examination system which occupies such an important place in China; so important is it, that it may be called the core of the political and social fabric. As it is an old institution here, it would be well if it were carefully studied in reference to our own examination system, which is but a thing of yesterday. The principle on which it is founded is no doubt good, still it is full of defects. A system which has been a thousand years at work, however perfect, and adapted to the times when it began, is not likely to be in accordance with the altered circumstances of the times now. To be able to repeat the works of Confucius and Mencius is no doubt good, but cramming mere words into one is not quite the best system of training. The mind has other and more important powers than that of mere memory. Limiting the sources of knowledge to these old classic authors is another defect of the Chinese system. We have had the struggle about the classics and more modern knowledge going on in our own Universities. No sensible person would object to the study of ancient knowledge. The limiting of a national system of education in any way must be a fault. The whole temple should be thrown open. The American who announced "The History of the World, from the Creation to Half-past Ten Last Night," was upon the right track of education. Our telegrams from all round the globe, which we read at our breakfast in the morning, are the last page in the history of the world, and bring that history up to somewhere about "half-past ten last night."

THE LITERATI.

In China the literati, or educated class, are said to be the haters of foreigners, the opponents of telegraphs, railways, and of everything new. Their classic books date from the time of Confucius, and the history of the world, or of intellectual thought, which is the essence of all history and knowledge, ceased at that time. The Chinaman has been grinding his teeth on these dry bones ever since, and he growls if any other dog should venture to approach. This education, confined to such narrow limits, has been going on till his mind is as compressed and diminutive as the small feet of the women of the country. A Chinese girl's feet are stopped growing in her infancy, and a literary man's mind has its growth arrested at the early date of Confucius. A woman here goes about something very like a goat trying to walk on its hind legs, and an educated Chinaman seems equally incapable of treading the paths of modern knowledge; hence his total incapacity to comprehend the strange foreigners who have of late years invaded his soil. The whole civilization of these foreigners began ages after the date of Confucius, and the educated Chinaman has not in his training acquired even the preliminary knowledge necessary to form a notion of their science and power. Over the outside of the gateway of the Examination Hall at Peking there is an inscription saying, "If you are high up in the classics you will gain a scholarship;" and over the inside of the same door it says, "Those who pass through here afterwards learn to govern the country." This simply means that a knowledge of the classics is all that a man requires to entitle him to be a governor of men in the nineteenth century in China. One is almost tempted to advise the Conservative Party to emigrate to this region, for in this happy spot they would find a true devotion to their principles. I would rather recommend that some impartial man, free from all political bias, or at least able to see for himself and to judge honestly, would come out here and give us a good account of the whole educational system of this country. It would be of the highest importance as a guide to those who direct and legislate in the matter of our system at home.

CONFERMENT OF DEGREES.

There are examination halls in every provincial capital, where the first two degrees can be given; but the two higher degrees can only be competed for at Peking. The Chwang-Yuen is the fourth degree, and is equivalent to our Senior Wrangler. He is also called "One of the Ten Thousand." The place where the examination is held contains 10,000, and hence the name, for there is only one man out of that number who can receive the honor once in three years. Examination after examination, men come up to compete, till they grow old and gray. Such is the desire to achieve this high distinction. It is told of one man that he competed every three years till he was eighty. When men persevere till this great age the Emperor generally confers some honor upon them. The competition at Peking is a hard trial. It lasts for nine days, and is divided into three "goes." For three days and three nights the "ten thousand" are confined in pens, each man having about a square yard of space into which he is imprisoned, so that he is totally separated from his neighbors, and there he has to write his essay or paper on the subject given out by the judges, and which he knows nothing about till he is in his cell. Paper, with an official stamp, is given out to each to write upon, and all depends upon his memory of the classics—miniature copies have been produced, so that they could be smuggled in, but it is a crime to print or sell such copies now. I have read some of the efforts produced, and they remind one much of early school essays, or essays for young men's associations for mental cultivation at home, but they are embellished with endless quotations from the classics, and the style of writing may be faintly imagined from the sign-board style already given; their flowery phraseology largely predominates. The Examination Hall occupies some acres of ground, and is formed of long rows of cells, which look as if intended for a competition of prize pigs; there are towers all round in which sentinels are placed to watch that no one communicates with the competitors from the outside, and that they do not communicate with each other. Ten thousand men and some of them very old men, are confined in this way for three days and three nights at a stretch, and three stretches of that duration is a hard trial. It often happens that some of the older men die under it. In such cases a hole is knocked through the outer wall, and the body is pitched out. This is rather a sad end to a literary career, but then the honors conferred upon success give us the other side of the shield. When a man gains any of the degrees of these examinations his name is placed on the front of his father's house, and the village or town is proud of the distinction. Place and preferment are before him. He may rise to the highest dignities of the State. If he attain to great renown as a literary man, there are Confucian temples where tablets are erected to celebrities, and his name may be handed down to posterity.

The Old Capitol of Mississippi Blown Down.

From the Natchez Democrat, Feb. 27.

During the severe storm that occurred a few weeks ago, one of the historical landmarks of Mississippi was blown down and destroyed. It was an old building which stood in the grounds of Jefferson College, near Washington, in this county, with which was connected some interesting incidents of our State history. In this old house, in 1814, was adopted and signed the constitution that gave Mississippi a place among the States of the Union, and it was occasionally used as the meeting-place of the Territorial and State Legislature. All who participated in framing the first State constitution have, we believe, passed away; the late Joseph E. Davis, the elder brother of President Davis, being, we think, the last. The town of Washington, then a thriving village, was the capital of the territory, and here Aaron Burr was brought for examination after his arrest, at the mouth of Cole's Creek, by Acting Governor Cowles Mead. Long before a Protestant church was thought of in Natchez this old building was erected for a church by the Methodists, the lot being donated by that strange and eccentric enthusiast, Lorenzo Dow. It was probably the first Protestant church edifice erected in Mississippi, if not in the whole Southwest.

PRUSSIA.

Latest Phases of the Religious Disputes.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

With regard to the religious difficulty, there is nothing new of importance, beyond the article of the *National Zeitung*, which I sent you in translation. It will be remembered that some time ago the Chief Consistory cast out Dr. Sydow, a popular materialist Protestant preacher, for having promulgated the mere humanity of Christ, in contradiction to the text of the obligations voluntarily assumed by him on the occasion of his ordination. This Consistorial action has excited a vast amount of indignation among Dr. Sydow's admirers, and Rationalists in general; the doctor has been held up to popular compassion as a martyr, addresses expressing sympathy and promising support have been rained upon him from a variety of quarters, and the Berlin students proposed to organize a torchlight procession in his honor—a paramount folly which the better sense of some few among them, I am happy to say, deterred the majority from carrying out. These things appear exceedingly strange to a dispassionate observer, who endeavors to measure men's actions by the foot-rule of common integrity. Surely there are not two ways of being honest and honorable, and should a man accept payment for certain work on condition that he will perform it in a certain manner, he cannot be held to have fulfilled his part of the bargain if he do that work in a manner not only contemplated as inadmissible, but actually prohibited in his contract. If any consumer of bread covenant with a baker that that baker shall supply him with leavened bread, and the baker proceed resolutely and persistently to furnish him with unleavened cake, I presume that no civil tribunal would, on the baker's suit, condemn the customer to pay his bread bill. Dr. Sydow—and a good many other Evangelical clergymen in this country—promised and vowed at ordination to teach and preach the divinity of Christ as an article of faith and a principle of religion. He has broken these promises and vows, and the ecclesiastical authorities have deprived him of the emoluments he was receiving upon the understanding that he would fulfill his engagements. Persons who are punished for obtaining money under false pretenses are not generally regarded in the light of martyrs; or, if they are, it is a bad look-out for public morality. It is hard to see any ethical difference between the salary of a clergyman and that of any other employe; one and the other are simply payments, according to an accepted tariff, for so much work done of a particular kind. But for the fact that theological *nuances* fog the intelligence, and confuse the judgment of a great many well-meaning people, we should not hear of any such nonsense as proclaiming a man to be a martyr who is, in plain words, a contract-breaker. There are, happily, strong and upright natures here, and in high places, that cannot be persuaded by any amount of rhetoric or enthusiasm into believing for a moment that "Evil, be thou my good!" is a wholesome axiom by which to regulate human conduct. A refreshing instance of the uncompromising rectitude characterising such natures has lately been communicated to me. It would appear that, at the last Court ball at the Castle, his Majesty the Emperor William accosted Dr. Hegel, the Chairman of the Consistory, and, after inquiring with his usual kindness as to the state of that gentleman's health, observed, "And so you have suspended Sydow, I hear?" "Majesty," replied Dr. Hegel, "we could not do otherwise." "Certainly not," rejoined the Emperor, "I quite agree with you." This uncompromising confirmation of a decision so eminently unpopular as that of the Consistory in this case, has spread dismay through the ranks of the free-thinking persons who have been so busy of late memorializing the Church authorities on Sydow's behalf, and compromising themselves by declaring that they share his opinions upon the very dogmatical point with respect to which his unorthodoxy has brought him to temporal grief. Anybody acquainted with William I.'s straightforward character might have been perfectly certain that he would no more tolerate or condone any shuffling with duty on the part of an officer in the church's army, than a breach of discipline in one of the leaders of his own hosts. But his unqualified approval of the Consistory's action cannot fail to check at least the visible growth of this form of dissent within the boundaries of the Evangelical Church; for loyalty and self-interest will agreeably combine to keep a good many reverend innovators from proclaiming doctrines they know to be obnoxious to their Sovereign and chief patron.

FILLING OF VACANT SEES.

Should the Catholic hierarchy hold to its word regarding the new laws about to be passed—the consequences of which tenacity will be that hierarchy's suspension and ultimate suppression—the State may find itself in a curious dilemma with respect to the expedient to be adopted for filling up the vacant sees in a manner that will satisfy the consciences of the Catholic populations, even supposing these latter to be as well disposed as heart could wish towards the so-called Old Catholicism, whence the successors of the obstinate prelates will unquestionably have to be recruited. A priest cannot become a bishop without undergoing consecration by the laying on of hands, an operation that must be performed by a person holding episcopal rank, in order that the apostolic succession may be kept up. As all those persons who are already regular bishops, however, will be at loggerheads with the State, how is the latter to get its sees properly filled according to the ancient art? If the Government could induce Cardinal Hohenlohe to throw over infallibility, and help them to build up the edifice of a new Catholic hierarchy, the difficulty would be brilliantly surmounted. But His Eminence's personal attachment to the venerable Pontiff is so strong and true, that there is not the least hope of inducing him to take any vigorous and daring step which would inflict pain upon the present keeper of St. Peter's keys. As, however, it will not do to deprive the loyal Catholic communities of their spiritual upper shepherds without supplying them with fresh pastors, duly appointed and authorised to bind and loose, it is high time that Messrs. Bismarck and Falk should make up their minds with regard to the best manner of extricating themselves and the Prussian Romanists from the dead-lock with which they are threatened.

Romance in Real Life.

A letter from Sandusky, Ohio, to the Cleveland *Herald* relates the following:

> A young lady, residing in the country, enjoys a large circle of acquaintances, and is possessed of enough of the things of this world to be decidedly a "good catch" for any young man. A pleasant home, the best and an abundance of society, surrounded by a large number of young men who kneeled at her command or rose to the highest pitch of earthly happiness under her smile, she had, to all appearance, all that was required to complete her happiness. Dame Rumor had her engaged to the son of a wealthy farmer. At this point the hero of our sketch appears on the scene of action from the Fatherland. In pursuit of employment fortune brings him to the house of our fair damsel and there he gets employment. Scarcely a month from the old country, our mode of farming was new to him. But diligent application soon made him proficient in his occupation, and right faithfully did he serve his employer for about six months. About the time rumor was culminating the engagement between the young lady and her country lover, she informed her mother that she loved Hans, the hired man, and was going to marry him. The mother was astounded, and emphatically put her foot down in opposition to any such movement. A few mornings after she and her lover repaired to this city, where they were bound together in bands which death or the courts alone can sever. They were compelled to sojourn in a land of strangers until the wrath of the fond mother relaxed and her permission was granted for their return, when they immediately repaired to their old home.

The New King of Hawaii.

The following, the Boston *Advertiser* says, is an extract from a letter from a person well informed as to the state of public affairs in the Hawaiian Islands:

> The new King was a descendant of the former kings of Maui, and was of much higher rank than the Kamehameha family, to which he was not related. He was not related to Pauahi (Mrs. Bishop,) nor to Queen Anna, I believe. He was, when in the missionary school for chiefs, very quick to learn in all subjects that he studied; his memory was very retentive, and he can converse well on any topic. He has always been a great reader, is well instructed in history, is a fluent speaker, and has great influence with the natives. His failing has been a fondness for liquor, which has so unfitted him for business that two guardians were appointed to manage his estate, and they allowed him a weekly sum, which was usually exhausted in four or five days.
>
> He was considered, when a few years younger, the handsomest native Hawaiian in the islands, and is still very fine looking, appearing several years younger than he is. The reports since he came to the throne are favorable. He has kept himself sober, and has dismissed the rabble that formerly hung about him. At the royal reception given to the commanders of ships-of-war at Honolulu, no liquors were furnished. Some of the foreigners (as we call all not of native blood) in his Cabinet have resolved to take no wine or spirits while in office, as an encouragement to the King. The confidence in him displayed by all classes of the people is surprising. It is generally felt that he is the man for the position. The point I have mentioned is the only one on which there seems to be any fear, or any other than the best hopes. Want of occupation was a temptation, and it is thought that a high sphere of duties, and intercourse with the best and ablest men, and an ambition he is capable of, may keep him in the right way.

Restitution by an Ex-Cashier.

From the Boston Traveller, March 3.

It is remarked, with pleasure, that Robert N. Woodworth, who was formerly cashier of the Brighton Bank, and who, through unfortunate speculations, left the bank under a cloud, has recently made his third payment of $5,000 each, $15,000, to his former bondsmen, with interest, and intends not only to pay the remaining $5,000 due them, but also the amount of his indebtedness to the bank, if his life is spared, from all which he is legally absolved. Such rare cases are worthy of record.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 420 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202½ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.

2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,227 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.

3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.

4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.

5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

The Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BOND.
Only $15,000 Per Mile.

ROAD COMPLETED.

Having a traffic guarantee by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed annually by lot at par, thus giving the fortunate holder TWENTY per Cent. profit upon the investment. For further particulars apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

NEW-YORK Loan and Indemnity Co.,

No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Receive DEPOSITS subject to CHECK AT SIGHT, paying INTEREST on DAILY BALANCES.

Checks on this Company pass through Clearing-house.

Receive TRUSTS and FINANCIAL AGENCIES, keep transfer-books, register STOCKS, and act as TRUSTEES for RAILROADS, and other corporations and for individuals.

DIRECTORS.
H. H. VAN DYCK, President.
ANDREW McKINNEY, First Vice-President,
T. W. PARK, Second Vice-President,
PROSPER P. SHAW, Third Vice-President,

William B. Ogden,	G. M. Van Nort,
Charles Stanton,	Alexander E. Orr,
John H. Cheever,	Aaron Claflin,
Abel Denison,	George H. Brown,
George H. Bissell,	Christopher Meyer,
William H. Breeden,	G. P. Lowrey,
John Q. Hoyt,	William H. Foster.
William Foster, Jr.,	

JOHN T. BANKER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR

DUTCHESS COUNTY BONDS.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County, sealed proposals will be received by WALTER C. FONDA, County Treasurer, until March 20, 1873, for

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

($118,000) IN BONDS OF THE COUNTY, issued to pay canals and general fund deficiency tax. The first $20,000 coming due March 1, 1887, and $20,000 each year thereafter until 1892, when $18,000 will be due. These bonds are of the denomination of $500 each. Interest seven per cent., payable semi-annually on the 1st days of March and September, and will be ready for delivery on or before the 1st day of April, and will be sold with accrued interest from 1st of March.

All proposals must be addressed Walter C. Fonda, County Treasurer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any bid not considered for the interest of the county.

VIRGIL C. TRAVER,
GEO. H. BEATTYS, } Committee.
WALTER C. FONDA,

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

---

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City and School District Bonds, Guarantee Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. Send for Price List. THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols., price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OF THE CITY OF NEWARK, }
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER, }
NEWARK, N. J., March 12, 1873 }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, March 25, 1873, at 4 P. M., for the purchase of "City Improvement Bonds" to the amount of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars, said bonds to be issued by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Newark under their corporate seal and the signature of said Mayor, and to be of the denomination of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with coupons attached, and to bear interest, payable semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and redeemable twenty years from the date thereof.

For their payment the credit and whole property of the City of Newark is pledged.

The issue of said bonds is authorized by virtue of an act entitled, "a further supplement to the act entitled 'an act to revise and amend the Charter of the City of Newark,' approved March 11, 1857," which "further supplement" was approved March 7, 1873.

The right is hereby reserved to reject any or all bids not considered for the best interests of the City.

Proposals must be addressed to the "Controller of the City of Newark, Room No. 5 City Hall, Newark, N. J.," and indorsed "Proposals for City Improvement Bonds."

DANIEL W. BAKER, Controller.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level*, *Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,800,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, March 20, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,800,000 of City improvement stock authorized by chapter 920 of the laws of 1869.

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1892.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for City improvement stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 11, 1873. }

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, March 10, 1873. }

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon THURSDAY, March 20, 1873, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company, to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, Friday, March 21, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF,
C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8, 1873. }

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on the 5th day of March, 1873, it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be called for the purpose of approving or not, as shall seem to them proper, a lease of the said railway, its branches and leased lines, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, then to be submitted to said stockholders for their action; and also for the purpose of acting upon a proposal to authorize the directors of said Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway to issue not exceeding five millions increased capital stock of said Company for purposes authorized by law.

In accordance with the said resolutions, notice is hereby given that a meeting of said stockholders has been called for the purpose aforesaid, and will be held at the general office of said Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until the 17th day of April next.

H. B. HURLBUT, President.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

A HOME SECURITY.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of a Completed Railroad in New-York State.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$700,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Sodus Point & Southern Railroad Company,

Due in 1901, convertible into the stock of the Company until 1881, interest payable in gold semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, where, also, the bonds can be registered at the option of the holder.

The Road upon which the above Bonds are a first lien of $20,000 per mile, is thirty-five miles in length, and is now open for business the entire distance. It runs from Great Sodus Bay, the best and largest harbor on the south side of Lake Ontario, through the Counties of Wayne and Ontario to Gorham, where it connects with the Northern Central Railway of Pennsylvania, thus opening a new outlet from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the coal fields of Pennsylvania to Canada and the great lakes.

A large local business is assured to the road, and it has valuable direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal at Newark and, via the Northern Central Railway, with the Erie Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad, which must draw a great through traffic in coal, lumber, grain, iron-ore, salt, &c., to this new Lake Port for shipment to and from the principal Canadian ports.

With these great advantages insured to the enterprise, we believe these Bonds to be a safe and very desirable investment. Pamphlets, Maps, and full information will be furnished on application.

We offer these Bonds for the present at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.

(CONSOLIDATED.)

Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT, TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1889, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

UTLEY & BOWEN,

Bankers and Dealers in Investment Securities, No. 4 Wall-st., offer for Sale:

New-York and Oswego 1st Mort. Gold 7s.
New-York and Oswego Convertible 7s.
New-Jersey Mid. 1st Mort. guar. Gold 7s.
New-Jersey Mid. 2d Mort. guar. 7s.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mort. guar. Gold 7s.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1873.

$5,500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM the Falls City Tobacco Bank in Louisville, Ky., the following securities, viz.: one Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, first mortgage, $1,000 bond, No. 322; ten Louisville and Portland Canal bonds, $1,000 each, No. 732 to No. 741 inclusive; maturing in 1876; eleven Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, second mortgage, $1,000 bonds, Nos. 1,020, 1,021, 1,022, 1,023, 1,340, 1,865, 1,964, 1,975, 1,976, 1,977, 1,978. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the twenty-two bonds, or $250 for each bond. The public is hereby cautioned against buying any of the above securities.

SMALLS & BACON, No. 111 Front-st.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.—HENRY C. CROSS, 22 Broad-st., N. Y., member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, will buy and sell privileges on commission. Refers to Messrs. F. B. Wallace & Co., Gibson, Casanova & Co., A. W. Shepard & Co., Hill, Scott & Co., Tallcott & Sons, J. L. Brownell & Bros., and others.

FINANCIAL.

Portland & Ogdensburg Rail Road

VERMONT DIVISION.

The shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Road we recommend as combining PROFIT WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

OF

LONG ISLAND

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM AND JOHN O'BRIEN,
No 58 Wall-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned trustees, care of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro., No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Friday, March 21, 1873, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, March 22, 1873, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

$500 REWARD!

Mislaid or stolen, two registered United States Ten-forty Bonds, $5,000 each, Nos. 7,696 and 7,697, standing in the name of J. & W. Seligman & Co.

The public is hereby notified not to receive or negotiate same, transfer having been stopped. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the bonds to

HUMBERT BROS.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors of the Panama Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on Monday, the 7th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th day of April.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1. Assets, Ten Millions nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Books in English, French, and German.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873. }

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau-st., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 17th of March.

By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER }
RAILROAD COMPANY, March 8, 1873. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company be paid on the 15th of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the outstanding consolidation certificates of this Company be paid on the same day at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

Transfer-books for both the capital stock and consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 19th of April next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1873. }

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 8th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., }
TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, also a Six per Cent. interest Dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits, both payable in cash on demand; also, Fourteen per Cent. on the capital stock in certificates being the undivided profits of the year 1872.

WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

A Dividend of Ten per Cent. will be paid to the creditors of the Eighth National Bank, at the office of the Receiver, No. 3 Mercer-st., in the City of New-York, on and after MONDAY, March 17, 1873.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1873. }

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of this Company held this day, a Dividend of Five Cents per Share, was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst. inclusive.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. }
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing cast-iron water-pipes, branch-pipes, and special castings, to be delivered in accordance with plans and specifications now in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, at No. 235 Broadway. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all bids which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, }
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board of Engineers
EDW. H. TRACY, } 4th-av.
J. C. BUCKHOUT. } Improvement.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST. }
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1873. }

Written proposals will be received until MONDAY, 17th inst., for supplying to the Erie Railway Company, for the current year, 1,000 kegs, more or less, of square and hexagon nuts, cold and hot pressed, of best quality, as required from time to time. Also for supplying, as above, fifty tons, more or less, of cast steel for tools, and frog steel in bars, plates and points, as required for use for current year, all to be subject to inspection and rejection if not satisfactory. Any further information will be furnished on application at this office.

L. L. LOCKWOOD,
PURCHASING AGENT.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC........SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, April 12, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON......Wed'day, Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.......Wed'day, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN........Saturday, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER......Saturday, April 5, at 10 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.........Saturday, April 12, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG.......Saturday, April 5, at 11 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..................$90, $75, and $65, currency
Steerage...................................$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
Parthia, Wed., March 19. | Algeria, Wed., April 9.
*Cuba, Wed., March 26. | *Russia, Wed'day, April 16.
Abyssinia, Wed., April 2. | Calabria, Sat'day, April 19.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage...$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's offices, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP......Tuesday, Mar. 18, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 5, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Inman steam-ship CITY OF ANTWERP will sail on TUESDAY, 18th March, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT..Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE..Saturday, April 5
PEREIRE...........DANRE....Saturday, April 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE...........April 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN............April 16, at ——
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, April 23, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, via LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Glasgow, via Londonderry, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, April 2
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, April 30
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, May 28

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

INDIA.........Sat., Mar. 15 | AUSTRALIA..Sat. Mar. 22
ISMAILIA....Wed., Mar. 19 | OLYMPIA..Wed., Mar. 26

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:

MANDINGO, Spence.......Saturday, Mar. 15, 3 P. M.
LAGOS, Pigden..........Saturday, April 5, ——
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 20.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, will sail on March 29.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, March 11.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, March 13.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........March 24, at 10 A. M.
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These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

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NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:08 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:20 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:05, and 8:35 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.) 11:35 A. M.; 12:20, (Ex.,) 3:52, 4:35, 5:36, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUNDAY TRAINS
LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT.

9:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.

6 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:20 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market street, and Riverside—7, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlottesburg, Stockholm, Sand town, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:20 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8:55 A. M., 2:37, 6:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:27, 9, 11:28 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:35, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 7:02, 6:47, 7:35, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:34, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:20 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M. and 12:5) A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:20 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:20 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—CHARLES M. CORNWELL, plaintiff, against LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-four dollars, with interest from the 20th day of September, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1873.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house in said City.—Dated New-York, Feb. 28, 1873.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
mh1-law6wS. Plaintiff's Attorney.

LITTLE, HORACE, ET AL.—SUPREME Court, New-York County.—CHAUNCY T. BOWEN, plaintiff, against HORACE LITTLE and JOSEPH S. HYDE, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-four cents, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 14th December, 1872.

STRONG & SHEPARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1873.

STRONG & SHEPARD,
mh8-law3wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CATHERINE A. GEORGE, plaintiff, against DANIEL GEORGE, defendant.—Summons.—For Relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1873. MIDDLEBROOK & PHILLIPS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 54 William-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was on the 14th day of February, 1873, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1873.

MIDDLEBROOK & PHILLIPS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
fa15-law8wS* No. 54 William-st., New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., plaintiffs, against HANFORD N. HAYES, Lucretia M. Birdsall, Anthony W. Dimock, Frederick Butterfield, Mary Archer, Jesse R. Irwin, George Kraemer, William Ulmer, the American National Bank, Robert J. Roberts, Eugene Randall, Moses W. Redding, James Bennett, Lewis S. Chase, John H. Hollingsworth, Edward F. Leeds, John G. Bolen, James S. Myers, John Powers, Hiram Bissell, Sylvester Bissell, and Andrew B. West, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 29 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Feb. 19, 1873.

F. E. MATHER,
mh8-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY EISNER, plaintiff, against the AMERICAN FERTILIZING COMPANY, defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 294 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest on three hundred dollars, parcel thereof, from the 1st day of November, 1872, and on eleven hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents residue thereof, from the 14th day of February, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1873.

S. D. SEWARDS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 294 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of March, 1873.

S. D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAMINE MARK, plaintiff, against JOHN NEWTON SEARS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars, with interest from the 21st day of December, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1873.

SAMUEL D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 294 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in said City, on the 22d day of February, 1873.

S. D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 294 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—New-York County.—WILLIAM H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against ISAAC H. NICHOLS and HARRIET P. NICHOLS, his wife, Christopher C. Watson, Friend P. Cox, and —— Cox, wife of Friend P. Cox, and William Walton.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants, Friend P. Cox and —— Cox, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 28, 1873.

J. H. K. BLAUVELT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1873.

J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh15-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY—Place of trial, Kings County.—MILLS P. BAKER, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEERS and —— BEERS, his wife, (Christian name unknown,) defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)

To the defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, First-street, corner of Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 7, 1873.

OSCAR H. STEARNS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in Queens County Clerk's office on the 7th day of March, 1873.

OSCAR H. STEARNS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh13-law6wSa*

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following is a review of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday (Friday) March 14: Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, disposed of one four-story brick store and lot, latter 18 by about 86, No. 30 Maiden-lane, south side, 15.11 feet east of Nassau-street, for $26,700, a remarkably low figure, as the property, we learn, is rented at the rate of $3,500 per year. Purchaser, John Wilson. The only other sale made was one by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John Hubbell, Esq., referee, of a three-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of Mitchell-place, (East Forty-ninth-street,) 180 feet east of First-avenue, known as No. 11, sold for $9,700 to John B. Turrell, plaintiff in legal action. Wm. Kennelly offered for sale at public auction the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 325 West Thirty-first-street, north side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for which bids amounting to $18,750 were received. Also, a building lot, 19 by 75, on the south side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 75 feet east of First-avenue, for which bids to the amount of $2,409 were received, but in neither instance was a sale made. The legal sale of a house and lot on East Forty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, was adjourned by Winans & Garretson to Friday of next week, the 21st inst., and the legal sale of the store and lot No. 199 Church-street, was also again adjourned by James M. Miller to the same date. In regard to the other legal sale in charge of Mr. Miller, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, 280 feet west of Fourth-avenue, nothing was done, the referee not putting in an appearance. The adjourned legal sale of tenement property on Delancey, near Pitt-street, by Joseph McGuire, was postponed indefinitely, owing also to the non-appearance of the referee in charge. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

The auction held in Brooklyn, by Wyckoff & James, on Thursday, at which, by order of George B. Elkins, 107 lots were advertised for sale, although quite largely attended, was, we regret to state, not a success, but comparatively few of the lots offered being disposed of. The following lots, however, were, we understand, sold, at the prices noted: six lots, in Kingston-avenue, north-east corner of Warren-street, $1,600 each; six lots, Kingston-avenue, south-east corner of St. Mark's-avenue, $1,575 each; three lots, north side of Warren-street, with three lots in rear, fronting on St. Mark's-avenue, 100 feet east of Kingston-avenue, $1,625 each; four lots, north side of Warren-street, with four lots in rear, on St. Mark's-avenue, 220 feet east of Kingston-avenue, $1,600 each; six lots north side of Union-street, 110 feet west of Brooklyn-avenue, $1,575 each; six lots, north side of Union-street, adjoining, $1,600 each; six lots, south side of Sackett-street, 110 feet west of Brooklyn-avenue, $1,575 each, and six lots adjoining, $1,600 each. Lots on New-York-avenue, near Douglass Boulevard, were knocked down at $1,200 each; on the same avenue, near Butler-street, at $950 each; on Douglass-street and Butler-street, at $775 each, and on Baltic-street, near Kingston-avenue, at $1,000 each. Nearly all the lots on the schedule were put up and nominally disposed of, but, as we have stated, few sales were effected. It was unfortunate that this auction should have been attempted so soon after the extensive sale of Brooklyn lots closed out by Cole & Murphy, on Tuesday last.

The only auction announced for to-day is as follows: By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, by order of executors and others, public auction sales of the following Brooklyn real estate: Two three-story and basement frame houses and lots, Nos. 427 and 429 Monroe-street, between Throop and Yates avenues, lots each 25 by 100; three three-story brick stores, dwellings and lots, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 Bond-street, between Union and Sackett streets, lots each 20 by 75; one three-story brick house on Franklin-avenue, near Van Buren-street, lot 20.3 by 55; ten lots, each 20 feet front, on north-west corner of Park-avenue and Sanford-street, and four lots, each 18.9 by 131, on the north side of St. Marks-avenue, 100 feet west of Underhill-avenue.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, March 14. Plans for proposed new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James Macgregor, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Fifth-avenue, north-west corner of Fifty-fifth-street, one Belville stone church, 308 feet in height, 100 feet front and rear, 201.6 feet deep, stories various, cost, $400,000; Trustees Presbyterian Church, owners.

Fifty-fourth-street, south side, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue, four brown-stone, first-class dwellings, each four stories, 18.9 by 55; A. & S. Bussell, owner.

West Sixteenth-street, No. 312, one brick store, four stories, 25 by 78; C. W. De Bride, owner.

Jay-street, south side, from West to Caroline-street, one first-class brick store, five stories, 29.5 by 78.9; Wm. B. Foster, owner.

Worth-street, south side, 65 feet west of Mission-place, one first-class brick and iron store, five stories, 21 by 30; owner, Jas. Cummings.

Clinton-street, No. 129, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; Jacob Seebacher, owner.

East Houston-street, No. 346, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 58; Darley, Fay & Cohen, owners.

Second-avenue, No. 412, one brick second-class store, four stories, 22 by 50; G. H. Halsey, owner.

Twenty-fifth-street, south side, 450 feet east of Ninth-avenue, one five-story brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 54; Elizabeth Eliot, owner.

Mulberry-street, Nos. 186, 188, two brick stores and tenements, five stories, 25 by 76, George Veracht, owner.

Columbia-street, rear, No. 90, one brick smoke-house, 3 stories, 8 by 16; F. Stern, owner.

Tenth-avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street, one brick store and dwelling, three stories, 25 by 45; C. H. Kirtland, owner.

Ludlow-street, No. 177, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 70; Anke Dooper, owner.

Pike-street, south-east corner Division-street, two brick stores and tenements, 25.6 by 33; W. B. Foster, owner.

Attorney-street, No. 62, one brick store and tenement, 25.10 by 54, five stories; C. Eckhardt, owner.

Attorney-street, rear, 62 and 33 Ridge-street, one brick five-story work-shop, 25 by 46; C. Eckhardt, owner.

Rutger-place, No. 27, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 26.3 by 131.10; Phil. White, owner.

West Twenty-ninth-street, No. 414, one brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 50; Mrs. Schufeld, owner.

Third-street, Nos. 212, 214, 216, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 23.8 by 75; G. W. Folsom, owner.

Ludlow-street, Nos. 184, 186, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 76; G. W. Folsom, owner.

Ludlow-street, south-east corner Houston-street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 73; G. W. Folsom, owner.

Monroe-street, No. 93, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 55; D. H. King, owner.

Fourth-avenue, No. 102, one brick stable, one story, 28.10 by 12, do.; J. Dunn, owner.

West 17th-st., No. 344, one brick tenement-building, five stories, 25 by 72.6; Kearney & Stein, owners.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 21 East Houston-street, G. Sidenberg & Co., owner, unsafe generally.

No. 440 Broadway, J. J. Ribon, owner, unsafe rear cornice.

No. 215 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Wm. C. Flanagan, agent, unsafe front wall.

Nos. 271 to 274 South-street, Wm. Freeborn, owner, unsafe front walls.

No. 309 East Twenty-first-street, Haines Bros., owners, unsafe north-east corner.

No. 10 Christopher-street, (rear,) Lawrence Mulry, owner, unsafe front and rear walls.

Building Twenty-fourth-street, south side, 100 feet east of First-avenue, Jno. S. Prouty, owner, unsafe generally.

Exchange Sales, Friday, March 14, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 4-story brick store and lot, No. 30 Maiden-lane, s. s., 15.11 ft. e. of Nassau-st., lot 18x89.8x18.9x84.3	$27,600

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 3-story b. s. front h. and l., No. 11 Mitchell-place, East 49th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 18x90.10	$9,700

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 13.

Barrow-st., No. 39, s. s., 81 ft. w. of Bleecker-st., 21x40, prob. error, mortgages $3,000	$4,100
Barrow-st., indefinite, 20.3x28, quit claim	4,000
Delancey-st., No. 118, 25x51	27,575
Delancey-st., No. 120, 25x50.11	27,575
Prospect-place, s. w. corner 43d-st., 17x54	17,000
12th-st., s. s., 358.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.10x103.3	24,000
27th-st., n. s., 330.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 125x92	25,000
58th-st., n. s., 129.2 ft. e. of Broadway, 81.9x82x75x87.1x8.6, hs. and lots	150,000
40th-st., s. s., 648.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20.10x100.5, leasehold	30,000
40th-st., n. s., 143.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x100.5, h. and l.	34,000
53d-st., n. s., 575 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x76.1	4,500
55th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100x100.5	39,000
56th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x74.7, contract	102,000
56th-st., n. s., 156.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.6x100.5	25,000
81st-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of 4th-av., 19x100.5, h. and l.	32,000
78th-st., s. s., 366.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x102.2, h. and lot	15,000
124th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., thence s. 100x thence e. 25x thence n. 98.11 to s. w. s. Manhattan-st. x thence n. w. 15.3 to 124th-st. x thence w. 11.6	4,000
125th-st., s. s., 465 ft. e. of 6th-av., widened, 75x99.11, mortgages $2,900	4,500
6th-av., s. w. corner 112th-st., 110.11x100; 111th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 250x100.11, b. and s.	500
10th-av., s. e. corner 58th-st., 25.5x100	7,000

LEASES.

West-st., No. 226, 5 years—3 years, per year, $1,600, 2 years, per year	$1,700
3d-av., n. w. corner 44th-st., 5 years—2 years, per year, $2,100, 3 years, per year	2,200
6th-av., No. 641, store, 5 years, per year	3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FORT WASHINGTON.

A handsome new residence, containing all modern improvements, for sale, on the Heights of Fort Washington, 159th-st., (near the residence of James Gordon Bennett,) together with over thirty-one lots. The property fronts on the Boulevard. Price $110,000. The new furniture for sale cheap. Other desirable property might be taken in part payment. Apply immediately to POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren-st., one door from Broadway.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN in Jersey City.—To be sold at auction, WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, rain or shine, the neat three-story brick-basement high-stoop house No. 180 York-st., Jersey City, 22x32, twelve large rooms, with lot 25x100; beautiful location; six minutes' walk from Courtland and Desbrosses ferries; easy terms, only twenty-five per cent. cash, balance on mortgage. For permits apply to H. E. DRESSER, No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, or J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

THE SPLENDID PROPERTY ON north-west corner 8th-av. and 47th-st., 25x100, and lot on 47th-st., 25x100.5, with four-story English basement house, will be sold separate or together at a bargain. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—$2,500 CASH AND $22,000 mortgage will buy the four-story brown-stone-front house No. 109 East 45th st. Apply on the premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS AND INVESTORS.

A plot of land in Jersey City. 125x200 feet, will be leased for term of years, or sold on most favorable terms. It is on a wide, Belgian-paved street, (South 8th,) and, as it adjoins the extensive improvements under way by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for their great freight terminus, it is an exceedingly advantageous location for any heavy manufacturing business. S. FREEMAN & CO., No. 59 Broad-st., New-York.

SUNKEN LOTS.

We offer for sale a large quantity of earth and rock suitable for filling City lots and streets.

The material is situated on the line of the 4th-av. improvement, between 48th-st. an Harlem River.

Proposals will be received for delivering at the point of excavation, or at such other point as may be required.

DILLON, CLYDE & CO., Contractors,
No. 58 East 87th-st.

FOR SALE—26½ ACRES OF LAND IN THE TWELFTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT INWOOD.—Magnificently located; on one side the Hudson River, and bounded on the other by Broadway, or Kingsbridge-road; the new boulevard runs through the property, making a large number of fine building sites, with unsurpassed view of the river, &c.

Further information can be had of
GEO. C. FLINT, No. 396 Hudson-st., New-York.

DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.— No. 110 East 80th-st., New-York, three story, brown stone. No. 545½ Hancock-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame, brick filling, French roof. No. 92 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame. No. 83 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, (new number,) two story and high basement, brick. Apply to TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY basement and subcellar brown-stone-front house and lot on West 53d-st., near 5th-av.; basement and back-parlor finished in fine walnut; front parlor and mirrors entire rosewood.

For permits and further particulars apply to
ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and subcellar brick house and lot on West 33d-st., near 6th-av.; house in good order; size, 22.6x60; lot, 98.9.

For further particulars apply to
ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., JUST WEST OF 7th-av., a handsome four-story brown-stone English basement house, 16.8x55x100, well arranged and in perfect order throughout; location first-class; possession 15th April; price $22,000; $11,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE, NEAR 5TH-AV., WEST 13TH-st., three-story and two-story extension, brick, and elegantly furnished; also, house on 57th-st., near Lexington-av., brown stone; also, frame house, 119th-st., near 4th-av., two houses and stables, brick, 50 by 100, on West 29th-st. All must be sold soon. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE—51ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., (College lease,) 20x50-100 four-story high stoop house, frescoed and painted throughout, with mirrors, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c.; all in good order. A bargain if sold at once: half may remain on mortgage. Apply to HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-STORY AND BASE-ment high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, corner house; five four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, 16x50; two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, 13x55; corner Lexington-av. and 71st-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, No. 150 West 34th st., near Broadway; full size, in good order. For further particulars and permits apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house, on the north side of 74th-st., third house west of Madison-av.; size 25x60, lot 102; finished in hard wood in the most superb manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—A DESIRA-ble three-story brown-stone residence, 20x50, lot 99 feet; thoroughly overhauled. Apply on the premises, No. 120 East 40th-st., between Lexington and Park avs., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Price $35,000. Terms to suit.

THIRTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—For sale, a handsome three-story high stoop, brick house 22x45x163, in first-rate order. Price low, and terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE OR TO lease on 39th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av.; also, three on Gansevoort-st., near West-st.; also, a lot on 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to owner, No. 240 West 55th-st.; or, between 2 and 3, at No. 103 Fulton-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PLOT OF GROUND, half a block, fronting on Washington, West, and Hubert sts., together with water right belonging to same; the largest plot in lower part of City. Address executors estate of John L. Brower, Box No. 4345 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, about 18x50x100, No. 213 East 48th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price, $18,000, or to rnt, furnished, at $175 per month. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—NO. 226 West 46th-st.; three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, lot 100. J. W. STEVENS & BRO., lumber dealers, 47th-st., and North River, and No. 6 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

HOUSE AND STABLE — THE FOUR-story English basement brown-stone house, on West 34th-st., with stable on 33d-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., at a bargain. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

NO. 124 EAST 41ST-ST.—FOR SALE— Only $5,000 cash required, balance on mortgage; newly repaired; immediate possession. Apply on the premises this week, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

$21.500 WILL BUY ON EASY terms, a handsome new three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on Murray Hill. Apply to A. KENNEDY, Builder, No. 554 3d-av.

RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS BELOW 100th-st. for sale at a low price. For full particulars apply to F. I. DOELGER, No. 25 Park-row.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A large property on West 41st-st. Buildings well rented. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PIER AND BULKHEAD PROPERTY for sale on the East River, at Gouverneur-slip. Apply to HENRY BERGH, No. 696 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THIRD-STREET

(Eighty feet wide) is without exception one of the finest drives and avenues in the City of Brooklyn. It runs directly to Prospect Park entrance. It is just the place for all who have acquired metropolitan tastes to live. The improvements (first-class brown-stone houses) are all unexceptionable. The street is paved with Belgian pavement, is flagged, sewered, has water and gas, four rows of shade trees, fifteen-feet court yards, and property on its entire length is thoroughly restricted against nuisances. For the first time the public will have a chance to compete at public auction next WEDNESDAY, March 19, for the unexceptionable and superb lots. The offering is to be made by order of Edwin C. Litchfield, Esq., through JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer. Maps and full particulars at office of the auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES IN GWINNETTE-st. and Marcy-av.; also in River-st., near Bedford-av., within one mile of South Seventh-street Ferry, Williamsburg, and one block of Flushing-av. cars; prices from $3,000 to $3,500, on easy terms.

J. W. STEVENS & BROS., Lumber Dealers.
47th-st., North River, and No. 6 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, three cheap frame and three first-class, brown-stone front houses, in the best location in Brooklyn; having to take the above for debt, will sell cheap. Inquire of WM. E. CHAPMAN, in the brick-yard, foot of Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A BAR-gain, a new three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, with all improvements; furnace in cellar; good location. Inquire of JOSEPH I. KIRBY, builder, No. 73 Gates-av.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, French roof, No. 106 Willow-st., Brooklyn; fine lot and location; house well built. Apply to J. N. KALLY, No. 202 Montague-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON, NEW-JERSEY.

FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses furnished and unfurnished.
FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
Summit, near the station.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN the finest part of Pittsfield, Mass., very central, two stories high, with an L and French roof. Grounds handsomely laid out, and well stocked with choice fruit-trees. The House is lighted by gas, heated by steam, and replete with all modern conveniences. A good barn on the premises. Built for the owner's occupancy in the best manner, at a cost, including the lot, of $25,500; nothing desirable for a home in beautiful Berkshire is wanting. On account of the owner's removal the property will be sold at cost. Terms easy. Pittsfield is one and a half hours from Albany and but five or six from New-York. Apply to J. N. DUNHAM & CO., Pittsfield, Mass.

If not sold it will be rented as a furnished house for three or four months from June 1, at $250 per month.

FOR SALE.—GREENPOINT, A THREE-story and basement brick dwelling, all improvements, 25x80x100, with or without the adjoining lots, 25x100 each, in the finest location, five minutes from Tenth and Twenty-third-street ferries; a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to D. W. TREADWELL, No. 79 Greenpoint av.

THREE HUNDRED HOMES FOR SALE in and near Rahway, N. J., in city residences and farms near. Also, fine country-seat, with eighty acres, at White Lake, N. Y. Col. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

GOELET LEASEHOLD FOR SALE. —The very desirable house corner 29th-st. and Madison-av. for sale. The house is in perfect order, and can be sold on most advantageous terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—SEV-eral beautiful new residences for sale; modern conveniences; shore front; healthy. Descriptive circular. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

A HOUSE IN ORANGE, N. J., NEAR depot and horse-cars, containing thirteen rooms; extra ground and fruit. Inquire of D. R. PARMLY, No. 19 West 9th-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS; 25 miles; house and four or thirty acres. C. H. GREEN, Nyack.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—INVITING opportunity for sea-side hotel or boarding-house keepers.—The Pavilion Estate at Far Rockaway, Long Island. There are eight large cottages, with accomodations for 200 guests, a detached kitchen, ice-house, lodge, &c., in one inclosure of six acres; situation the finest in Rockaway, fronting the beach; a well-known and fashionable resort. The cottages can be profitably rented singly to families and lodgers; meals prepared and supplied from the detached kitchen; no cooking in the houses. Apply at the office of JAMES H. FAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY VILLAS AND villa sites, fronting on the Sound, at Eastchester Bay. The buildings are new, having been erected during the past season, are conveniently arranged, and handsome in design. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of surrounding scenery, while affording ample opportunities for boating, sailing, fishing, and bathing. The land has been laid out in park style, and will only be deeded to such as will engage not to erect nuisances or obstructions. The prices are moderate and terms easy, so as to enable a family of moderate means to enjoy a delightful home within easy distance of the City. The new Portchester Railroad, to be completed in April, will have a station within fifteen minutes of the property. Plans and views can be seen at the office of P. LORILLARD & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., where full information will be obtained.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEP-SIE, ON THE CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND MANSION STS.—On the premises is a commodious and attractive dwelling-house, having a dining-room, parlor, and library on the first floor, and five bedrooms on the second; house thoroughly heated by a stationary furnace; in the extension building is a kitchen and wash-room, with two bedrooms; also a carriage-house, wood-shed, a well of water, and cistern. The lot is 78 feet on Washington-st. and 155 on Mansion-st., is covered with fruit and ornamental trees, in short, there are few more convenient places in the city; is distant but two blocks from the Post-office and City Hall. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., Or branch office, No. 2 East 17th-st., (Union-square,) or to PHILIP HAMILTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OF the handsomest country-seats in the vicinity of this City, three-quarters of a mile from the White-stone Station, on the Flushing and North-side Railroad. The property consists of thirty-five acres of land, sloping toward Long Island Sound, beautifully laid out with trees and shrubbery. The house is three stories high, frame, filled in with brick, fifty feet square, has water to second floor and gas-pipes laid in ready for use; it contains twenty-five rooms, and commands a view of the sound and surrounding country rarely equaled. Upon the property are a gardener's cottage, fine stables, cow-house, sheds, poultry-house, &c.; also green-house and root cellar. There are forty trips a day by train and four by boat to Whitestone; time, one hour or less. Will be leased for a term of years to a satisfactory applicant.

F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 696 Broadway,

Offers for sale or exchange, a beautifully situated plot of land, at Jamaica, Long Island, about two acres; few minutes' walk from depot; will sell the whole or a part.

FOR SALE.

The Providence Orphan Asylum and Hospital, of Burlington, offer for sale their splendid six-acre lot, adjoining M. Davis and Howard's ground, on Tuttle-st. Address Box No. 882, Burlington, Vt.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR MONROE, Orange County, N. Y., on the Erie Railway.—This farm is situated about a mile south-west from the depot, on the northern shore of the beautiful Round Lake; it contains about sixty-two acres, which, with the exception of a small wood lot, is in a good state of cultivation; the place has a frontage on the lake of about forty rods, is well watered, and is suitable for a country residence or boarding-house. For terms and further particulars apply to the owner, WILLIAM A. SEAMAN, Monroe, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ELIZA-beth, N. J., city houses, brick and brown stone, strictly first-class in all respects, within three minutes' walk of the depot, for sale or to let at less than one-half New-York prices; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to B. OGDEN & SON, No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or W. WILLIAMS, No. 183 Broadway, New-York, at about 10 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT RYE, N. Y., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and within three quarters of a mile of the station, a beautiful Swiss Cottage of eight rooms, with six acres of land, a part of which is laid out in garden and orchard; a good barn and other out-buildings on the premises. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 58 Cliff-st., New-York.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—ELE-gant residence; first-class location; house contains sixteen rooms; stable and out-buildings; large lot; all kinds of fruit and shade; seven minutes' walk from depot; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of GEORGE A. MARSH, opposite depot, or A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM (COUNTRY RESIDENCE) FOR sale at Hudson, N. Y.; most desirable location; good buildings; 140 acres highly cultivated; suitable for gardening purposes; ten minutes from market or Hudson River Railroad; fruit in abundance, and good paying milk route. EDWARD SNYDER, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.— At a bargain, a very desirably located country-seat; good house, eleven rooms, bath, hot and cold water, with three or twenty acres; fruit and shade trees, ice-house, &c., &c.; with furniture and horses, carriages, &c., &c., if desired. S. EDDY & CO.—C. H. OLIVER, J. W. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—IN WOODSTOCK, WITHIN one mile of Harlem Bridge, a very elegant, well-situated (and in an advancing neighborhood as to future prospects) place of 3½ acres. The house is nearly new, just been overhauled, and is in the most perfect order; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—VERY DESIRABLE house for sale cheap; twelve rooms, water, bath, gas, steam heater, sandy soil, perfectly dry cellar, about four City lots, plenty fruit, boating and fishing, five minutes' walk from main depot. Address OWNER, Box No. 4,475 Post office, New-York.

SUMPWAMS HOTEL, BABYLON. For Sale on Easy Terms.—Accommodations for one hundred boarders; furniture if desired; everything in good condition. For further particulars, apply to JOHN CLAYBROOK, No. 90 Water-st., New-York, or to Messrs. ROBBINS & CARLL, Babylon.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.— One mile from depot, a new two-story gothic house, 28x30x16x23, hard finish, marble mantels, high ground; three and a half acres ground; plenty fruit and excellent water, and very healthy location. Price $9,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESI-dences in Montclair, N. J., on elevated ground, having a view unsurpassed for beauty and extent by any other in the State. Apply at No. 138 Chambers-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY fine grazing farm of 213 acres in Livingston County, near Geneseo, in this State; will be exchanged for property in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to Post-office Box No. 1,676 New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

NYACK—FOR SALE OR TO LET.— One house, ten rooms; one, fifteen rooms; elegant fruit, shade, and water; convenient by boat or cars. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

BLOOMFIELD.—A COZY RESIDENCE; perfect order, twelve rooms, all improvements, stable, garden; lot 80x230; five minutes from two depots. J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD IM-mediately, two lots, 50x100, at Chatham, N. J.; price, $300, part cash. Address O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RIVER-DALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The property of H. L. Atherton, Esq., at Riverdale, 38 lots, comprising the land on Riverdale, River, and Palisade avenues; laid out in 5 plots, and 11 plots on Broadway and the old post-road.

One of the plots on River-av., includes the house, stable, and outbuildings and 29 lots. The house has gas, water, burglar-alarm, and all modern improvements, and is in excellent order for immediate occupation.

Two plots on Palisade-av., one on River-av., and one on Riverdale-av., have fine river views; trees set out, and are ready for immediate improvement.

Also, one-eleventh of an undivided interest in the dock and water-right at Riverdale Station.

Also, two houses on the old Post Road, with large plots, and several villa plots on Broadway, beautifully situated, with fine trees, and near the Boston and New-York Railroad Company Building. Distance thirty-six minutes to 30th-st. or 42d-st., and by elevated railroad one hour to Wall-st. Full particulars and permits to see the house can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

NEW-YORK LOT-BUYERS,

Who have enriched themselves by purchasing 5th-av. lots fronting Central Park, (the finest property this day on the American continent,) will do well to make a personal examination of the splendid Prospect Park sites, which are to be sold at auction by JERE. JOHNSON, JR., at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, March 19. I assert most earnestly, that for situation, combining ease of access with unequaled beauty of prospect, together with the excellence of the surrounding improvements, and the certainty of much higher future values, no superior selection of an equal number of lots can be made anywhere—certainly not in Brooklyn. The near completion of the bridge, and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's Road, which will make these choice building sites within ten to twelve minutes of the New-York City Hall, and the prospect of the early consolidation of the two cities, are giving an impetus to the rise in values which must carry them in a very short time to prices far above the highest rates now current. This will be evident to all who make a personal examination of the property, and note the locations and the improvements now so rapidly progressing around them, and such examination I solicit.

I shall sell, at the same time and place,
NINE ATLANTIC-AV. STORES AND DWELLINGS.
Very desirable as investments.

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TO LET OR LEASE—IN THE VILLAGE of Portchester, within five minutes of the railroad depot, a large and commodious dwelling house, with about ten acres of land; house contains eighteen rooms, has all the convenience of a City residence, except gas; large carriage-house and other out offices, green-house, fine garden, abundance of all kinds of fruits and flowers, fine shade trees; a splendid view of the Long Island Sound. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

TO RENT, OR FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, either of two comfortable suburban residences, in the most attractive part of Elizabeth, thirty-eight minutes unsurpassed travel from Liberty-street, at all seasons, and at about stage fares. French-roof house, fourteen rooms, stable, &c.; garden, berries, fruit, and shade. Picturesque cottage, twelve rooms, and one acre in garden, lawn, flowers, fruit, &c. Rent, $1,200. For particulars, apply at West Elizabeth Railroad Depot, close by, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER months, the late residence of Robert Mead, deceased, at Greenwich, Conn., near the churches; two acres in lawn and garden, with abundance of choice fruit; house has sixteen rooms, with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., stable; location one of the finest in Greenwich, having a view of the Sound for many miles. Apply to THOMAS G. RITCH, Trustee, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

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TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR LESS, from May 1, during the absence of the proprietor in Europe, the house No. 136 West 46th-st., 16x55 feet; five bed-chambers, bath-room, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, &c., ELEGANTLY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT. Terms moderate for a careful tenant. Apply on the premises, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M.

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FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR NEW-burg, N. Y.—Ten minutes' New-Windsor Depot, Erie "short cut"; fourteen rooms, stables, fruit, and garden; rent, $200 per month. Address Box No. 622 Post-office, Newburg.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-fore existing under the firm name of GEO. H. KITCHEN & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent, John G. Gaynor retiring. All outstanding accounts due to, and by, the said firm will be liquidated by Geo. H. Kitchen.

GEO. H. KITCHEN,
JOHN G. GAYNOR.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1873.

The undersigned will continue the gas-fixture business under the firm name of GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., at the same place No. 591 Broadway.

GEO. H. KITCHEN,
FREDERICK McGOWEE,
JOHN F. KITCHEN.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS RE-moved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

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No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

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A set by leading maker; new, of best quality, and very stylish; for coupé or T cart; for sale at a reasonable price at No. 158 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED SHET-land pony, with carriage and harness complete, broken for saddle or driving, hitherto used by a gentleman's children; warranted kind, gentle, and true. Can be seen on Friday, (to-day,) between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 128 West 14th-st.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, 5TH-AV., COR-ner of Madison-square.—A handsome suite of apartments, containing parlor, hall, two bedrooms, and bath-room, completely furnished; will be rented on very moderate terms. Apply to Dr. E. P. FOWLER, No. 2 East 33d-st., from 7 to 9 in the evening, or before 10 in the morning.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

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A large single room to rent, with or without board, to a gentleman.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—A furnished room, with or without board, to a gentleman; others vacated in April; desirable for first-class physician.

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THIS SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
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To be given with EXTRAORDINARY REALISTIC SCENERY and MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS, with a CAST which CANNOT BE EXCELLED in any other theatre.

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EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, and for the MATINEE THIS SATURDAY, will be acted for the LAST TIMES the brilliant emotional play in four acts, entitled:

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Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS and Mr. BURNETT.

THIS SATURDAY, AT 1½,
LAST MATINEE OF ALIXE.

*** TUESDAY EVENING, March 18—For the first time in this Theatre, Mr. FRANK MARSHALL'S brilliant London comedy entitled: NEW-YEAR'S EVE; or, FALSE SHAME, with its perfect ORIGINAL CAST and superb scenery, ALL NEW. Box sheet now open.

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Miss CUSHMAN will have the honor to give a series of FOUR
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On MONDAY EVENING, March 17,
KING HENRY VIII.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 19,
PART I.
Selections from ROMEO AND JULIET.
PART II.
Battle of Ivry..........Macaulay
DEATH OF THE OLD SQUIRE..........Anonymous
BETSEY AND I ARE OUT..........Carleton
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 21,
MACBETH.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, March 22,
MISCELLANEOUS READINGS,
PART I.
The Young Gray Head..........Mrs. Southey
The Grandmother..........Tennyson
PART II.
The Skeleton in Armor..........Longfellow
Hirve Riel..........Browning
The Charge of the Light Brigade..........Tennyson
By request—Betsey and I Are Out.
The Evening Readings at 8 o'clock.
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Admission to each Reading, ONE DOLLAR.
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Tickets to ANY of the Readings for sale at Steinway Hall, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

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THE Y. M. C. A. HAVE ENGAGED

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Part I.—FALSTAFF SCENES—Acts I and II, Shakespeare's "Henry IV."
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Part III.—DICKENS' "Mrs. Leo Hunter's Fête."
Tickets, including reserved seat, 50 cents. For sale at the hall, Gurley's, 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at Hall's music-store, No. 751 Broadway.

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Author of the "HEATHEN CHINEE" and other extensively known humorous pieces, makes his SECOND ANNOUNCED APPEARANCE in his now widely-celebrated lecture on
THE ARGONAUTS OF '49,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock.
The lecture of March 4 was postponed to March 18, on account of delays and accident to train. Same tickets good.
Reserved seats at Rushton's, Broadway, corner 25th-st.; Nelson & Philips', No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st.; Ditman's, Broadway, corner Barclay-st., and at Steinway Hall.

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GREATE CONCERTE,
at ye
PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE CHAPEL,
Right downe 3d-av.,
No. 445, near corner 31st-st.,
MONDAY, MARCH 17,
at 7½ o'clock.
Songs by King George the Third and other old folks.
Ye can enter for
Four Yorke Shillings,
and get ye worth of ye money.
Tickets sold at the door.

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Dr. COLTON will give the third GRAND EXHIBITION of
LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.
Dr. COLTON has the pleasure to announce that on this occasion SIX GENTLEMEN and SIX LADIES will inhale the gas.
The first half hour will be devoted to BRILLIANT and AMUSING CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS.
TICKETS 25 CENTS. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

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ANCIENT, A. D. 33, and MODERN, A. D. 1860.
SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5th-av., cor. 21st-st.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 18,
LECTURE BY
Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D.
Admission, 50 cents; lecture at 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF,

ASSOCIATION HALL,
SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.
HUMOROUS AND OTHER READINGS.

ALL WHO INTEND VISITING FRANCE should attend Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S Lectures on French at No. 1,283 Broadway. Simply mastering a few practical idioms, indispensable in traveling and daily intercourse, will prove the means of trebling their enjoyment while materially reducing their expenses. Office hours—11 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 7½ P. M. Send for circular.

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BRET HARTE. STEINWAY HALL.
March 18. See Amusements.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR MARCH!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS

On the EASIEST TERMS.

"The Silver Tongues,"

On rental and sale per installment plan.
Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Estb'd 1846.)
143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y.
FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. have REMOVED to 25 UNION-SQUARE, where they offer a full assortment of their celebrated CABINET ORGANS. FIFTY STYLES, $55 to $500 and upward, each. They undertake to furnish the CHEAPEST as well as BEST instruments of this class. ORGANS RENTED, with privilege to purchase, or SOLD FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS. *Illustrated Catalogues free.*

AT HAINES BROS.',

No. 27 Union-square,
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

GREATEST BARGAINS IN NEW and second-hand pianos and organs ever offered. Sold on small monthly installments; rented, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, WELL QUALIFIED, EX-perienced in teaching, and possessing good references, desires a few pupils in English branches and rudiments of French. Address C. R., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

Mr. Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager.
LAST WEEK
of the popular artist,
MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
LAST WEEK OF
NO THOROUGHFARE.
LAST MATINEE OF NO THOROUGHFARE
ON SATURDAY AT 2.

MONDAY NEXT, March 17, Mr. Dion Boucicault's last new drama, DADDY O'DOWD, with MR. BOUCICAULT in the title role.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.

SPECIAL.
ON MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 17,
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
AND FIRST PERFORMANCE ON ANY STAGE
of his new Comedy Drama in three acts,
entitled
DADDY O'DOWD;
or, "Turn About is Fair Play."
MR. BOUCICAULT
as Mike O'Dowd of the Claddagh.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SIXTH WEEK.
MR. SOTHERN
In his splendid impersonation,
DAVID GARRICK.
This charming play is
NIGHTLY GIVEN
With the most gratifying success.

A perfect en semble of acting and mise en scene, Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. HOLK, Mr. J. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. C. EDWIN, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Notwithstanding the extra accommodation provided, the demand for seats two weeks in advance is so urgent that

EARLY APPLICATION
Is strongly recommended.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
DAVID GARRICK
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX MARETZEK..........Sole Manager.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
PAULINE LUCCA.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF
PAULINE LUCCA.
THIS SATURDAY, AT 1 P. M., LAST LUCCA MATINEE.
MIGNON.
LUCCA, KELLOGG, SANZ.
Matinée admission, $2; reserved seats, $1; extra boxes, $16.
MONDAY, MARCH 17, AT 8 P. M.,
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
FAUST.
LUCCA, SANZ, VIZZANI, SPARAPANI, JAMET.
Tickets and seats for sale at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway and the Academy of Music.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; Saturday Matinée at 1½.
EVERY NIGHT,
Olive Logan's five-act play of American life, entitled
A BUSINESS WOMAN.

Characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Welsh Edwards, George Parkes, F. F. Mackay, E. Lamb, Claude Burroughes, W. H. Wilder, J. Quigley, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, Emily Mestayer, Josephine Laurens, Charlotte Care, Hattie Thorp, and others.

SATURDAY, March 15, first matinée of
A BUSINESS WOMAN.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. J. E. HAYES..........Sole Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, March 10,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
THE AMERICAN GRIMALDI,
GEORGE L. FOX,
and his mirth-provoking Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
the revival of which has met with a
SUCCESS WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED IN THE ANNALS OF AMUSEMENTS.
The GRANDEST CORPS of SPECIALTY ARTISTS ever assembled in one entertainment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

RECONSTRUCTION.
RECONSTRUCTION. RECONSTRUCTION.
LEO AND LOTOS.
THE MASTERPIECE OF SPECTACLES.
NEW SONGS, LEO AND LOTOS.
NEW MUSIC, LEO AND LOTOS.
NEW DANCES, LEO AND LOTOS.
NEW VARIETIES, LEO AND LOTOS.
THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS.
WILLIAM HOFFMAN, THE SWISS WARBLER.
SENOR SPARATE. THE MAN APE.
DAVIES, AMERICUS, SIEGRIST FAMILY,
TRAINED DOGS.
Every evening and Saturday Matinée.
In preparation a startling realism, illustrating the
PERILS AND DANGERS OF FRONTIER LIFE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. T. STETSON.

LAST GRAND MATINEE
OF MR. E. T. STETSON.
LAST MATINEE AT 2. LAST NIGHT AT 8.
The popular young tragedian,
MR. E. T. STETSON,
MR. E. T. STETSON,
in J. J. McCloskey's new sensation drama of
DARING DICK,
LAST THE DETECTIVE. LAST
MATINEE DARING DICK, NIGHT
AT 2. THE DETECTIVE. AT 8.
LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

28th-st. and Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW SHOW.
G. SWAINE BUCKLEY AND SAM SHARPLEY'S
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE
LAST NIGHTS OF SOMNAMBULA.
ENTIRELY NEW OLIO.
MUSICAL MOMENTS. THE EMIGRANTS.
FRESH FROM THE FARM. PIRATES' CHORUS.
Begins at 8. Seats secured Ends at 10.
MONDAY NEXT—LUCRETIA BORGIA.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE—23D-ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2.
First time this season of the original plantation scene, "Uncle Eph's Dream of the Old Kentucky Home." J. W. McAndrews as Old Uncle Eph.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIFTH CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mlle. HENRIETTE CORRADI, Soprano.
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Pianist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.

jan25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.

FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and
COLEMAN BENEDICT, } Executors.

n30-law6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. CHEEVOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Voorhis, attorney at law, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1873, next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.

GEORGE BRAID,
THOMAS W. WEATHERED, } Executors.

s21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1872.

HENRY H. UNDERHILL, Executor.

n16-law6mS*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.

JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

f22-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.

CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.

ja18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the book-store of J. Milton Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next. —Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.

HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND, } Executors.

n9-law6mS*

NO HOPE FOR FOSTER.

Gov. Dix Declines to Commute the Sentence of Death—How the News Was Received.

The question which has agitated the public mind for the past week as to whether Gov. Dix would so far exercise his prerogative as to commute the sentence of death passed upon William Foster for the murder of Avery D. Putnam, to imprisonment for life in Sing Sing Prison, was finally settled yesterday afternoon by the action of the Executive, who sent a private dispatch to Sheriff Brennan by the hands of Col. Sidney H. De Kay, his Military Secretary, to the effect that after full and mature consideration of all the facts and circumstances connected with the case he had decided not to interfere with the sentence of the law, and intimating to the Sheriff to continue his preparations for the execution of the murderer on Friday next. Col. De Kay informed the Sheriff that the official notification of the decision of the Governor would in all probability be delivered to him this morning, in which his reasons for denying a commutation of Foster's sentence would be found fully set forth.

Col. De Kay was also the bearer of a letter from Gov. Dix to Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., notifying him of the determination he had arrived at not to grant any commutation, and advising him to break the news to Foster, and as far as possible to prepare him to meet his doom.

As soon as it became known that a messenger had arrived at the Sheriff's office bearing dispatches from Albany, the greatest excitement prevailed, and speculations were freely indulged in as to whether the contents thereof were favorable, or the reverse, to the doomed man.

These speculations were speedily cut short by the announcement that the Governor's communication was adverse to any further interference with the law. The Sheriff's office then became the great centre of attraction, and crowds of people gathered round the various entrances, anxious to obtain more particulars, but being unable to satisfy their curiosity there they rushed madly off to the various bulletin boards of the newspapers around Printing-house-square, where the notifications there posted were eagerly scanned and commented on, the opinions as to the policy of the Governor being about equally divided.

According to orders issued on Thursday afternoon by the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriffs Hanbury and Seebacher were again placed in charge of Foster yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, in accordance with the custom which prevails, that condemned murderers shall be constantly watched for a week previous to their execution. These deputies were relieved last night at 7 o'clock by Messrs. Kohler and Burns, who will in turn be replaced by others after watching the prisoner twelve hours, and so on until the day of the execution.

The first intimation Foster received of his fate was on reading the evening papers, the Sheriff having decided not to communicate to him the character of the Governor's decision until he received the regular official documents. Foster, on reading the news, made no remark, and preserved his usual stolid aspect. He, however, said that he did not credit the truth of the reports, for the reason that Dr. Tyng had not come to see him, which he believed he would have done had the news been true. Further than this, he failed to say anything. His unfortunate wife, who was with him at the time the newspapers were brought in, and who saw the paragraph relating to her husband, was naturally much affected, and gave way to her grief without attempting to conceal her feelings. She, however, like the condemned man, was finally buoyed up with the belief that the news was untrue in consequence of Dr. Tyng's absence.

To ascertain without doubt if that gentleman had received a letter from Gov. Dix in reference to Foster's case, a TIMES reporter called upon Dr. Tyng last evening, at his residence in Sixteenth-street, when that gentleman, although admitting that he had received a communication from the Governor in regard to the determination he had arrived at, declined to allow any one to see the letter. Yet he said that the substance of it was to the effect that no reprieve would be granted. Dr. Tyng further stated that he had not visited Foster, as the letter had arrived too late for him to do so, but that he would proceed to the Tombs early to-day, when he intended to show Foster the letter he had received. Beyond this he did not intend that any one should be made aware of its contents, as he considered it to be a private communication from the Governor in answer to a letter written by him some time ago, and that it did not concern the public.

The news of the Governor's decision with regard to Foster rapidly spread through the Tombs, and a great demand arose along "Murderers' Row" for copies of the evening papers, which were eagerly looked over. The general impression seemed to be that the report was a hoax, and that no definite action had as yet been taken by the Governor. Stokes, when informed of the fact that no hope remained for Foster, merely remarked that he was sorry for him, and immediately continued his reading.

The news that Gov. Dix had decided not to interfere any further in the case of Foster, quickly spread through the City last evening, and as the question of a commutation of sentence had excited considerable interest, the Governor's decision naturally formed a leading topic of conversation. As was observed during the past week, public sentiment in regard to the proper course to be pursued was divided yesterday, though the general feeling appeared to be in favor of the death penalty.

"I see Foster is to be hung, after all," remarked a gentleman to a friend in the lobby of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, as he folded up an evening paper.

"Yes, so it is said," replied the other. "Yet I'm sorry the Governor didn't commute the sentence."

"Why so?" sharply responded the first speaker. "If ever a man deserved to be hanged, Foster does. In any other State than this he would have swung long ere this."

"Very true. Still there seems to be good ground for mercy being extended. It's because there have been so many murders lately that people cry out against Foster."

"To be sure," remarked the other, "we must put a stop to them some time or other, and now is the best time of all. People who speak in favor of Foster now were no doubt loud in their outcries against him when poor Putnam was killed. What we want more than anything else is quick trials and prompt executions of the guilty. Why, I saw in the paper the other day that there were nearly twenty men in the Tombs accused of murder, and yesterday three of them were arraigned. It's monstrous."

"Well, I suppose it's all right. But if they do hang Foster I hope there will be no more talk of commuting sentences hereafter. The case of Foster is certainly not as bad as some of the others, and if he is to die the others must also suffer or justice will no longer be looked for."

These conversations might be easily multiplied, for our reporters frequently heard the question discussed over and over again. The fact was quite apparent that a majority of the people were heartily glad that the Governor had declined to act, though no one expressed any exultation, simply treating it as a necessity in order that human life may be protected in the future. The stern sentence of the law was invoked so that there might be no excuse in any of the other murder cases.

The New-Jersey Oyster War.

The difficulty which has so long existed between the oyster fishermen of New-Jersey and Delaware, instead of being at an end, as was supposed, seems liable to break out again in a way to cause extremely bitter feelings between residents of the two States. After the troubles had existed for two or three years, and after long negotiation, it was agreed to appoint commissioners from both States to settle the matter on some fair basis, so that all the fisheries should be open, or else limits laid down, so that the fishermen of one State should not infringe on the rights of those occupying the waters of the other. Three Commissioners from New-Jersey were appointed. To these gentlemen full powers were given. It now appears that the authority of the Commissioners from Delaware is very limited, and acting under the law passed by the Legislature of their State, and under which they were appointed, they have no power to enter into negotiations even upon the points on which the Jersey fishermen thought the whole difficulty was to be decided. The Delaware authorities think the Supreme Court decision covers the whole of the twelve-mile circle about New-Castle, known as the Pea Patch, and this question is not to be reopened. In addition, should the commission decide to admit Jerseymen to the Delaware waters, then they are to be admitted only subject to the laws of Delaware, which are special enactments, making hurtful distinctions between the two classes of fishermen, and exact license fees from foreigners. Under the circumstances the members of the commission have little hope of being able to do any good, and the difficulties are liable to break out anew with the opening of the fishing grounds on April 1. The commission meets the latter part of the present month.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

A Business Block in Parkersburg, West Va., Burned—Other Fires.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—A very destructive fire broke out in Parkersburg, West Va., last evening, destroying a block of stores on Market-street, the principal business part of the city. The fire originated in the rear of J. W. Dent's feed-store. Owing to the lack of water, the fire soon became unmanageable. The following are the losers: J. W. Mathers, jeweler; J. Kuykendall, dry goods; Miss Payne, millinery; J. F. Berry, warehouse; J. W. Dent, feed-store; Martin & Gilbert, grocers; W. H. Warne & Co., furniture; R. A. Jones, druggist; J. P. Waite, grain; Mrs. Collins, millinery; the Methodist Episcopal church and parsonage. The two latter buildings were insured for $5,000, which is about one-sixth of their value. The other buildings were mostly insured at a high premium, owing to their inflammable character. The total loss cannot be less than $80,000.

A fire last night at Spring Valley, Ohio, destroyed Barrett & Walton's Pork-house, which contained about 7,000 pieces bulk sides, and 200 tierces of lard. No estimate of the loss has yet been made. Insured for $35,000, $22,000 of which is in Eastern companies.

A fire at 1 o'clock this morning injured H. C. Stewart & Co.'s furniture manufactory, on Race-street, in this city, to the extent of from $8,000 to $10,000; partially insured.

WHEELING, West Va., March 14.—A fire at Wellsburg, in this State, last night, destroyed the furniture store of J. D. Lloyd, the saloon and dwelling of Conrad Feterer, and badly damaged the Court-house and residence of Joseph Applegate. The origin of the fire is unknown.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, March 14.—A fire broke out last night at 10½, in W. C. Luce's merchant-tailoring establishment, which destroyed the building and stock. The insurance was $10,500. No goods were saved. The goods of Glenn & Pryce, hardware; M. Bloom, clothing; L. E. Lyon, hats and caps, and D. Illeg, millinery, were badly damaged by removal; all insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Several frame business houses at Savannah Court-house were burned on Wednesday night. The loss is not reported.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—The British ship John Parker, hence on Friday for Liverpool with 3,513 bales of cotton, 6,000 staves, and 2,000 sacks of oil-cake, took fire this morning. She was scuttled and sunk on the flats at Southwest Pass.

Fire in Ewen-Street, Brooklyn—Suspicion of Incendiarism.

No. 96 Ewen-street, Brooklyn, is owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph L. Marshall and family, the first floor being used as a store. On Thursday evening a party was given at the house, and at 10½ P. M. the guests were alarmed by the announcement that the third floor, the one above the parlor, was on fire, the front room having been discovered in a blaze a few minutes before. Without sending out an alarm the guests set to work to extinguish the fire, and, with the aid of Police Capt. Mullin and Detective Short, succeeded, after the premises had been damaged $600, which is covered by an insurance of $3,000 in the Williamsburg City Company. After the fire a kerosene lamp, which had been left burning at the head of the stairs on the second floor, was found placed against the door of the burned room, which leaves little doubt but that the fire either resulted from carelessness or was the work of an incendiary. The Fire-Marshall will begin an investigation to-day.

Visit of Mr. Munster, M. P., to This Country.

Mr. W. F. Munster, M. P. for Mallow, Ireland, who arrived in this City on Thursday, has been visiting the public buildings and objects of interest in the City. He arrived here in the early part of December last, and, after a short stay, proceeded by way of Detroit to Chicago, and from thence to Omaha and Denver City, and up the mountains to Centre City and Black Hawk. A large family interest in mining and other investments being involved in this region, Mr. Munster spent some time in the locality, studying the geology and future prospects of the country. He next proceeded to Kansas City, and afterward to St. Louis, where he delivered a lecture on the "Political relations between England and Ireland," for the benefit of local charities. While in St. Louis he heard of his reported death, and immediately telegraphed to his father to contradict the rumor. He next visited Washington, where he had interview with the President, and from there returned to New-York. Mr. Munster's chief object in visiting this country was to amass information on the emigration and labor questions, and to ascertain the most desirable localities for establishing colonies, with a view to use his experience in that respect whenever the subject is brought before Parliament—in short, in pursuit of knowledge. In alluding yesterday to the arrival of Mr. Munster, it was incorrectly stated that his father had been unseated for bribery in connection with the Mallow election. Mr. Munster states, in reference to this, that his father's election was declared void, not for bribery, but for corrupt treating by one of his agents, for whose acts he was held responsible. In consequence of his being unseated, the voters of Mallow resolved to vindicate the character of Mr. Munster, Sr., by placing the borough at the disposal of the son, and on the first vacancy Mr. W. F. Munster was accordingly elected to represent the constituency in the British Parliament. Mr. Munster will leave for Europe within a week.

Personal.

Ex-Senator H. W. Corbitt, of Oregon, and Gen. T. B. Van Buren, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. C. W. Tompkins, of Staten Island, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. B. Bruzwal, of Venezuela; Gen. S. A. Hurlburt, of Illinois, and Col. J. E. Baeza, of Barbados, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. Ecols, of Virginia; Capt. Burton, of Massachusetts; Capt. F. A. Bee, of California; Judge J. J. Jackson, of Virginia; Hon. H. Hamlin, of Maine, and Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, are at the Astor House.

Lieut. M. Weed, of Plattsburg; Judge E. H. Rosekrans, of Glenn's Falls, and Judge C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. J. G. Foster, of the United States Army; Hon. Lucius Robinson, of Elmira; Judge D. N. Cooley, of Iowa; J. S. Norton, H. A. Boyd, J. T. Maher, G. W. Merrill, and J. D. Cook, members of the City Council of Toledo, are at the Hoffman House.

Major Sidney D. Vicoy, of Gov. Dix's staff, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. James McQuade, of Utica, is at the Gilsey House.

Senator L. L. Lewis, of Buffalo; Hon. J. J. Mitchell, of St. Louis; Hon. A. J. Cassatt, of Philadelphia, General manager of the Philadelphia Central Railroad; Gen. John Love, of Indiana; Hon. J. E. Kingsley, and Hon. J. Rice, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Wm. Phillips, of Pittsburg, President of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. Mr. Spaulding's Lecture on the Church and Education.

A large gathering assembled at the hall of the Cooper Union last evening, to hear the lecture of Rev. Mr. Spaulding on "Church and Education." The proceeds of the lecture were devoted to the funds of the Catholic Union. A number of Roman Catholic clergymen occupied the platform. The lecturer reviewed the various systems of education pursued by the ancients, and pointed out the prominence given to physical above mental culture. Proficiency in the use of warlike weapons was esteemed the only accomplishment of an educated gentleman, and men of the pen were despised. The lecturer then proceeded to trace the gradual advance of a more liberal education, and brought the history of the movement down to our own time. As a means of acquiring wealth, education was not absolutely necessary; and in support of this, he instanced men uneducated and illiterate who had made enormous fortunes, and made a name for themselves in the world.

Nineteenth District Republican Association.

The Nineteenth District Republican Association held a meeting last evening, at One Hundred and Sixtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, for the purpose of revising and perfecting the roll under the supervision of a committee from the Central Organization, consisting of George Bliss, Jr., W. H. Lockwood, and Henry G. Leask. A large number was present. The primary election was announced to take place this evening at Seventieth-street and Boulevard.

The West India Carrying Trade.

The West India carrying trade is quite active at present. Sugar and lumber vessels are in particularly good request and commanding high rates. Vessels for coal and general cargo are also wanted. The Swedish steam-ship Bylgia, 934 tons gross, has been chartered for general cargo, for Gonaives, St. Marks, and Port-au-Prince, and back to this port, at the rate of £1,100 per calendar month.

BURGLARY AS A SCIENCE.

The Latest and Neatest Job in the House-breaking Line.

The Fifth Precinct again furnishes a burglary, planned and executed in the most scientific manner. Broadway in the neighborhood of Worth and Thomas streets has already been noted for the pertinacity with which burglars have attacked the silk and dry-goods warehouses situated there. And despite the vigilance of the janitors and night watchmen who live in and guard the buildings, the constant recurrence of robberies of the same class denotes the clever characters of the burglars who raid upon the houses. On the 10th inst. a young man well dressed and of good appearance called on the agent of the Moffat building, corner of Broadway and Worth-street, and stated that he desired to hire an office on the upper floor of the building. He gave his name as Henry Phoenix, and said he was agent in this City for the dry goods firm of North, Judd & Co., of Bridgeport, Conn. The agent concluded to let the office, which is on the upper or fourth floor of the building, and the young man paid $10 rent in advance. He assumed possession on the following day, and on Thursday told the janitor that he expected two trunks containing samples from the manufactory in Bridgeport, and asked him if he would assist in carrying them up-stairs. He then said that he had a set of splendid office furniture stored in Sixth-avenue, and he would go up and see them taken to the Moffat building. In the meantime, the two trunks arrived, and were carried up-stairs by the janitor, who had received fifty cents for his trouble from Mr. Phoenix. These trunks contained a forty-foot ash ladder, in section lengths of two feet, with iron clamps for joining them, and augurs, key-hole saws, bits and braces, and all the necessary tools for a first-class bonded-warehouse burglar's kit. Soon after Mr. Phoenix returned; and saying that his office furniture, stored in Sixth-avenue, had been sold, owing to the length of time it had been there, asked the janitor if he could hire him some office furniture. This was done to cajole the janitor, who said he would. Then Mr. Phoenix pretended to examine the trunks, and said, in a tone of great vexation, that the firm had sent him the wrong samples and he should have to send the trunks back early this morning, at the same time informing the janitor that he would pay him for carrying the trunks down-stairs. The janitor said he would. The next phase of the case is that the porter of Messrs. Rose, King & Co., on the third floor of Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-street, discovers, at 8 o'clock, that his employers' premises had been broken into and robbed of twenty pieces of silk, valued at $2,000. Investigation by Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, developed the plan of the burglary. Messrs. Rose, King & Co.'s ware-rooms are three houses distant from the Moffat Building. Mr. Phoenix had, in all probability, two other burglars to help him. The agent of the Moffat Building, who, with his family, resides on the second floor, was playing billiards in his room until 12 o'clock on Thursday night, and heard no noise, so that Mr. Phoenix and his associates began work after that hour. They cut a hole in the ceiling of their office in the Moffat Building, and then another through the roof. They passed their section-ladder and tools out on the roof, and crossed the intervening houses until they gained the roof of Nos. 79 and 81 Worth streets. They attacked the scuttle and cut a hole through the wooden cover. Finding a strong iron grating beneath they abandoned the scuttle, and cut a hole through the roof some feet distant. This hole, however, was directly over the well of the building, and finding it a matter of impossibility to gain access to the building that way, they returned to the scuttle, and after hard work forced off the iron grating. Lowering themselves by their section ladder they entered the building, and breaking open Messrs. Rose, King & Co.'s door, carried off the twenty pieces of silk and packed them in the trunks. The burglars even carried back the ladder and their tools to the room in the Moffat Building. Some time between 6 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning an express wagon drove up to the door of the Moffat Building, and the burglars carrying the trunks and the silks down stairs, drove off. Detective Field, of the Fifth Precinct, is working up the case, but up to the present not the slightest clue has been obtained to the clever criminals.

The Nominees for Surveyor of the Port and United States Marshal.

Among the names in the list of appointments to fill vacancies sent to the Senate by President Grant, yesterday, are those of George H. Sharpe for Surveyor of Customs of this port, and Oliver Fiske for Marshal of the Southern District of the State. Both of these gentlemen are well and favorably known to the public—Gen. Sharpe as the present Marshal of this district, and Mr. Fiske as his efficient Chief Deputy. Gen. George H. Sharpe was born in Ulster County, New-York, in the year 1830. His preliminary studies commenced at the Albany Academy, and he graduated with honors at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J. Ambitious to become a lawyer, he entered Yale College, where he studied in the Law Department of that institution. Upon leaving college he entered the law office of Messrs. Bidwell & Strong, of this City, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the law. In 1851-2, he acted as Secretary of Legation to Judge McCurdy, at the Court of Vienna. In 1854 he returned to the United States, and began practicing law at Kingston, N. Y., and built up there a lucrative practice. When the war broke out, in 1861, Mr. Sharpe gave up his law business and began enlisting troops, and was so successful that he raised two companies of infantry in two days. He took command of one of these companies, which was mustered into the Twentieth New-York State Militia, well and honorably known in the army as the Ulster County Guard. After serving a few months in this regiment, during the early part of the war, he returned home and recruited the One Hundred and Twentieth New-York Volunteers, of which he was elected Colonel, the regiment doing good service in the entire war.

In the Winter of 1862 he was called to Gen. Joe Hooker's staff, and appointed "Chief of the Bureau of Information Concerning the Enemy." He remained in this position during the subsequent changes of Generals-in-Chief, and enjoyed the implicit confidence of Gen. Grant. The nature of the office required great secrecy, and many of the most important movements of the army depended upon such information as he could impart. Col. Sharpe was promoted Brigadier-General in 1864, and he was breveted Major-General in 1865. At the close of the war he was relieved from his duties at his own request, and was mustered out of the service. Before his discharge he was intrusted with all the arrangements for the surrender of Lee and the paroling of the Confederate Army. Marshal Sharpe's labors in the compilation of the last census of the Southern District will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES. It was a gigantic work, and though there was much unreasonable fault-finding at the time—as there always is during the taking of a census—it has given general satisfaction. Gen. Sharpe's vigorous efforts to secure the triumph of the Republican Party, during the last Presidential campaign, are well known and do not require extended mention. He has filled the office of Marshal to the satisfaction of everybody, and has introduced several reforms by which the Government has saved a great deal of money. He is a far-seeing, prompt, and active business man, possessing great executive ability, and will no doubt worthily fill the office of Surveyor, if confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Oliver Fiske, who has been named for Marshal in place of Gen. Sharpe, is a gentleman about thirty-five years of age, of acknowledged business tact and ability, and is regarded by his present chief as a most valuable assistant. Mr. Fiske is now a resident of Staten Island and has a large circle of friends among his immediate neighbors and residents of this City. He held the office of Cashier under Mr. Harland, when that gentleman was Collector of the Port, and he was also a Chief Deputy, under United States Marshal Barlow, and under Mr. Harlow, now Marshal of the Eastern District, in Brooklyn. About two years ago, Mr. Fiske was appointed Chief Deputy, under Gen. Sharpe, in place of Gen. Tremain, now Assistant United States District-Attorney. With a long experience, and thorough knowledge of the Marshal's office and the duties pertaining thereto, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Fiske will acceptably fill the position if confirmed. His nomination is understood to be in accordance with the principles of civil service reform advocated by the President.

The Parade on St. Patrick's Day.

A meeting of the Convention of Irish Civic Societies was held last night at Hibernia Hall, Prince-street, Mr. Thomas Kerrigan in the chair. On motion, that portion of the minutes of the previous meeting referring to the exclusion of one branch of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association from the parade was amended so that the reason of their expulsion—refusal to comply with the regulations—should appear on the record. The Committee on Invitations reported that they had waited on the Mayor, Sheriff, Police Commissioners, and others, and had received assurances that the invitations tendered would be accepted. It was announced that the Grand Marshal had made arrangements for firing minute guns during the passage of the procession through the City Hall Park. The order of procession has not yet been completed.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City branches of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association held last evening at No. 394 Bowery, arrangements were made for the third annual parade of this organization on St. Patrick's Day. The delegates from this association were not received at the Convention of Irish Societies, and the President, Mr. William O'Connell, has obtained permission from the Commissioners to conduct a separate parade for his branch of the Irish organization, which he states will muster 5,000. A committee was formed to present an invitation to all members of the parent association, excepting those officers who had caused the recent dissensions, to join in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, irrespective of past differences. Mr. Edward B. Cooke was appointed Grand Marshal, and John Custy first aid. The aids will report to the Grand Marshal at 10 o'clock and the parade will be formed at 11 o'clock in Great Jones-street.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Removal of Small-Pox Patients—The Ammonia Nuisance.

The Brooklyn Board of Health held an unusually busy session at the City Hall last evening. The complainants against the Ammonia Works, in Marshall-street, appeared, and were anxious to have a hearing, but the owners of the works were out of town, and, at the request of their representatives, the hearing was postponed until Tuesday next. The complainants, however, took occasion to exhibit articles of silver-ware and jewelry, which were almost black, as they claimed, from the effluvia arising from the Ammonia Works.

Dr. Otterson, the Health Officer, presented a report on the decayed grain nuisance at Woodruff & Robinson's burned warehouse, wherein he defended the delay in the removal of the grain on the ground that the property had been held in possession of the insurance companies until Jan. 29, and that the difficulties and the dangers of removing the insecure walls and the great depth of the débris had prevented rapid progress. He denied that any decayed animal matter was among the grain, as alleged by the residents.

Dr. Otterson then brought up the subject of the burial of small-pox patients, and made some suggestions of a sweeping character. Undertakers, he said, charged $25 in each case for removing the bodies to the burial ground, and were unwilling to do it even at that price. There was also considerable danger from the work being done so indiscriminately as at present, and he had grounds for believing that the disease had often been disseminated by the contact of the infected bodies with the undertaker's assistants, beside which, it was dangerous to use indiscriminately a hearse in which small-pox bodies had been recently conveyed. To remedy this he proposed to provide for the removal of small-pox bodies by contract; to divide the City into two districts, and to give the contract to one undertaker in each, whose pay might range between $12 and $15 for each case. He also proposed forbidding the immediate attendants on the deceased attending the funeral in hired carriages. After arguing the matter at some length, the chairman appointed two members of the board, the health officer, and Corporation counsel a committee to frame an ordinance embodying such of these propositions as might seem desirable, and present it to the board at its meeting on Tuesday evening next.

Frank Swift, the offal contractor, presented bills to the amount of $15,000 (reduced from $80,000) for the removal of offal, directed by the old Metropolitan Board of Health, but argument on the subject was postponed, and the board adjourned.

Steam on the Streets—The Polytechnic Association of the American Institute.

The Polytechnic Association of the American Institute met last evening at Cooper Institute, the President, Prof. S. D. Tillman, in the chair.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith read a paper on the substitution of steam-power for horses on the street-cars. He compared the prejudice against the introduction of steam on the street-cars to that against the introduction of the sewing-machine, the magnetic telegraph, and other inventions which have become to be universally used. He regarded the use of the vast number of horses now required in our streets as an important source of disease, as well as an unnecessary expense. In conclusion, he expressed the opinion that, the time would come, and at no distant day, when public opinion would demand the substitution of steam for horses on our street-cars.

Prof. Vander Weyde, Mr. J. K. Fisher, and others, made brief remarks in favor of the introduction of steam. Prof. Vander Weyde said that of all the railway companies he had ever known, none had shown a spirit of liberal enterprise.

Mr. Hill thought that it would be feasible to introduce the cheap cab system, and this would not require any charter from the Legislature. We could have rapid transit, not confined to railway tracks, and on a grand and reasonable scale.

Dr. Feuchtwanger exhibited specimens of silver which had been taken from factories in Newark, extracted by chemical process.

Prof. Vander Weyde was then introduced and delivered a most interesting lecture on the classification of all branches of human knowledge. There were five branches of the sciences. The first might be classed under the head of positive science. It consisted in mathematics and natural philosophy. The second branch is history, and the third branch is the study of language. A fourth branch is practical science, which consists of the knowledge of different trades, and the fifth science, the opposite of positive science, is that of mental philosophy. The lecturer exhibited tables illustrative of his views on the subject under discussion.

After a few remarks by Dr. Stephen Andrews on the same subject, the association adjourned.

The Fourteenth District Republicans and the Charter.

A regular meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association took place, last evening, at No. 20 St. Mark's-place, the President, Mr. Robert B. Boyd, in the chair. After the regular routine business had been transacted, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The will of the people at the last election in this State expressed in an unmistakable manner that the Republican Party was the party to be entrusted with the government of the State and City, and,

Whereas, Believing it necessary that a radical change should be made in the present charter of the City, whereby the last lingering relics of the Tammany Ring should be swept from power, we hail the passage of the proposed law to reorganize the Government of the City of New-York by the Assembly of this State as a step in the direction of retrenchment and reform which can only be accomplished through the agencies of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That the unanimity with which the charter was supported by the Republican members of the Assembly is an assurance that it will receive like treatment at the hands of a Republican Senate, and be promptly approved by the Governor.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the Republican City members, and particularly to Hon. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., our nearest representative in the Assembly, for their efforts in behalf of the charter.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in our Senator, Hon. Augustus Weismann, that he will carry out the wishes of his constituents as herein expressed.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the School bill introduced into the Assembly by Hon. Jacob M. Paterson, of the Tenth Assembly District, as calculated to place upon a proper basis the educational system of the City, and call for its prompt passage by the Legislature.

Resolved, That we approve the general purpose of the bills to abolish the Police Courts and organize Courts of Petty Sessions, recently introduced in the Assembly by Hon. Solon B. Smith, of the Eighth Assembly District, and urge their passage in some form best calculated to remove the abuses of our present system, and promote the administration of criminal justice.

The meeting then adjourned.

Inspection of the Ninety-Sixth Regiment, National Guard.

The members of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, National Guard, assembled at the State Arsenal, on Seventh-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, at 8 o'clock, last evening, to undergo an inspection by the Inspector-General of the State. Gen. Morris was accompanied by Gen. Funk and his staff. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen, principally friends of the members, witnessed the evolutions of the men from raised seats provided for that purpose. The eight companies composing the regiment were drilled first by companies, then by divisions, and afterward put through the battalion drill. The movements were executed with a precision and quickness that displayed a very high degree of training, and reflected much credit on the officers of the organization. At the conclusion of the inspection Gen. Morris complimented in very high terms Col. Stauf, Adjt. Ebler, and the other officers of the regiment on the proficiency shown by the men.

Internal Revenue, State of New-Jersey.

The aggregate receipts from internal revenue in the State of New-Jersey, during the year 1872, were $2,490,249, divided as follows: First District, $114,550; Second District, $191,399; Third District, $561,707; Fourth District, $292,071; Fifth District, $1,330,479. The sources from which the receipts were derived were as follows: Spirits, $104,685; tobacco, $319,082; fermented liquors, $573,402; banks and bankers, $97,616; gas, $97,597; incomes, $595,074; miscellaneous, $53,464.

The Kensett Collection.

There was a large and brilliant assemblage of artists, authors, and editors, with their ladies, at the private opening of the Kensett collection of paintings at the Academy of Design, last evening. Over 900 pictures were exhibited, filling all the galleries. About 700 of the pictures were painted by Kensett. Thomas Kensett, of Baltimore, consents to purchase the choice collection of pictures by contemporaneous artists for $16,000, and present them to the Metropolitan Art Museum of this City, if other friends will present a selection from his late brother's works of like value. The offer has been accepted. The committee appointed John Taylor Johnston Chairman, and H. G. Marquand, Treasurer. The exhibition will be opened free to-day, and continue for one week, when 700 pictures will be sold at auction in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Union.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The appeal in the Palmer-Foley case was argued yesterday in Superior Court, General Term, and decision reserved.

The premises of Mrs. Jackson, on the first floor of No. 225 Sullivan-street, were damaged $500 by fire last night.

Bret Harte will deliver his lecture, entitled "The Argonauts of '49," on Tuesday evening next, at Steinway Hall.

Rev. Henry Morgan's fourth and last lecture will be given in Cooper Institute to-morrow evening. Subject—"Why Men Don't Marry."

The New-York Turn District is circulating a petition calling for the enactment of a law in this State, making school education compulsory.

Capt. Joseph O'Carroll, of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association, has been appointed to a position in the Thirteenth Weigner's District by Gen. Arthur.

The lamp-post letter-box at the north-west corner of Fifty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue was broken open and robbed, at an early hour yesterday, by some unknown person.

Fredericka Hopper, aged forty-seven, a cook in Schopp's restaurant, No. 600 Grand-street, was fatally burned, yesterday morning, by her clothing taking fire from the range.

The next lecture in the Free Course of Scientific Lectures for the People, at the Cooper Union, will take place this evening. Subject—"The Seven Senses." Lecturer, Dr. R. W. Raymond.

The New-York Hungarien Society, (New-Yorki Magyar Egylet,) celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Hungarian rebellion of 1848, by a festival and ball at Irving Hall, last night.

The funeral services of the late James H. Stewart, formerly of the Sub-Treasury office in this City, took place yesterday at the Spring-street Presbyterian Church. The body will be interred in Green-Wood.

The grand Masonic Fair opens this evening at Apollo Hall, with appropriate exercises, music, &c. An address will be delivered by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and the Deputy Grand Master, Ellwood E. Thorne.

A meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening for the initiation of elected members. About thirty new members were initiated, but they did not include anyone of marked social or political influence.

The iron clipper-ship Tantallon Castle, Capt. John Brown, owned by Messrs. Donald Currie & Co., London, England, made the passage from New-York to Callao in seventy-two days, the quickest run ever made.

Gen. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, who for several years before the war represented that State in the United States Senate, is expected to lecture in this City next week. Subject, "The Analogy Between Science and Religion."

Another letter-box robbery is reported. An officer discovered at an early hour yesterday morning, that the box at the north-west corner of Fifty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, had been broken open, and the contents, if any, taken away.

The fire which occurred at No. 108 Fulton-street on Thursday resulted in a loss of $1,500 to Messrs. Hodges & Morse; insured for $5,000 each in the Clinton, St. Nicholas, Arctic, and Globe Insurance Companies. Loss on building, $500; insured for $12,500.

STATEN ISLAND.

The assessed valuation of property in Edgewater is $2,400,000, and the bonded debt is $150,000.

Mr. Addison Post has been appointed Collector of the State, County, and Town taxes in the village of Edgewater.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Democrats of Morrisania on Thursday evening made the following nominations for town officers: For Supervisor, William Cauldwell. Trustees—2d Ward, Patrick Mullins; 3d Ward, Thomas Morris; 4th Ward, James J. Mooney. For Justices of the Peace, Henry F. L. Banting and Richard Oatis were nominated. For School Trustees—1st Ward, T. Mason Oliver; 2d Ward, A. J. Braudlacht; 3d Ward, K. B. Daly; 4th Ward, Henry Russell. For Receiver of Taxes, Charles Fritz.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City has a bank balance of $228,384 51.

The Hoboken Republican city primaries will be held on Wednesday evening next.

The number of patients accommodated in the State Lunatic Asylum is ninety-four.

The profits arising from the Jersey City Charity Ball will somewhat exceed $1,000.

Chief of Police Dickson of Jersey City yesterday ordered the sidewalks in Newark-avenue to be cleared of all incumbrances.

The Park drug-store, in Elizabeth, was damaged by fire to the extent of $3,000 on Thursday night. The property was insured for $5,000.

The Jersey City Board of Finance and Taxation has ordered an examination of the accounts of the newly annexed town of Greenville.

The Bridge Committe of the Essex County Board of Freeholders have reported in favor of building a bridge over the Morris Canal, at Central-avenue, at a cost of $40,000.

The Resolute Base-ball Club, of Elizabeth, have received challenges from the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Boston Club, of Boston, for matches to be played early in the coming season.

The townships of West Hoboken and Union and the City of Hoboken have appointed a commission to examine the location of the proposed reservoir which is to be constructed in Hudson City.

Last evening while John Evans, a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., was jumping off the ferry-boat at Communipaw Ferry, he was crushed between the boat and the bridge. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital in Newark. He cannot recover.

The number of vessels piloted in and out of the harbor of New-York during the month of February, according to the report of the New-Jersey Pilot Commissioners, was as follows: Steam-ships, 31; ships, 21; barks, 51; brigs, 59; schooners, 9; total, 171.

The City of Newark has obtained a judgment against Henry Schlegal for violation of a city ordinance in having kept a stable within thirty feet of a dwelling-house. The amount rendered to the city in judgment is $5 for each day that the violation of the ordinance was continued after the first trial of the case on the 26th of February last.

Advertising Agents' Convention.

A Convention of Advertising Agents will be held, in this City, on the 15th and 16th of April, at the Astor House. The objects of the Convention are to promote a better acquaintance and more confidential relations among those established in the business; to establish more harmonious relations with publishers; to take measures to co-operate with publishers against the recognition of irresponsible advertising agents; to promote measures for guarding against undue competition among established agencies, and to raise the standard of the calling, and to increase its general usefulness.

Accident at Arnold & Constable's Store.

Yesterday afternoon the elevator at Arnold & Constable's store, at the corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street, suddenly fell, owing to the breaking of the wire rope by which it was suspended, and the man whose business it was to attend it was caught between the second and third floors and severely, though not fatally, injured.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Cattle firm and fairly active; receipts, 1,500 head; sales of fair to good Steers at $4 90@$5 50; choice, $5 75@$6; good to choice corn-fed Texan, $4 60@$5; common to choice Stockers, $3 50@$4 50; shipments, 2,000 head. Live Hogs active and higher; receipts, 8,500; sales ranged from $4 75@$4 90 for medium to fair; $5@$5 30 for good to choice, with a lot of extra at $5 37½; shipments, 8,000.

[Advertisement.]

MATCHLESS IN BEAUTY, Marvelous in Style, and a Miracle of Elegance. KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's HATS is the town topic. Buy your hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway or at KNOX'S under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, or at KNOX'S, in the Prescott House. A purchase at either store will prove a satisfactory success.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, from Havre.—Mr. and Mrs. Deschamps, Mrs. F. Bernard, Mr. Reiss, Mr. Garebly, Mr. Halfibren, Mr. Dewey, Mr. Fliche, Mrs. Gradot, Messrs. Ofeiffer, Richard, Chrystie, Wilmot, Moritz, and Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. Lachapelle, Dreyfus Jacquer, Miss D. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmann, Mr. and Mrs. Georges Schneider and 2 infants, Geoffroy Haenslin, Jacquer Boos, Louis Thouzet, Mr. and Mrs. Kummer, Guler Favre, E. Vivet, Pierre Dry, Gessiin and 2 infants, Lebreton, Gandaubert, de la Croix, Guhet, Gebin Prime, A. Bernard, Isidore Velasco, Mr. Trenal, Jacques Schmidt and 3 children, Miss Salome Balzer, Mrs. Thereza Perraul, Louis Hittler, Pierre Cuny, D. Matter, M. Matter, Miss Aloise Schnell, Mrs. Montier, Comte Lauroul, Michel Dumolt, B. Cuny, Mrs. Barbara Seizfried and 3 children, Mrs. Sarah Kron, Liber Weill, Zorio Gaen, Zorio Janutolo, Martines Friren, Mr. Tinel, Mr. Pambaur, Isaac Levy, Edward Kosfeld, Alois Miller, Moeuming Peter, Mr. Baer, Mr. Wadington, Weill Nathan, Mr. Piton, Stephano Lewuttre.

In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. John McCarthy and 2 children, Mrs. Sherman and child, W. Swainson, J. Gadsden, W. R. Barbour, F. Cooper, W. J. Waugh, W. Noble, E. D. Whitesides, W. Jordan, C. Fullwood, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jeffe, G. H. Marshall, Miss Alice Parker, Miss M. Hepwood, Mrs. Pearce, W. Goslenhofer, C. F. Underwood, James Farrell, W. Balster, W. H. Blackburne, John James, T. L. Paythurck, A. Hanson, J. Crossland, Miss Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. John Grace, 2 children, and nurse.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Brookes, Mrs. and Master Clintin Swan, Joseph Cambridge, Miss M. A. Gilman, Nelson Gridlestone, Rev. M. Hall, Mr. Holland, lady, and child, C. M. Holmes, M. C. L. Linnewaki, M. Vaugh, T. Webb, John Wheeler.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. J. M. Dexter and boy, Miss Ellis F. Gremo, Mrs. F. H. Slaughter, A. Dobell, W. McPherson, A. Bowsen, W. Page, W. F. Snow, Thos. Simms, L. C. D. Homergue, A. A. Rowe, Dr. Brock, G. D. Lyman, Wm. Gibson, and 14 in steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......6:12 | Sun sets......6:07 | Moon rises.7:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:23 | Gov. Island...9:12 | Hell Gate.10:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, March 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Corinthian, (Br.,) Muller, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.; India, (Br.,) McKay, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland, J. F. Ames & Co.

Ship Alexandria, (Br.,) Sangster, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks St. Peter, Curtis, Cronstadt, for orders, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ceylon, (Br.,) Leach, London, &c., Peabody, Willis & Co.; Sarah B. Hobart, Pinkham, Corunna, Benner & Pinckney; Progress, (Norw.,) Olsen, Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Fleur de Marie, (Fr.,) Thomas, Algiers, via Gibraltar, A. P. Agresta; Kossack, Elliott, Matanzas, for orders, F. Talbot & Sons; Amilcare, (Ital.,) Romano, Salonica, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Geo. W. Chase, Bacon, Cardenas, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. Dart, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Jas. G. Parr, Stapleton, Boston; J. A. Griffin, Foster, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Eyrion, Liverpool Feb. 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre Feb. 28, via Brest March 1, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Feb. 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 466 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool March 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah March 11, with merchandise and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Centurion, (of Aberdeen,) Taylor, Shanghai 106 ds., with tea to Hewlett & Torrence.

Brig Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa 26 ds., with merchandise to Theo. Fouike.

Brig Oliver, (of Bermuda,) Weeks, Port au Prince 18 ds., with coffee, cotton, &c., to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Farnham, St. Johns, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Shaw & Simpson.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Grace Webster, (of Portland,) Clark, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Willie Irving, Kelly, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minquas, Heaney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gem, Thomas, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Daniel Russells, Roberts, New-Haven.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie, Waterman, New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. Almira Wooley, King, Greenport.

Schr. Native, De Hart, Greenport.

Schr. Joel Frye, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Amelia, Smith, Orient.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Ships Sea Serpent, for Hong Kong and Shanghai; Constantine, for London; brig L. F. Munson, for —; schrs. Jessie S. Clark, for Savannah; John, for Wilmington, N. C.

Miscellaneous.

Bark Ida E., (of St. John, N. B.,) Doane, from Matanzas, for New-York, which went ashore near Sheep's Head Bay on the morning of March 11, was pulled off by the Coast Wrecking Co.'s steamers at 4 P. M. March 14. She discharged 674 hhds. and 74 boxes sugar. The vessel received no apparent damage.

Schr. Island Belle, Buckminster, before reported sunk in Little Hell Gate, was pumped out and raised on the night of the 13th, and towed to Whitestone for repairs.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 14.—Arr. steamer Aries, from Philadelphia; brigs Isis, from Palermo; Nellie Mitchell, from Valencia; Erie, from Jacksonville, and Ocean Belle, from Wilmington; and schrs. James Ford, from New-Orleans, and M. Steelman, from Mobile.

Also arr. steamer Leopard, from Philadelphia; schrs. S. S. Hudson and Lena Hunter, from Galveston; Hattie G. Dow and Alfred W. Fisk, from Pensacola, and Elizabeth Magee, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 14.—Arr. steamers James Adger, from New-York, and Flag, from Boston.

Sld. ship Priscilla, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 14.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Elverton, and brig Chowan, from Rio; schr. Teal, from Cardenas.

Passed out, brig Volant, for St. Thomas; brig Nigreta, for Sagua; brig Emily Raymond, for the West Indies; schr. Aldana Rokes, Martinique.

Arr. bark Angele, from Iquique, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 14.—Cld. schrs. A. C. Leverett, for Mosquito Inlet; Georgia, for Boston; Almon Bird, for Darien; Armeda Hall and Louisa Crockett, for Satilla River.

Sld. steam-ship Wilmington, for New-York; ships Elizabeth Hamilton, for New-York; Grahams, for Doboy; barks Esperanza, for Barcelona, and St. Paul, for Montevideo, and schr. Flying Scud, for Jacksonville.

Spoken, &c.

By ship Centurion, no date, off Angier, spoke ship Early Morn, (Br.,) from Hong Kong for New-York. Same time ship Dilkhoosh, (Br.) do. for do.

By steam-ship Italy, no date, no lat., passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 11th inst., no lat., passed ship Nimbus, from Liverpool for New-York.

By brig Emma Dean, Feb. 28, lat. 30, lon. 70, spoke bark Vittoria Rubinacci, (Ital.,) from Naples for New-York; March 12, lat. 38, lon. 74, brig Roanoke, from Porto Cabello, for Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Me., March 14.—Arr. steam-ship Louisiana.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 14.—The steam-ship Moselle, from Aspinwall and West Indian ports, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Arr. steamer Cheviot, from New-Orleans Feb. 10.

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NO DELAY

Should now occur with buyers who intend to hold tickets to the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT for the benefit of Public Library of Ky., which is to be held promptly on April 8, 1873. It will not be safe to put the matter off a single day, at the present rate of sales, which is liable to exhaust the full one hundred thousand tickets any hour. The extensive line of agencies established throughout the country of the two previous Concerts has made a rapid and easy sale of the tickets for this. Hurry up. First come first served. The Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, to be distributed by lot to ticket-holders, amount to HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, divided as follows, viz.:

One Grand Cash Gift..............$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift.............. 50,000
One Grand Cash Gift.............. 25,000
One Grand Cash Gift.............. 20,000
One Grand Cash Gift.............. 10,000
One Grand Cash Gift.............. 5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each. 24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each. 25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each. 32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each. 30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each. 30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each. 59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each. 90,000

Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash....$500,000

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

One in ten is sure to draw. Buy Eleven tickets for $100 and get your money back at least. All gifts payable in greenbacks, without deducting any discounts. The Library is under direct control of the Legislature of the State and the Library Trustees, assisted and advised by the most eminent citizens of the South-west, under whose direction, also, the Concert and drawing is held. Business of the Concert is in charge of Hon. ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, by whom agencies for the sale of tickets have been established throughout the country, the principal one of which is the New-York office. Tickets, like greenbacks, are good to the holder. Buyers do not necessarily have to be present at the drawing, as an official list is furnished each one, and gifts due ticket-holders at a distance can be collected through any Bank or Express Company, the same as a draft or check. Order quick. Send money by Post-office Order, Draft, Registered Letter or Express, prepaid.

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